

# LEATH & ROSS'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACIES

9 VERE STREET, W.,  
And 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

TRADE NOTICE—10 % Discount for Cash with Orders.

OUR £4 4s. AGENTS' CASE,

Contents realise £7 5s. 3d.



Upwards of 1,600 of these Cases have been sent out.  
Dimensions.—Length, 19 inches; breadth, 16 inches; height of front, 3½ inches;  
height of back, including flap, 11 inches.

## WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

	TO ACCOUNT.	FOR CASH.		TO ACCOUNT.	FOR CASH.
LOBULES.—Sixpenny Tubes ...	3/0 doz.	2/9 doz.	PILULES.—Sixpenny Bottles ...	3/0 doz.	2/9 doz.
Ninepenny „ ...	4/8 „	4/1 „	Ninepenny „ ...	4/8 „	4/1 „
Shilling „ ...	6/0 „	5/5 „	Shilling „ ...	6/0 „	5/ „
INCTURES.—Sixpenny Bottles ...	3/0 „	2/9 „	TRITURATIONS.—Sixpenny Bottles	4/0 „	3/7 „
Ninepenny „ ...	4/8 „	4/1 „	Ninepenny „	4/8 „	4/1 „
Shilling „ ...	6/0 „	5/5 „	Shilling „	6/0 „	5/5 „

Liberal supply of printed matter to Agents, also Showcards, Transparencies, &c.



# 14 PRIZE MEDALS,

Including Highest Awards at New York, 1874; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878  
International Medical (London), 1881; and the Healtheries (London), 1884  
The only article which has received any official recognition anywhere.

## PETROLEUM "VASELINE" JELLY.

"**VASELINE**" differs from the imitations offered substitutes, in that it is made from a different base (American Crude Petroleum) and by different process, and no acids are used in its manufacture. It is not a distillate, contains no paraffine, is not crystalline in its structure, and does not separate upon cooling, after being heated indefinitely. It is simply a concentrated Jelly of Petroleum, purified by repeated filtrations through bone black.

To compare "Vaseline" with a *distillate* of Petroleum is equivalent to testing the quality of butter by experimenting with cheese.

**CAUTION.**—The word "**VASELINE**" was originated by, and is registered all over the world as the Trade Mark of, this Company in their Emollient, Remedial, Toilet, and other preparations of Petroleum; and the Trade are cautioned against using the said word in connection with any goods not manufactured by us.

Reference is asked to notice of judgment obtained by this Company against infringers of their Trade Word, "Vaseline," published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 5, 1884, and previously.

Also to the Circular in January issue (facing page 164), which gives the exact style of the genuine packages of the Medicinal, Toilet, and Household Preparations.

### CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (NEW YORK)

41 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE "VASELINE" PREPARATIONS.



# THE EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCES.

**INVIGORATING, DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT.**

## SYMINGTON'S PURE COFFEE ESSENCE.

This Essence is guaranteed to contain all the soluble constituents of COFFEE (the only addition being Pure Sugar), the GRATEFUL AROMA of the freshly roasted Beans being retained by their Special Process of manufacture.

*The New 1s. Bottle makes 30 Cups of Coffee, equal to that made—in the most approved manner—direct from the finest Beans.*

SYMINGTON'S PURE COFFEE ESSENCE is an almost certain cure for Nervous Headaches, etc.

*A Sample Bottle will be forwarded free by Post to any Chemist on receipt of Card.*



## SYMINGTON'S DANDELION COFFEE ESSENCE

Is Specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious who cannot take ordinary Coffee.

This Beverage combines the Medicinal virtues of Taraxacum with the refreshing properties of Coffee.

**The Shilling Bottle makes 25 Cups of Coffee.**

**Extract from the LANCET.**

"The Essence of Dandelion Coffee is really an excellent substitute for coffee, and will, we think, be an advantage to many bilious and dyspeptic patients."

**Extract from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.**

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared *in vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way."



**Forty large Cups of delicious Coffee made without trouble, for One Shilling, by using**

## SYMINGTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY

*Prepared from the finest Coffee, with a suitable proportion of Chicory, which is generally preferred.*

The great and increasing demand for this article warrants the assertion that it is the

**COFFEE FOR THE MILLION.**



**THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., CHEMISTS, EDINBURGH.**



# FLETCHERS' Concentrated Liquors.

Universally acknowledged by Pharmacists who have them in use to be the most Simple, Efficient, and Economical of all methods for preparing Syrups.

## LIQUOR Ferri Iodidi.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains 34.4 grains of Iodide of Iron.

*ONE* volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Iodidi of full Pharmacopœia strength.

## Liquor Ferri et Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosph.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron, 4 grains of Phosphate of Quinia, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of Strychnia.

*ONE* volume added to three volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Easton's Syrup.

## LIQUOR Calcis Lactophosph.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains 8 grains of anhydrous Calcium Phosphate combined with Lactic Acid.

*ONE* volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Calcis Lactophosph.

## LIQUOR Ferri Phosph.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Ferrous Phosphate.

*ONE* volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Phosph.

## LIQUOR Ferri Phosph. Comp.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains, in addition to the alkaline Phosphates, 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron, and 8 grains of Phosphate of Calcium, dissolved in pure Phosphoric Acid.

*ONE* volume added to three volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms "Chemical Food."

## LIQUOR Ferri Hypophosph.

*EACH* fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Hypophosphite of Iron.

*ONE* volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Hypophosph.

On receipt of a Post Card, trial samples will be sent, carriage paid, to any address.

Detailed List, containing prices and particulars of upwards of thirty different combinations, post free on application.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,  
Holloway, London, N.



# SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

It is a complex solution of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash, in a Phosphoric Syrup. The Iron is in the Ferrous condition.

This Preparation, formerly known as PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD, has been purchased by Messrs. SQUIRE.

Each bottle of the genuine Preparation is secured by their seal, and the cases bear their Registered Trade Mark.

## SQUIRE'S PATENTED MALTED AND COOKED FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR INFANTS. PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

This will be found one of the most nutritious and easily digested Foods for Infants.

It is prepared from the best wheaten flour, treated with malt in solution, whereby the food becomes very largely self-digestive. This process includes all the soluble and digestive properties of the malt, and avoids the introduction of the husk, which is directed by Professor Liebig to be strained out when foods are made with ground malt.

## SQUIRE'S SUPERDIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT.

Extract Bynes (Squire).

This Extract is prepared from the finest Malted Barley, at a very low temperature, *in vacuo*, by a special process, under the immediate supervision of one of the Firm.

It possesses the highest digestive power of any Extract of Malt in the Market. A copy of the comparative examinations of the various kinds reported in the MEDICAL TIMES, June 21, 1884, pages 847 and 848, will be forwarded to any Physician on application.

It contains only the soluble constituents of good Malt.

TWO PRIZE MEDALS,  
NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, 1883,  
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.

**SQUIRE,** Chemist on the  
Establishment in  
Ordinary to the  
Queen, **413 Oxford St.,  
LONDON.**





# NOTICE.



## NEPENTHE.

### FERRIS & Co., v. GOODMAN.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made the 18th day of July, 1884, in the above action **IT WAS ORDERED** that the Defendant and others be perpetually restrained from selling, or offering for sale, any formula or recipe for "**Nepenthe**," and from otherwise prejudicing the sale thereof by, or injuring the title thereto, or Trade Mark therein, of the Plaintiffs, **Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol**, the registered proprietors thereof.

And it was further ordered that the Defendant do pay the costs of the said Action

Dated this 12th day of August, 1884.

(Signed) **CHILTON & GREEN-ARMYTAGE, BRISTOL,**  
*Solicitors for the said Plaintiff.*

## NEPENTHE.

(Prepared exclusively from Opium.)

The safest and best preparation of Opium; produces neither headache, sickness nor constipation.

Dose, the same as that of Tinct. Opii, P.B.

**Price 8s. per pound.**

The word *NEPENTHE* being registered under the Trade Marks Act, **Messrs. FERRIS & CO.** have the *SOLE RIGHT* to use it; and the Trade Marks are respectfully cautioned against any infringement of their rights.

*Trade and Wholesale Terms for NEPENTHE upon application.*

**FERRIS, BOORNE, TOWNSEND & BOUCHEE,**  
**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BRISTOL.**



# SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

## STOCK GOODS

To the value of **£5 net** and upwards will be forwarded, **Carriage Paid**, by Goods Train or Steamer, to any **Station** or **Wharf** in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, or Isle of Man.

## BOOKING FEES

On all parcels under the value of **10s.** will be charged.

## EMPTIES.

**HALF-PRICE** allowed at settlement for all Empties kept.

Enclosures cannot be included with Carriage Paid Goods, the limit of which will be strictly adhered to.

**WILLIAM TOOGOOD**, 35, 36, & 37 Mount St., London, W.  
GROSVENOR SQUARE,

JULY, 1885.

See Pages 176, 177.

## BETTS & CO., LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),

SOLE MAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN OF

## METALLIC CAPSULES,

AND PATENTEES OF THE

## COLOURED SIDE MARK, LABEL, AND OTHER SPECIALITY CAPSULES

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to Bass & Co., and the leading Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe.

## PLAIN ORDINARY CAPSULES,

For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity.

**SPECIAL CONTRACTS FOR CONTINUOUS DEALING.**

Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per lb. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, &c.

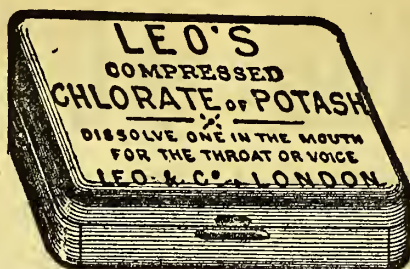
**MANUFACTORIES:**—LONDON: Chief Office and Factories, Wharf Road, City Road, E.C.; and Holloway and Batavia Mills, Holloway, N.W.—BIRMINGHAM: Moor Green Fields.—PARIS: Office, 4 Rue Mogador, Chaussée d'Antin.—BORDEAUX: Office, 3 Quai de Chartrons; Factory, Monrépos, Floirac.

## PATENTEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum.





# LEO'S

## COMPRESSED

### Chlorate of Potash.

Price to the Trade, 2/6 PER DOZEN, less the usual discount. Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists. A sample dozen boxes will be sent, postage paid, to any Chemist, on receipt of 2/6 in stamps.

These are the best, and are put up in the most elegant style of any cheap compressed goods in the market.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:

**BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.**

## KAY BROTHERS, Operative Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, STOCKPORT

(SUCCESSORS TO SIMS, SHAW & HORNBY. FOUNDED 1788.)

**Manufacturers of Fresh Fruit Essences, &c.**

Acid Sulphurous.	Emp. Resinæ.	Liq. Sacch. Ust.
Calc. Bisulph.	Ess. Zingib (Soluble).	Oxymel Scillæ.
Dec. Senegæ Co. Conc.	" Rose Comp.	Syr. Ferri Iodid.
" Sarsæ Co. Conc.	" Sennæ Dulc.	" " Phosp. Co.
Emp. Plumbi.	Ferri et Ammon. Cit.	" Rhceados.
" Picis.	" et Quinæ Cit.	" Violæ, &c., &c.
" Roborans.	" Iodidum.	Viscus (Birdlime).

**Sole Proprietors of Kay's Specialities.**

Kay's Compound Essence.	"Coaguline" Cement.	Linseed Lozenges. (Lo)
Throat Lozenges. (ache.	Cue Cement.	Chloro - Linseed Cons
Instant Cure for Tooth-	Improved Cue-Tip Fixer.	Sapo-Lini, Toilet Soap.
Linum Catharticum Pills.	Lava Cement. [Bls.	Absorbent Cotton Woo
Aspinall's Wind Pills.	Pat. Tubes for Feeding	Cheshire Hunt Sance.
Tic Pills. [Warts, &c.	Stramonium Cigarettes.	De Tabley Sance. [4
Painless Solvent for Corns.	Chemical Disinfectant.	Marking Ink, for Line

Export Orders suitably Packed and Forwarded to all parts of the World.

Prices and Discounts on application.



**Wholesale—F. CROKER,**  
27 KING WILLIAM ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

## PURE HONEY

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

£2 PER TIN OF ABOUT 60 LB  
Free to any Railway Station. Cash with order.

Apply to **SIMPSON, BRUCE & CO**  
7, RUMFORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
AGENTS WANTED.

## W. S. YATES,

Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, and  
Glass Show Case Maker.

**DENTIST CASES.**

Plans and Estimates supplied for Work in any part of the Kingdom.

**9 CAMDEN STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

See July issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for List of S  
Fitted by W. S. Yates.

## M. A. CRAVEN & SON,

### WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CONFECTIONER,

MAKERS OF

Medicated Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, Jujubes, and every description of Confectioner

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEMON, ORANGE, AND CITRON PEELS.

**EBOR CONFECTIONERY WORKS**  
**YORK.**

Lozenges of all descriptions made from Customers' private formulæ (or ingredients), and stamped with any name or device.

**SPECIALITIES—Cough, Peppermint, Rose, Musk, Bouquet, Cachou, and all kinds of Medicated Lozenges.**  
**ESTABLISHED 1843.**  
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

# BARCLAY & SONS,

95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.



NET CATALOGUE OF BRITISH & FOREIGN  
GENUINE

## PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

PERFUMERY, MINERAL WATERS, LOZENGES, AND  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

**ANTAKOS, DREDGE'S HEAL ALL,**

**DAVY'S DIAMOND CEMENT,**

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
**LEEMING'S ESSENCE (Genuine), &c., &c.**

*Handbills with Name and Address supplied free.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Ball's Bronchial Blessings

Burt's Liquor Vesicatorius

Calby's Carminative (James')

Eucalyptera

James' Fever Powders (Kiddle)

Leo's Compressed Chlorate of Potash

Leo's Ext. Malt

Sweeting's Elixir

Whitehead's Ess. Mustard

Wilson's Diamond Cement

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

Sir James Murray's Fluid

Magnesia

Beckett's Fruit Syrups

Himrod's Asthma Cure

Cuticura Remedies

Coate's Tooth and Hair Brushes

Ossidine

Conor's Gluten Bread, Flour, &c., for Diabetes. Price List on application.

VARNISHES of the Best Quality. For description and prices see Catalogue,  
page 98.

Export Orders carefully and promptly executed.

**BARCLAY & SONS, 95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.**





CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN**

**DRUGGISTS,**

Surgical Instrument Makers, Perfumers, &c



THE "MATER."—Screw Glass Stopper.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

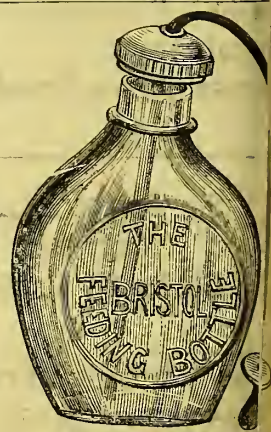
"BRISTOL," "MATER,"

"IMPERIAL," AND "TROPICAL"

**FEEDING BOTTLES**

1885 LIST

SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



"BRISTOL."—Earthenware.

Careful attention given to Export orders, and, in ordering through Merchants, it should be distinctly stated on the indents that the Goods are to be obtained from

**THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO., LIN.**



# THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO.

LIMITED,

Curtain Road, London,  
ENGLAND.

## Droguistas al por mayor,

MANUFACTUREROS DE

INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJIA.

Esta casa acaba de publicar su nueva lista ilustrada para 1885, de la cual se remitirá un ejemplar á quien lo solicite.

ODOS NUESTROS PRODUCTOS SON DE LA MEJOR CALIDAD Y SE EMPAQUETAN CON ESMERO Y ELEGANCIA.

FABRICANTES DE

tafetanes adhesivos, tafetanes marginales, afetan inglés, emplastos para callos, etc., reservativos para la vacuna, bragueros y accesorios generales de drogueros.

De nuestra instalacion en la exposicion médica-farmacéutica ue tuvo lugar en Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, Lóndres, en octubre y Noviembre, 1884, dijo THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:—

"Messrs. Thompson, Millard y Cia (Limitada), tienen una e las instalaciones mas hermosas del salon."

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST:

"Los visitantes no pueden menos de admirar la esmerada bra. de mano de los géneros quirúrgicos exhibidos y la hermosa manera en que estan presentados."

**THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO.,**

Limitada,

Curtain Road, Lóndres, E.C., Inglaterra.

## Engros and Export DROGISTER

&amp;

Kirurgiske Instrumentmagere.

Vor nye illustrerede Prisliste pro 1885 er nu færdig, Copi sendes paa Application.

ALLE VORE ARTIKLER ERE AF DEN BEDSTE QUALITET Udstyret ELEGANT OG PAKKEDE OMHYGGELIGT.

FABRIKANTER AF

Stikplaster, Marginalplaster, Hafplaster, Ligtorneplaster, &c., Vaccinations-Skilde, Brokbind, og alle Drogeri- og Apotheker-Varer.

Med Hensyn til vor Udstilling i den Medicinske- og Pharmaceutiske Udstilling afholdt i Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, London i October 1884 siger Organet, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:

"De Hrr. Thompson, Millard & Co., Limited, eie een af de smukkeste Udstillinger i denne Halle," endvidere siger Organet.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST:

"Enhver Besoger maa beundren den udmærkede Føfærdigelse af alle til Kirurgifaget henhørende Instrumenter og Sager og den behændige Maade hvorpaa de ere gjorte."

**THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO.,**

LIMITED.

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.



ONLY GENUINE WITH THIS TRADE MARK.

**Cough-No-More**

(Huste-Nicht)

L. H. PIETSCH & CO'S  
Honey-Herbs-Malt-Extract*Warranted entirely free of all injurious ingredients.*

THOUSANDS

OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED;  
ALSO LETTERS OF THANKSFrom the Society of the Red Cross for  
Nursing Sick and Wounded Soldiers in  
St. Petersburg,*Under the Patronage of Her late Imperial Majesty  
the Empress of Russia.*

Madame ADELAIDE RISTORI.  
 Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.  
 Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.  
 Right Hon. SIR ARTHUR OTWAY, M.P.  
 Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.  
 Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF SALFORD.  
 Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF BRESLAU.  
 His Highness DUKE ERNEST II., of Coburg-Gotha.  
 His Majesty KING CHARLES I., of Roumania.  
 His Serene Highness PRINCE BISMARCK, Imperial German Chancellor.  
 His Excellency Field-Marshal VON MOLTKE.  
 His Holiness POPE LEO XIII.

**MACK'S  
DOUBLE  
STARCH**SUPERIOR and CHEAPER in  
use than any other.

Advantages:—

1. It gives the Linen an UNUSUAL STIFFNESS, ELASTICITY, and a BEAUTIFUL GLOSS. No Borax, &c., needed.
2. Irons with the GREATEST EASE WITHOUT STICKING to the iron.
3. The Linen need NOT BE DRIED after washing, but can be IRONED AT ONCE.
4. This Starch containing NOTHING INJURIOUS, the Linen is WELL PRESERVED by its use.

Order from your Grocer, or direct from

**P. R. DAVID,**  
 10, Acomb Street, Manchester,  
*Sole Representative for the United Kingdom.*

ONLY GENUINE WITH THIS TRADE MARK.

**Cough-No-More**

(Huste-Nicht)

L. H. PIETSCH & CO'S  
Honey-Herbs-

Malt-Extract,

*Warranted entirely free of all injurious ingredients.*

The Best Remedy for Affections of  
the Throat, Asthma, Bronchial  
Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cough, Con-  
sumption, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

Messrs. Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co.,  
 Market Street, Manchester.  
 At 1/9, 2/9, and 4/6 the Bottle.  
 Caramels 1/1½ the Bag.

THE  
**P. R. D.**  
**CLEANING  
 POWDER,**

FOR

*Domestic, Trade, & Industrial Use.*

THE CHEAPEST, CLEANLIEST, and MOST  
 EFFICACIOUS POLISHING POWDER yet  
 introduced for cleaning ALL KINDS OF  
 METAL GOODS, SILVER PLATE, GOLD,  
 JEWELLERY, GLASS, &c., &c.

Used in the German Army SOLELY  
 and EXCLUSIVELY since its invention.

Warranted NOT to INJURE the most  
 DELICATE metal work.

Made in six different degrees of fine-  
 ness, and sold at 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d.,  
 1s., and 1s. 3d. per package.

On receipt of One Stamp a Sample of  
 each No. will be sent post free to any  
 address by

**P. R. DAVID,**  
 10, Acomb Street, Manchester,  
*Sole Consignee for the United Kingdom.*

**RISTORI EAU-DE-COLOGNE.**  
 Manchester.



St. Petersburg.

ONLY GENUINE WITH THIS LABEL.

PATRONAGE kindly accepted by Madame  
 ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Refreshing, Invigorating, Best of all Brands.

OPENS WITHOUT CORKSCREW.

THE MOST AGREEABLE DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

THE BEST AND NICEST PERFUME EXTANT.

NONE without this Stamp in RED on

Label &amp; Cork



is genuine.

*"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."*

THE  
**P. R. D.**  
**CLEANING  
 POWDER,**

For Domestic, Trade, and  
 Industrial Use.

Testimonial from  
 United Small Arms Factories  
 Birmingham.

"The Polishing Powder is in  
 GENERAL use at our Factories, and  
 has so answered its purpose that  
 we have DISCONTINUED all other  
 PREPARATIONS of the KIND, and  
 EXCLUSIVELY use YOUR INVENTION  
 the metal is in no way affected by  
 its use; tarnish is easily removed  
 and the polish which results is  
 lasting and stands well the influ-  
 ence of the atmosphere."

For Trade Prices of any of the above Specialities apply to Wholesale Houses, or direct to

**P. R. DAVID, 10, Acomb St., MANCHESTER**

Sole Consignee for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

N.B.—AGENTS APPOINTED.



**ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES,****20 Hatton Garden, London,**

Have been known for the last 84 years all over the world, and being well advertised, and always finding a ready sale, are well worthy the attention of Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. They will keep good for years, no matter how hot or cold the climate may be.

**ROWLAND'S  
MACASSAR OIL**

Preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR**

Is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly-heat, redness, pimples, &c.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO,**

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, whitens the Teeth, prevents and arrests Decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

**ROWLAND'S EUKONIA**

Is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph.D.; F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints—white, rose, and cream.

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Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—To protect the public from fraud, ALL ROWLAND'S ARTICLES have on the WRAPPER their SIGNATURE, "A. ROWLAND & SONS," in red ink.

COUNTER BILLS, SHOW CARDS, &c., CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON**

Beg to inform the Trade that they have now in Stock

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
EGYPTIAN****LOOFAHS****OF EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD QUALITY.**

From 7s. to 12s. per dozen, according to size.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.



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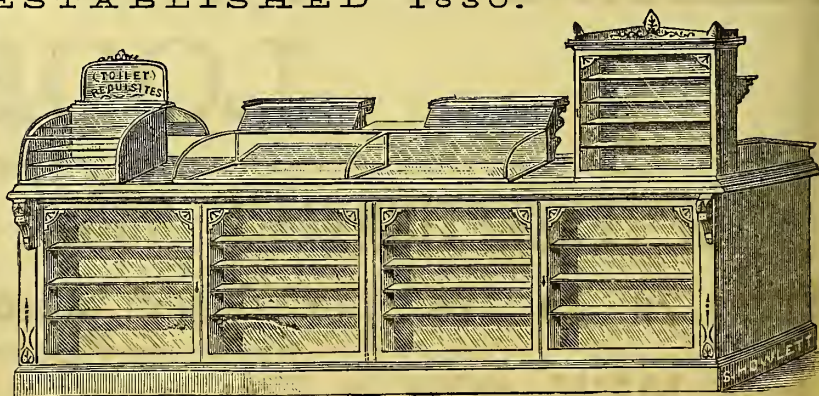
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Ingluvín har svaret udmærket i forskellige Tilfælde for haardnakket Opkastelse i Svangerskab, som hændtes i min Praksis, naar alle andre Midler vare til ingen Nytte.

DR. RICHARD PARAMORE, M.R.C.S.

10 Hunter Street, London, W.C.

### Tæring, Afkræftelse.

Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 31, 1880.

Dr. Hrr. Newbery & Sønner.

Mine Herrer!—Vil De være saa god at underrette mig om De have en Agent i denne By for "Warner's Ingluvín" da jeg vistnok skal foreskrive det fra Tid til anden at give det et grundigt For-Ør. Jeg var især fornøiet med dets Virkning i et kummerligt Tilfælde af Tabeo-Mesentery (Krøsets Tæring). Det faldt mig ikke vanskeligt at betvinge Smerten ved Opium, etc. men der fulgte ingen Bedring med Hensyn til Opkastelsen, Udmagringen og Indvoldenes Tilstand. Tilfældigvis saa jeg en Æske af Deres Ingluvín paa mit Consultationsbord (for hvilken jeg søgte Dem min bedste Tak, da jeg er fast overbevist at dette Pulver frelste min lille Patients Liv), jeg gav Æsken som indeholdt 12 Pulvere til Moderen med Anvisning at dele eet i tre og give dem to Gange daglig til Barnet. Smerten forsvandt, Opkastelsen ophørte Kjød dannedes hurtigt og i den korte Tid af 14 Dage var Patienten som før havde været under Behandling Uger convalescent og fuldstændig helbredet—Barnets Alder var 2½ Aar.

Med Agtelse, DR. ANTHONY BELL,

Forhenværende Første Assistent ved Newcastle Sygehus og Læge ved Hospitalet for Hud-Sygdomme.

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REGINALD LOUIS VERLEY, F.R.C.P.,

Dr. ved Hospitalet for Hjerte-Sygdomme og Paralysis,  
34 Soho Square, London.

Gower House, Gower Street, W.C., June 1, 1880.

### Overrættelse.

Rio de Janeiro, 10 febr., 1881.

D. Hrr. Warner & Co.

Mine Herrer,—Hr. Marvel har havt den Godbed at give mig nogle Æsker af Deres "Ingluvín." Han sagde de vare gode imod søsyge. Jeg har anvendt forskjellige Midler mod sø-yge, men dette er det bedste jeg nogensinde har brugt. Jeg anbefaler det til Kphver som lider af søsyge.

Med Agtelse, LUIZ FERREIRA DE SILVA SANTOS.

### Ingluvín mod Opkastelse.

For to Aar siden havde jeg et haardnakket Tilfælde af Opkastning (en ung Pige) som modstod enhver sædvanlig Anvendelse. Tilslidst for-Øgte jeg Ingluvín med heldigt Udfald i største Grad, ikke alene temporær men vedvarende.

DR. JAMES NICOL, M.D.

Llandudno, N. Wales, 12 Mai, 1881.

### Ingluvín mod Diarrhea, Cholera-Infantum, og Marasmus.

Fra Cincinnati Lancet og Observer, August, 1877.

Den Overlegenhed som Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, og Diarrhea har faaet i denne Periode foraarsager mig at kalde Lægerens Opmærksomhed til det nylig introducerede Middel kaldet Ingluvín. Jeg har for længere Tid brugt det i min Praksis med meget heldigt Udfald da jeg fra det Første var henvist til Atvædelsen af de simple tynde Membrane af Husfuglens Mave. Vi finde sædvanlig Ufordøjelighed paa Bunden af alle Indvold Besværgelser hvilke Ingluvín altid har fordrevet for mig alene eller i Combination. Jeg forskriver følgende:—

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Ingluvín .. ..	gr. xii.	Aque Calci .. ..	f. 3ij.
Sacch. Lac. .. ..	gr. x.	Sp. s. Lavand. Comp. ..	f. 3j.
Misce et. ft. cht. Nx.		Syr. Rhei Arom. .. ..	f. 3i.
Sig. Eet hver 4 Timer.		Tr. Opil .. ..	gtt. x.
		Misce. Sig. Een Teskeefuld hver	2-4 Tim-r.

#### For Vorne.

Ingluvín .. ..	3j.	Aque Calci .. ..	f. 3jss.
Morphiæ Sulph. ..	gr. jss.	Spts. Lavand. Comp. ..	f. 3ss.
Misce et ft. cht.	N. xii.	Syr. Rhei Arom. .. ..	f. 3vi.
		Tr. Opil .. ..	f. 3ss.
		Misce. Sig. Een Desertekeefuld	hver 2-4 Timer eller efter hver
		Aahning.	

Mod inflammatoriske Tilfælde blander jeg Ingluvín med Subnitrate af Bismuth, Lige Dele, og oleaceit Blanding af ol. trebit th. i-tedet for aqua calci. Skulde Afføringen staae pludselig og Tympanites og Colic komme tilg-ver jeg en Por ion Olie, eller Magnesia, eller Indsprøjtning. I mange Tilfælde med Havedpine og Ufordøjelighed har jeg havt de heldigste Udfald ved at blande Ingluvín med Pulv. Nnx Vomica, een tyvende Deel til een tiende Deel Gran. Jeg har med Held behandlet et Tilfælde af Tæring med Ingluvín—See Artiklen i Medical og Surgical Reporter.

DR. A. F. SHELLY, M.D.

### Oversættelse.

Ingluvín, det pharmacautiske Produkt fabrikeret af D. Hrr. Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, D.F.S., har vist sig at være et stor helbre-dende Værd imod alle Sygdomme mod hvilke det anbefaes, som ogsaa i kroniske Tilfælde af Utdømme. Jeg har observeret at det er et meget godt Substitut for Pepsin.

DR. CUOLE PASQUALI,

Direktor for det Kongelige Gynaecological Colliseum.

Rome, 29 Oct., 1880.

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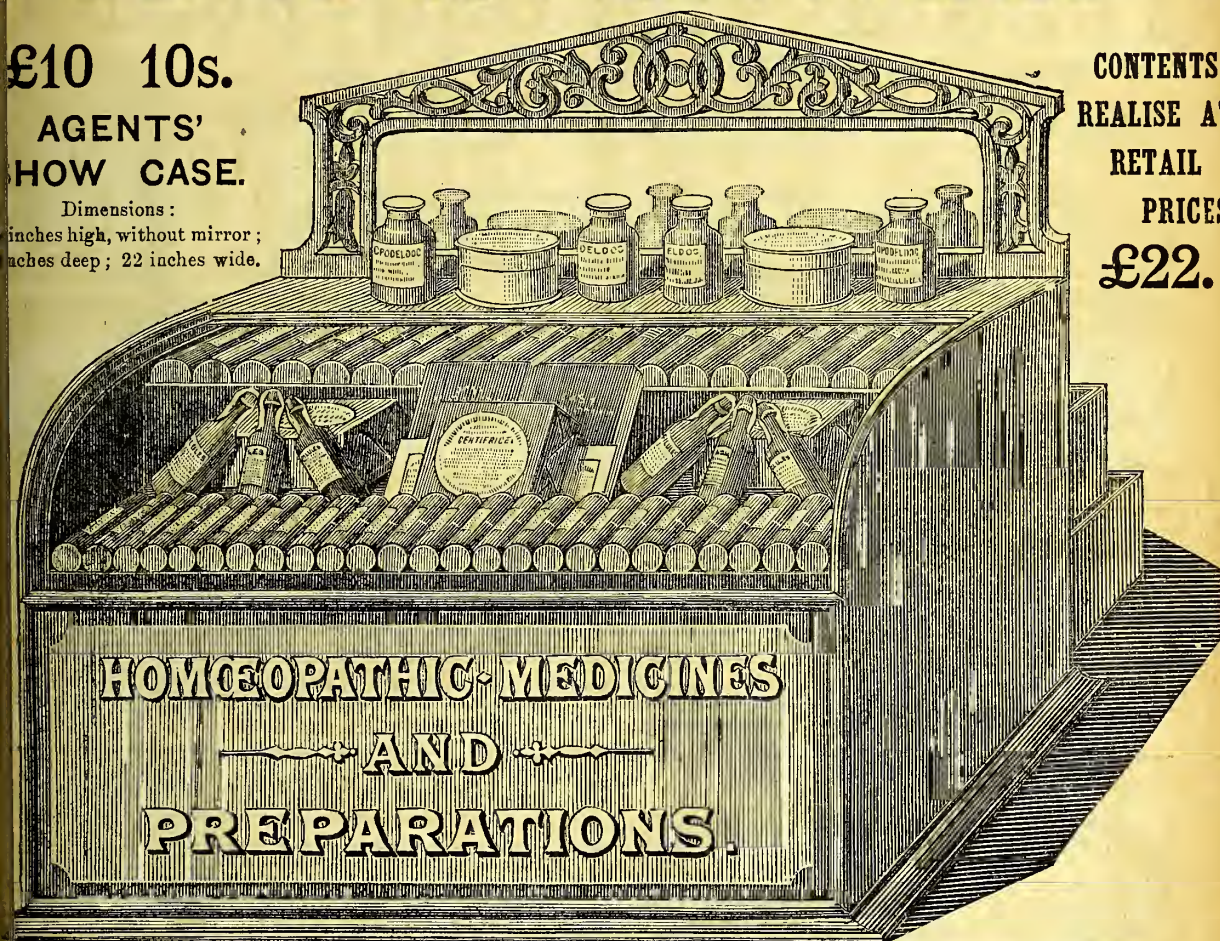
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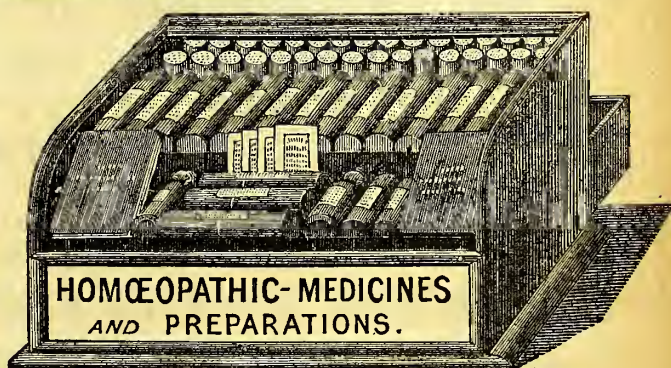


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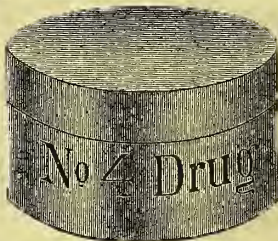


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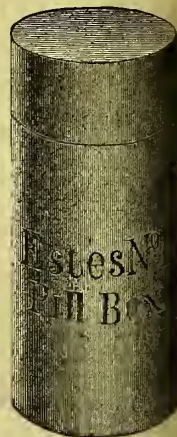


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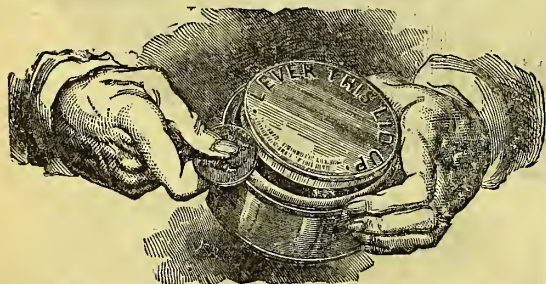
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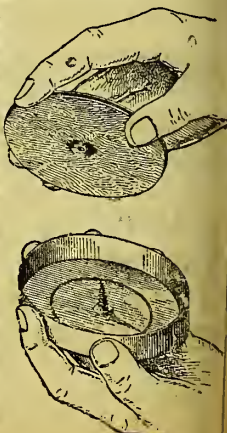
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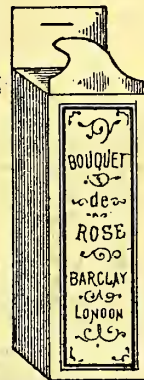
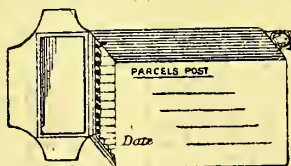
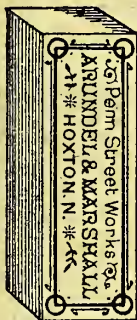
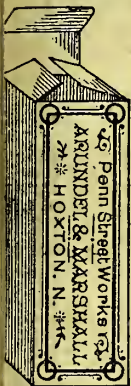
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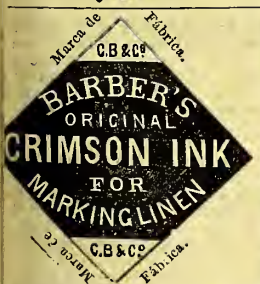
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Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society; Consulting Physician to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot; Consulting Physician to the Mont Dore at Bournemouth; Consulting Physician, late Senior Physician, to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, London.

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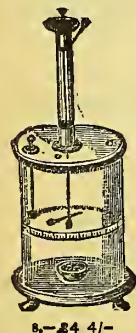
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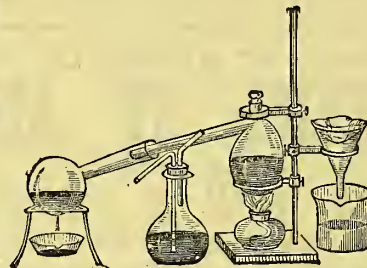
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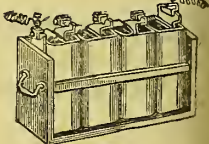
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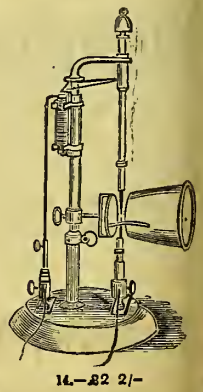
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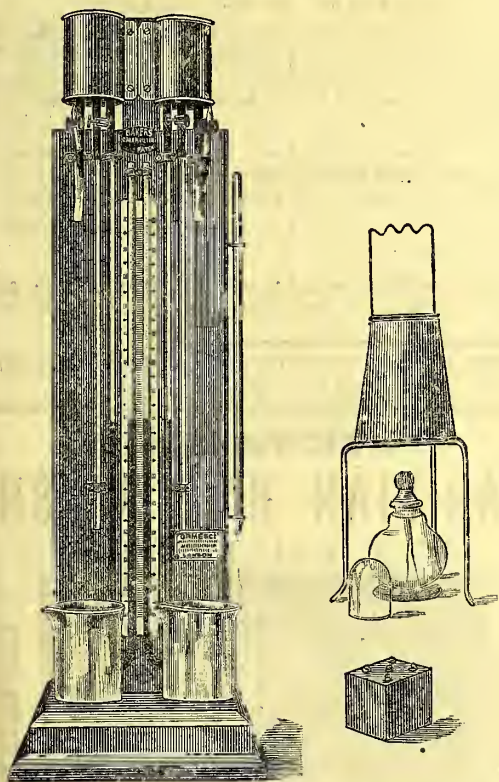




**NOVEDAD**  
EN  
**APARATOS CIENTÍFICOS.**

---

**CALORIMETRO PARA**  
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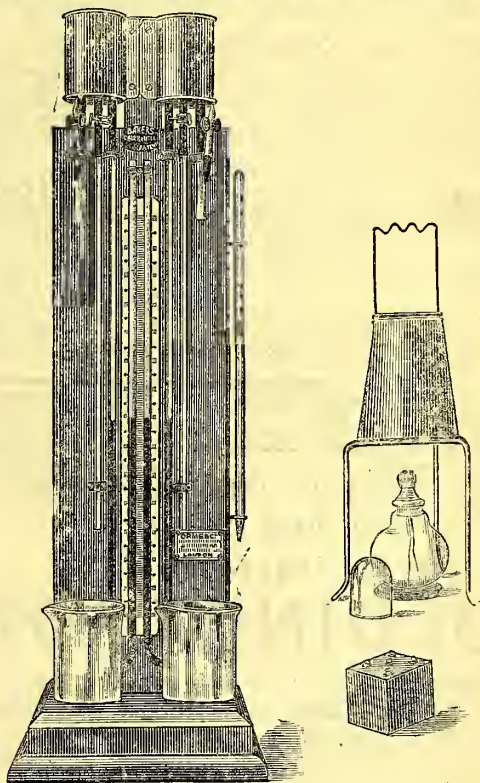
**PERFECTAMENTE SENCILLO,**  
**DE ABSOLUTA CONFIANZA**  
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Videnskabelige Apparater.

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**Meget Simpel.**  
**Fuldstændig Paalidelig.**  
**Höist Sparsommelig.**

*Circulaire og nøie Beskrivelse faaes hos*  
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## IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**THE PICTORIAL MONTHLY,***A Magazine for Localisation by Chemists and Druggists.*

THE attention of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS is respectfully directed to the above Magazine, which is so arranged that it can be introduced into any Town or Village, called by the name of the purchaser, as *Robertson's Pictorial Monthly*, or by the name of the town, as *The Lymington Pictorial Monthly*, and be distributed by business men, with their price lists and announcements added, AS THOUGH IT WERE THEIR OWN SPECIAL PRODUCTION. Its size is crown quarto, 16 pp., with illustrations in each issue. Every number is COMPLETE IN ITSELF, and will be published on the 15th of each month. August number now ready.

**METHOD OF LOCALISING THE MAGAZINE.**

The Magazine will be so arranged that the 1st, 12th, 13th, and 16th pages, or any one or more of them, may be removed when the Magazine is being printed, and, if the buyer wishes it, and any Local Matter, Price Lists of Goods, &c., &c., he may wish to have inserted dropped in the place of the pages removed. The extra printing, if desired, can be executed for him by the London publisher.

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Pat. Oct. 22, 1883. 4653.

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TURKISH THIN WHITE GLOVES, per doz. pairs, 3/- & 4/-				PADS, per doz. 4/-			
Ditto BEST QUALITY . . . . . 5/-				" " 5/6			

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## S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S SUPERIOR QUALITY WATERPROOF CHECK SPONGE BAGS.

No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
7×6	8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11 inches.
6/0	7/0	9/0	11/0	12/6	16/0 per dozen.

For other descriptions, see Quarterly Price Current, page 99.



## S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S BRIGHTON SPONGE BAGS, WITH BALL CLASP FASTENINGS, NICKEL-PLATED.

No.	2	3	4	5	6
	8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11 inches.
CHECK...	16/0	18/0	20/0	26/0	28/0 per dozen.
PAISLEY	18/0	20/0	22/0	28/0	32/0 "



THE BRIGHTON  
SPONGE BAG.

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**SILVER MEDAL** Awarded at the **INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.**

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**AND AT PIRÆUS AND SMYRNA**

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GET WITH FINE STEEL WIRES AND ENCLOSED WITH BRISTLES. These brushes are delightfully cool to the head, producing a most agreeable sensation, and will penetrate the most luxuriant hair without injury. They are altogether machine-made; the black handles are covered with a coating of Japan burnt on and then polished. These handles are also in solid pieces, and hence will not fall apart as in the case of brush handles covered with veneer. The latter brush shows a most remarkable development in metallic brush making. It is made of fine hard drawn steel wires, about the thickness of ordinary bristles. This penetrates, smooths, and fixes the hair. It is, to express the words of a user, "Simply perfection as a hair brush, and must, when known, take the place of the bristle brush for toilet uses." Send for a SAMPLE BY POST AND TRY IT.

## Prices of Metallic Comb-Brush, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan...	1/6, 1/9, 2/0
" " Ivorite-figured }	
" " Ivory-coated	1/9, 2/0, 2/3
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style	— 1/6, 2/0
Dox, Cattle, and Horse Brushes	2/0, 2/6, 3/0

## New Patent Fine Steel Comb-brush with or without bristles, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan	1/9, 2/0, 2/3
" " Ivory-coated	2/0, 2/3, 2/6
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style in fine steel only, without bristles	— 2/3, 2/6

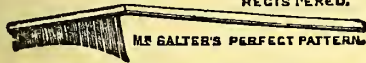
These brushes are now enclosed with bristles in order to give them a more finished appearance. They can, however, be had without the bristles, but all orders for the former must quote the letter "B" following the number of brush required, as "Fine Steel Black Japaned No. 8 B," or "No. 9 B," &c.

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CHEMISTS, &c., SHOULD STOCK and PUSH

REGISTERED.



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The only Tooth Brush to thoroughly Cleanse the Teeth.

SAMPLE BRUSHES FREE FOR 6d. or 6d. IN STAMPS.

LADIES' and GENTS', 90s. per gross; CHILDREN'S, 54s.

Each size packed, assorted cuts and textures, in 1 doz. boxes.

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One application is guaranteed to destroy all Nits and Parasites in Children's Heads, and immediately allay the Itching and Irritation.

It is now used in Thousands of Families with the greatest success, and all who have tried it are delighted with the effect, and declare it to be worth A GUINEA A BOTTLE.

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Sold in large Bottles, price ONE SHILLING. Sample Bottle, 7d.

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**OXYOZO,**  
POWERFUL DISINFECTANT,  
Instantaneous and Perfectly Inodorous.

6 oz., 6d.; 4s. 3d. per dozen.

13½ oz., 1s.; 8s. "

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Instantaneo y perfectamente inodoro.

Precio al por menor.

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5'30 la docena.

Pts., 1'25 las 13½ oz.

10'00 "

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HABIENDO aumentado considerablemente nuestras facilidades para la manufactura de **BRAGUEROS**, y por lo tanto efectuado una gran economia en la produccion de este artículo, tenemos el placer de someter al pié una lista revisada de precios. Cada bragueros que expedimos se garantiza de la mejor calidad de su clase. Tendremos mucho gusto en satisfacer los pedidos que se nos dirijan por via de ensayo, para dar á los compradores la oportunidad de comparar nuestros géneros con los de otros fabricantes, puesto que estamos seguros que las ventajas que reclamamos son innegables.

No. in Catál.	SENCILLO	DOBLE
1369. Bragueros inguinal, muelle circular, (figs. 1 y 2), forrado de badana y fustan . . . la doc.	Peretas 22.50	Peretas 38.75
1369 <sup>D</sup> . Idem, idem, forrado de roana y fustan . . . la doc.	20.00	37.50
1371. Idem, idem, forrado de becerillo y fustan . . . la doc.	40.00	65.00
1376. Idem, sistema "Salmon & Ody" (figs. 6 y 7) . la doc.	41.25	82.50
1375. Idem, "Moc Main" de palanca (fig. 1) . . . cada uno	8.00	13.00
1381. Escroto, forrado de badana y fustan (fig. 12) . . la doc.	60.00	105.00

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ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDRES.

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Da vi have forøget vor Færdighed betydelig med Hensyn til **BROK BINDS**-Fabrikation ere vi istand at spare meget i Produktionen og det derfor med Fornøielse at vi ved Foden gjø Dem opmærksom paa vor reviderede Prislis. Vi garrantere ethvert af vore Brokbind være af den bedste kvalitet i enhver Henseende, og vil det være os kjært at udføre enhver Prøveordre for at Kjøberne saaledes kunne sammenligne vort Fabrikat med andre og saaledes overbevise sig om at de Fordele vi byde ere uimodsigelige.

Cat. No.	ENKELT	DOBBELT
1369. Inguinal, Kredsformet Spændkraft (fig. 1 og 2), overtrukken med Basilikum og Muldvarpeskind . . . pr. dus.	Kr. 16.30	Kr. 28
1369 <sup>D</sup> . Do., do., Safian og Muldvarpeskind . . . pr. dus.	14.50	27
1371. Do., do., Kalo og Muldvarpeskind . . . pr. dus.	28.80	46
1376. Do., Salmon & Ody's (figs. 6 & 7), . . . pr. dus.	29.70	59
1375. Do., Moc Main Spændkraft, fig. 8 . . . enkelt a	5.85	9
1381. Testikel, overtrukken med Basilikum og Muldvarpeskind (fig. 12) . . . pr. dus.	43.20	75

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# TRUSSES.

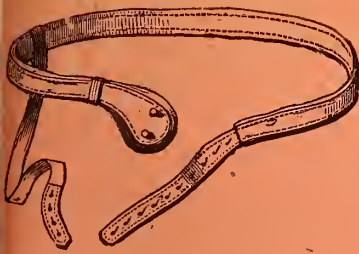


FIG. 1.

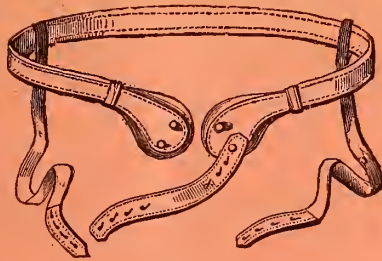


FIG. 2.

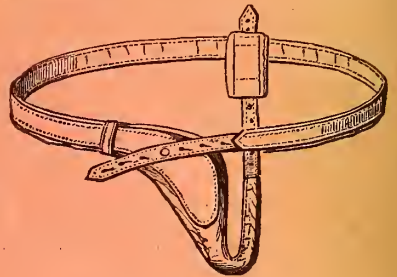


FIG. 12.



FIG. 6.

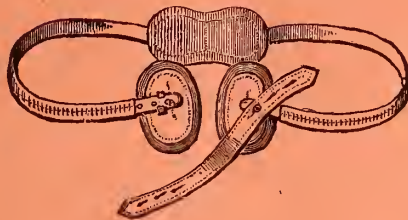


FIG. 7.

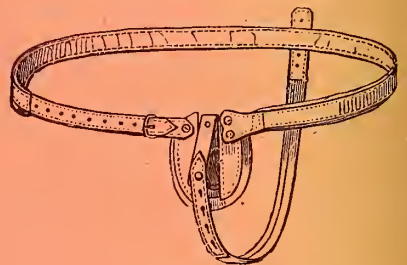


FIG. 8.

Having considerably increased our facilities for the manufacture of **TRUSSES**, we are enabled to effect an important economy in production, and have pleasure in submitting revised prices at foot. We warrant every Truss we supply to be of the very best quality of its kind, and shall be pleased to execute sample orders, to enable purchasers to compare our Goods with those of other Manufacturers, being confident that the advantages we proclaim will prove to be incontestable.

Cat. No.			SINGLE.			DOUBLE.	
			s.	d.		s.	d.
1369.	Inguinal, Circular Springs (Figs. 1 and 2), covered with Basil and Moleskin	per doz.	18	0	...	31	0
1369 <sup>D</sup> .	Ditto, ditto, Roan and Moleskin	"	16	0	...	30	0
1371.	Ditto, ditto, Calf and Moleskin	"	32	0	...	52	0
1376.	Ditto, Salmon & Ody's expired principle (Figs. 6 & 7)	"	33	0	...	66	0
1375.	Ditto, Moc Main Lever (Fig. 8)	each	6	6	...	10	6
1381.	Scrotal, covered with Basil and Moleskin (Fig. 12)	per doz.	48	0	...	84	0

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR QUANTITY.

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15 VAUGHAN'S CHAMBERS, 48 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.



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Have pleasure to announce that they are the **SOLE AGENTS**  
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*CONTREXEVILLE WATERS,*

### BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS,

And that they continue to supply all other **NATURAL MINERAL**  
**WATERS** as heretofore.

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## WESTMACOTT'S LEMON SQUASH.

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### PATENT PERFORATED TOILET PAPER CO., LIMITED.

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For Price List, see Inset at pages 53 and iv.

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*Importers of Natural Mineral Waters,*

**LONDON: 52 FARRINGDON ST. LIVERPOOL; FINNEY LANE.**

**BRISTOL: BATH BRIDGE.**



THE APOLLINARIS CO. LIMITED beg  
to announce that they are now the SOLE  
IMPORTERS of **FRIEDRICHSHALL**  
**WATER**, the normal Diuretic Aperient in  
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

**APOLLINARIS WATER.**

**FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.**

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Sole Importers,

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LONDON, S.W.

*PRICES ON APPLICATION.*



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MANUFACTURED BY

### JOHANN MARIA FARINA

JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4,

A DESCENDANT FROM THE

*Original Manufacturer of this Valuable Perfume*

IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS

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AND SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES

In 2 oz. Bottles.

In 4 oz. Bottles.

In 6 oz. Bottles.

In 8 oz. Bottles.

In reputed  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Pint, Wickered.

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In 4 oz. Bottles, Wickered.

### JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4,

COLOGNE-ON-THE-RHINE.

By Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and to several Imperial and Royal Courts

Possessor of PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of the Exhibitions at LONDON, 1851; NEW YORK, 1853; LONDON, 1862; OPORTO, 1865; CORDOVA (Argentine Republic), 1871; and at VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO (Chili), 1876; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE TOWN (South Africa), 1877 (Gold Medal); SYDNEY, 1879; and MELBOURNE, 1880.

Sole WHOLESALE Agents for the United Kingdom and Colonies,

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ST. DUNSTAN'S BUILDINGS, GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON.



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Offices: 11 Great Marlborough St., London, W. Factories: 46 Bonner Road, London, E.  
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884, GOLD MEDAL.

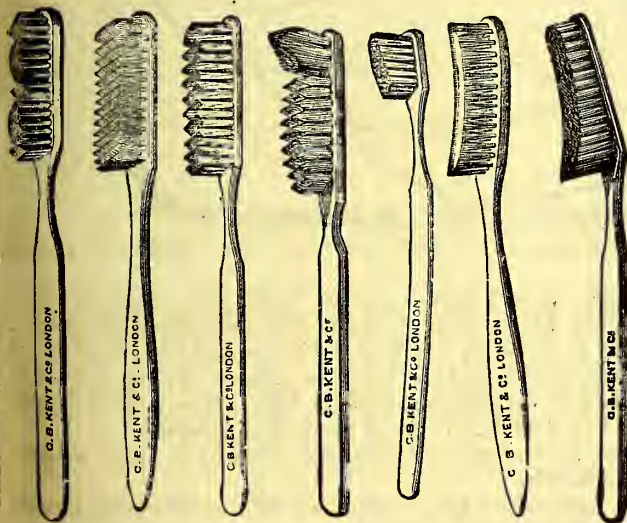
## KENT'S HAIR BRUSHES.



I. PENETRATE




## KENT'S TOOTH BRUSHES.

N.B.—Special Factories at Victoria Park are set apart for this one description of Brush.



G.B. KENT &amp; CO

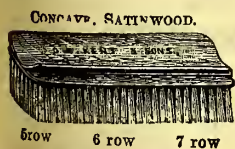
THE NOVELTY TOOTH BRUSH.  
TRIPLE ORMENTED AND EXTRA SECURE.  
Depôt for America: 91 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

			Price per doz.
First Quality	G. B. Kent & Sons	 London	6/8
Second Quality	Imperial	 Quality	5/0
Third Quality	WARRANTED	 LONDON	4/0
Fourth Quality	WARRANTED	 SECURE	3/6
Fifth Quality	WARRANTED	 SOUND	3/0
Badger Hair Tooth Brushes	..	4/8 6/0 8/6 11/0 per doz	
Children's " "	..	3/0 3/6 4/0 "	
Tooth Brush Guards	..	Metal, 3/3 Porcelain, 3/6 "	
Japanned Wet Brush Holders	..	8/4 6/0 13/0 "	

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ROACHED AND GROOVED.

HUMP NAIL BRUSH, SATINWOOD.



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6 row 7 row

**SPONGES.**—At 11 Great Marlborough Street is a Sponge Room worth the inspection of the Trade.

G. Kent & Sons' Illustrated Catalogue, containing 700 woodcuts, will be forwarded free on application.



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By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; William, King of Prussia;



Albert II., King of Saxony; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King of Portugal; H.R.H. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 12s. 6d. per dozen, against bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra. 7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—

**MESSRS. J. & R. McCracken,**  
No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The following are the sizes of my bottles:—

No. 1. Long Green Flasks	...	...	...	...	...	12 bottles	} to one dozen.
" 2. Short White Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	12 "	
" 3. Double ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6 "	
" 4. Wickered Bottles (small)	...	...	...	...	...	8 "	
" 5. ditto (medium)	...	...	...	...	...	4 "	
" 6. ditto (large)	...	...	...	...	...	2 "	

**JOHANN MARIA FARINA,**

OPPOSITE THE JÜLICH'S PLACE



**COATE & CO.,**THE LONDON BRUSH WORKS,  
AXMINSTER,  
ENGLAND,

**I**N publishing their present Price Current, tender their best thanks for the favours received for a period of thirty-seven years,

During which time, by the patterns registered and processes patented, namely, the White Enamelled Cement, the Machinery applied, the New Machines invented, &c., they believe they have taken the lead in improving the Manufacture of Tooth Brushes more than all the other Tooth Brush makers in the world put together, whose main efforts seem to have been that of trying to imitate the style and patterns of COATE & Co., but with very imperfect success as yet.

For, as a true test of the superiority of their manufacture, COATE & Co. can say that at the present moment their customers are now supplying most of the crowned heads, princes, and nobles of Europe with Tooth Brushes made by COATE & Co.

Such being our present position in this branch of manufacture, we beg to assure our friends and customers that no efforts will be spared to hold our position and merit their continued support and approval.

We trust and think that the life-size Illustrations now issued will greatly assist our customers at the retail counter, and facilitate orders per letter at home and abroad.

The drawings of each pattern signify actual size and shape, not hardness, except the patterns G H (Goat Hair), V S (Very Soft), V H (Very Hard), Y, for Yellow or Unbleached Hair, and B H (Badger Hair). All the other patterns are made and sent out in Soft, Medium, and Hard, assorted, unless ordered to the contrary.

If best Tooth Brushes are ordered by the gross assorted, with a remark as to hardness, preferable or objectionable patterns, a better and more saleable variety can be had than if ordered by one or two dozen per No. Observe, no Sponge Brushes, Palate Brushes, Very Soft or Very Hard, would be sent unless specially ordered to be sent in such gross, and customers who order Assorted Patterns can rely on having a nice assortment sent at once ; but, when ordered to pattern, more time may be required, for although COATE & Co. held in stock on January 1, 1885, nearly three thousand gross of Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes, made and partly made, yet the variety of Patterns, Qualities, and Hardness is so great that they cannot at all times keep up a large quantity of each Sort, Pattern, or Hardness.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE PRICES OF OUR MERCHANTABLE TOOTH BRUSHES:—

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Common Cemented .. .. .	2/	Cemented, Superfine, stamped with Elephant ..	5/
Cemented .. .. .	2/6	Warranted Best, stamped with Royal Arms ..	5/6
" London .. .. .	3/	Warranted Best Hair, stamped with Trade Mark ..	6/
" Improved .. .. .	3/6	Extr Best, stamped with Trade Mark and "Coate	
" Warranted .. .. .	4/	& Co.," London .. .. .	6/6
" Warranted Extra .. .. .	4/6		

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION WITH BUSINESS CARD.

**N.B.**—A Large Stock of Finished **TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, &c.**, kept ready for Merchants' Shipping Orders.



Title Secured. Price 2/6. Cases of Six, 14/-



TRADE MARK 27668.

INVENTED BY A TALENTED PHYSICIAN.

Recommended by eminent Surgeon-Dentists. Patronised by the "Monde élégant" as the best and most agreeable liquid Dentifrice yet introduced.

PROPRIETORS—

**BARTON BROTHERS, BRIGHTON.***Also Sole Proprietors of the Original***"BRIGHTON GLYCERINE CREAM."**

WHOLESALE FROM

Messrs. Barclay, E. Cleaver, Edwards, Newbery, Sanger, Sutton, &amp;c.

**ROZALIUUM**

(REGISTERED)

**POWDER OR PASTE  
IS THE BEST DENTIFRICE**

It is scientifically prepared by a Dental Surgeon, of large practice and great experience, and is intended to supply a long felt want, viz., Preparation that will thoroughly cleanse the Teeth, and at the same time help to preserve them. As a stimulant to the Gums, and a preservative of the Teeth, Rozalium is not to be surpassed; it gives to the Teeth pearly whiteness, to the Gums a healthy rosy colour, whilst it prevents decay by neutralizing the acids which accumulate between the Teeth, and imparts to the Breath a most delicious fragrance.

*In Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, 1s. and 2s. 6d.*

May be obtained from the Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Proprietor—

**J. W. MARTIN, Dental Surgeon,  
P E N G E .****I M M E N S E     S A L E .****SOLD EVERYWHERE.****WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,***For Removing Tartar, Whitening the Teeth, and Sweetening the Breath.***PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.****MAY BE HAD OF WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.****V E N T A     E N O R M E .****SE VENDE EN TODAS PARTES.****PASTA de "WOOD" de NUEZ de ARECA para los dientes,***para limpiar y blanquear los dientes y aromatizar el aliento.***PRECIO, 0'60 céntimos y 1'25 el tarro.****EN VENTA EN TODAS LAS CASAS AL POR MAYOR DEL MUNDO.****BETHSHAN.** The certain cure for the  
TOOTHACHE.**BETHSHAN.** If used as a Tooth-powder  
will prevent**BETHSHAN.** Neuralgia and absolutely  
arrest all decay**BETHSHAN.** Of the Teeth, also preserve  
them healthy**BETHSHAN.** and sound to extreme old  
age.**BETHSHAN.** Everyone should try it,  
especially Smokers.Can be obtained of all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 15 stamps; direct from the Proprietors, **HARDEN & CO.,** Shirley, Southampton.**AGENTS WANTED.****FERGUSON'S PATENT TOOTH POWDER OR  
DENTIFRICE SPOON,**

*For Supplying Tooth Powder or other Dentifrice to the Brush.*  
The spoon is fitted inside a suitable bottle, which forms a receptacle for the dentifrice, the spoon itself acting as an air-tight stopper to the bottle.

8s. per dozen; retail, 1s. each.  
The bottles are sold empty, consequently they increase the sale of tooth powder from bulk. Wholesale from

**J. A. FERGUSON, 63 GT. GEORGE STREET, LEEDS,**  
And the following London Agents:—Barclay & Sons; Bourne & Taylor; Edwards & Sons; Hovenden & Sons; Lynch & Co.; Maw, Son & Thompson; Newbery & Son; Thompson, Millard & Co.; and all the principal Provincial Houses.

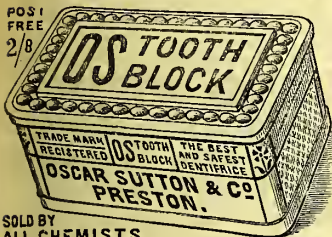


OSCAR SUTTON &amp; CO., PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

**O.S. TOOTH BLOCK.**

Be particular to observe that the Registered Trade Mark and the name "OSCAR SUTTON & CO." are stamped on all that are genuine, as worthless imitations are in the market.

REGISTERED



POST FREE 2/8  
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.



TRADE MARK.

OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS.

**BEST & SAFEST DENTIFRICE**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS  
AND PERFUMERS, IN  
ELEGANT CRYSTAL  
TOILET CASKET

PRICE 2/6.

ALSO IN PATENT  
METALLIC BOX

PRICE 1/-



WHOLESALE—Messrs. Barclay, Butler & Crispe, Hovenden, Maw, Edwards, Newbery, Sanger, W. Sutton & Co., Evans, Lynch, Raimes & Co., Thompson, Curling & Co., Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, Burgoyne, Burdages & Co., Burgess, Willows & Francis, Oppenheimer & Co., Ayrton & Saunders, &c.; of all the leading Dental Houses; also of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rooke, Tompsett & Co., Melbourne; and the principal Colonial Agencies, &c.  
Write to the above address for particulars.

**ODONTOBAPH!****ODONTOBAPH!!****ODONTOBAPH!!!**

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST  
Tooth Powder

IS

**ODONTOBAPH**

(REGISTERED),

**1/- Per Box.**

Chemists should never be without.

Trade Terms on receipt of Trade Card.

THE VERY BEST TOOTH PASTE

FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING THE TEETH  
AND GUMS

**ODONTOBAPH**

REGISTERED

PERFUMED WITH OTTO DE ROSES

IN JARS

SMALL SIZE 1/- LARGE SIZE 2/-  
OF ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL ORDER  
FROM

**THE ODONTOBAPH CO.****22, CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**

THE A1 TOOTH BRUSH  
IS THE

**ODONTOBAPH!**  
**TOOTH BRUSH**

(REGISTERED),

**1/- EACH.**

PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

Trade Terms on receipt of Trade Card.

Manufactured  
only by**THE ODONTOBAPH CO., 22 CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM.**

**TO DENTISTS AND CHEMISTS.**—Every description of Artificial Teeth made at greatly reduced charges. Best work and best materials only.

An Upper or Lower Set, inclusive of Teeth Rubber, &amp;c., £1 1s.

Ditto, ditto, on Platina, £2 2s.

Send for Price List.

Twenty years' experience in mechanical work.

**LESSONS GIVEN IN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.**

F. BUCK, 6 Hanover Place, Upper Baker Street, London, N.W.

**MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.**

The most PERFECT FIT and HIGHEST FINISH, with Punctuality, may be relied on in all Work entrusted to

**Mr. MATTHEWS,**

50 BRUNSWICK ST., MANCHESTER,

Who has had 35 Years' Experience in every branch of Dental Workmanship. The most Moderate Scale of Charges possible to ensure Good Work and Best Materials. Price List on application. A vacancy for a pupil.

**WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.****JEWSBURY AND BROWN'S  
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been Fifty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate.

The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

**JEWSBURY and BROWN,****CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER,**

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered.

Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address card, and directions for enclosure.





# FRED LEWIS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

**ELECTRIC OIL**, for the Hair. 2s. 6d., 20s. doz.; 3s. 6d., 27s. doz.  
**TROTTER OIL**. 2-oz., 4s.; 3-oz., 6s.; 4-oz., 8s.; 6-oz., 12s. doz.  
**DEPILATORY POWDER**. 3s. 6d., 27s. doz.

**WATERS OF EBLANA**. 1s., 8s.; 2s., 16s. doz.  
**HAIR COLOUR RESTORER** (Registered), free from Sediment.  
 2s. 6d., 20s. doz.

5 per cent. cash with order. Trade only supplied. Goods specially made to suit all climates.

## FRED LEWIS, DUBLIN.

Office—6 FLEET STREET. Steam Works—ASTON'S LANE. Stores—BEDFORD ROW.  
 SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

### Fred Lewis, Lista de precios al por mayor.

**ACEITE ELECTRICO**, para el cabello. Pesetas 3'00, la doc. pts. 25'00; pts. 4'20, la doc 34'00.  
**ACEITE "TROTTER"**. 2-oz., pts. 5'00; 3-oz., 7'50; 4-oz., 10'00; 6-oz., 15'00 la docena.

**POLVOS DEPILATORIOS**. Pts. 4'35, 33'75 la docena.  
**AGUAS DE EBLANA**. Pts. 1'25, 10'00; 2'50, 20'00 la docena.  
**PREPARACION PARA EL CABELLO**, "Hair Colour Restorer" (Deposited), libre de hez. Pts. 3'10, 25'00 la docena.

Se descontará un 5 por ciento para los pagos que acompañen los pedidos. Se surte al comercio al por mayor. Se preparan los géneros especialmente para los varios climas.

### FRED LEWIS, DUBLIN, IRLANDA.

Oficinas—6 FLEET STREET. Fábricas a vapor—ASTON'S LANE.  
 Depósitos—BEDFORD ROW.

CONDICIONES ESPECIALES A LOS IMPORTADORES.

### FRED LEWIS ENGROSS NOTERING.

**ELECTRISK OLIE**, for Haaret. Fl. 2.50, Dus. Kr. 20; do. Kr. 3.50, do. Kr. 27.  
**HALTHEDS OLIE**. 1 Lod, Kr. 4; 1½ Lod, Kr. 6; 4 Lod, Kr. 8; 6 Lod, Kr. 12.

**HAARBORTAGENDE-PULVER I ÆSKER**. Kr. 3.50, Dus. Kr. 27.  
**EBLANA VAND**. Fl. Kr. 1.75, Kr. 2; Dus. Kr. 16.  
**HAARFARVE-FORNYELSESVAND** (Beskyttet), fri fra Bundfald Fl. Kr. 2.50; Dus. Kr. 20.  
 5 p.c. for Contant med Ordre. Kun Engross. Alle Artikler ere speciel forhøiæretede for hvert China.

### FRED LEWIS, DUBLIN, IRLAND.

Contor—6 FLEET STREET. Dampfabrik—ASTON'S LANE.  
 Lager—BEDFORD ROW.

SPECIELLE BETINGELSER FOR EXPORTEURER.

## HAMAMELIS

BY HER MAJESTY'S  
 ROYAL LETTERS  
 PATENT, 1884.

The finest Toilet Soap in the World. See *The Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *U.S. Dispensary*, and other medical evidence, on the value of Hamamelis for the skin.

Dr. THOMAS SIMPSON, Glasgow, writes:—"I have used the soap you sent me and can give it unqualified praise. Hamamelis Virginia has been used in Homœopathic practice for twenty years, so that it is not an untried remedy, having proved of incalculable value in many disorders of the skin, especially in varicose states, &c., &c., and you have met a long-felt want in bringing it more prominently into public notice."

Dr. PROCTOR writes:—"Owing to the chemical qualities of Hamamelis, this soap is manufactured with less Alkali than any other of similar quality, and is, therefore, the most valuable soap for the nursery. It possesses the most marked cooling and astringent properties, and thus softens and beautifies the complexion by setting on the pores of the skin, preventing the occurrence of redness or blotches and the formation of pimples, by freeing the sweat glands."

Numerous other Medical Authorities (too numerous to mention) unite in commending Hamamelis for the skin.

"There is no more delightful toilet soap in existence, and Hamamelis only needs to be used once to find a permanent home in every house."—*Court Circular*.

"The Hamamelis Toilet Soap has, in addition to its invaluable healing qualities, a delicious fragrance quite unique, and when once used will be found absolutely indispensable to the toilet."—*Court Journal*.

Price—Plain, 1s. 6d. per Box of 3 Tablets; Highly Perfumed and Wrapped, 2s. 6d. per Box.

See "INVENTIONS," STAND 272a, SOUTH CENTRAL.

Sole Proprietors and Makers—

*Gas. Alexander & Co.,*

Pure Toilet Soap Works, Lambeth S.E.

## TOILET SOAP.

### WATERPROOF AND GREASEPROOF

## WAX TISSUE

Used by Chemists, Soap Makers, and Confectioners.

It does not adhere, is cheaper than Tin-foil or other substitutes.  
 This Tissue is specially prepared free from TASTE or SMELL.

**PRICES** (Special Terms for large quantities).—Half Sheet Post Free.—Size 20 by 30 inches, 9/6 Ream, 8d. Quire 17½ by 30 inches, 8/3 Ream, 7d. Quire; 15 by 30 inches, 7d. Ream, 6d. Quire; Sample Quire Post free (20 by 30 in.), 11d.

## F. G. KETTLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER,  
 11 KINGSGATE STREET, LONDON, W.C.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

See pages 75—78.

## FINE HEALTHY CHILDREN!

# GELDART'S GALACTAGOGUE

Or MILK PRODUCER,

IN BOTTLES, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

THIS preparation is the greatest boon ever invented for Mothers and Wet Nurses. Its use produces a copious flow of rich nourishing milk, which thoroughly satisfies the infant, prevents rickets, promotes easy digestion, and lays the foundation of a strong, healthy constitution. It also prevents debility in the mother whilst suckling, and is a capital remedy for acidity, flatulence, indigestion, &c. If taken during pregnancy it promotes perfect gestation, and effectively prevents decay of the teeth, so common to mothers during this period.

Commands a Ready Sale wherever introduced. Will keep good in any climate.

Chemists supplied with Handbills through any of the Wholesale Houses.

PREPARED BY

**J. GELDART, Pharmacist, LIVERPOOL.**

Proprietor of the Celebrated PARISIAN STARCH GLAZE, and Sole Consignee for the United Kingdom of the world-renowned BRAND'S AMERICAN BITTERS.





# THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,



177 New Bond St., London,

Beg to draw the attention of Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumery Dealers to their Fine Perfumes and Fancy Soaps, for the excellent quality of which SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

*Concentrated Essences of Great Fragrance and Strength:—*

Tanglewood,  
Crown Bouquet,  
Mathiola,  
Stephanotis,

White Rose,  
Jockey Club,  
Ess Bouquet,  
Wood Violet,

Frangipani,  
Opononax,  
Ylang Ylang,  
Isle of Wight Bouquet.

16/, 20/, 28/, 48/, and 84/ per doz.

SUPPLIED IN BOND FOR EXPORT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**THE CROWN SOAPS** are prepared with great care from the purest materials, delicately perfumed, and very lasting.

**BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND AND GLYCERINE, ROSE, &c.**—In Card Boxes of 3 tablets each, 8/ and 12/ per dozen boxes; also in Wood Boxes of 7 or 14 lbs., 64/, 74/, 84/, and 120/ per cwt.

**PURE COAL TAR SOAP.**—Each tablet enveloped in tin-foil. 27s. per gross. The well-known disinfecting properties of this Soap have caused it to be in universal demand. Its regular use, especially in warm climates, quickly allays all irritation of the Skin, whilst its agreeable odour induces a feeling of freshness and comfort not attainable by any other means.

**OPALINE SOAP, FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.**—Absolutely pure, delicately scented, and very emollient. 12/ per dozen boxes.

**OPALINE TOOTH PASTE, the New Fragrant Dentifrice,** 8/ per doz.

**OPALINE FACE POWDER,** 3/6 and 7/ per dozen packets; 15/ per dozen boxes.

*Indents may be forwarded through any English Commission Merchant or Drug House.*

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANUFACTORY,

**NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.**

**THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 NEW BOND ST., LONDRES,**

(COMPANIA PERFUMISTA DE LA CORONA)

**SIETE MEDALLAS DE PREMIO.**

**Esencias concentradas de gran fuerza y fragancia:**—Tanglewood, Crown Bouquet, Mathiola, Stefanotis, Rosa Blanca, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Violeta Silvestre, Frangipani, Opononax, Ylang-Ylang, Bouquet Isle de Wight. \$4, \$5, \$7, \$12 y \$21 la docena. Para la exportacion se envian directamente desde el deposito de aduana, a precios sumamente reducidos.

**Los jabones "Crown,"** "Windsor" moreno, miel, almendra con glicerina, rosa, etc.; en cajas de carton de tres tabletas cada una, a \$2 y \$3 la docena de cajas; tambien en cajas de madera de 7 o 14 lbs., a \$16, \$18 50, \$21 y \$30 el quintal. Jabon puro de Brea carbonifera.—Cada tableta va envuelta en papel de hoja lata. \$6-75 la gruesa. Alivia las irritaciones de la piel, especialmente en los paises calidos, y produce un perfume y agrado refrescante que no se puede obtener con ningun otro articulo. Jabon opalina para el tocador y para los de tierna edad. Pasta opalina para los dientes; el nuevo dentifrice fragante. Pueden enviarse los pedidos por medio de cualquier comisionista o droguita ingles.

**Dirijirse: NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, LONDRES, E.C.**

**THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 NEW BOND STREET, LONDRES,**

(SOCIETE DE PARFUMERIE "LA COURONNE.")

La société se recommande à MM. les pharmaciens, droguistes et parfumeurs, pour ses parfums et savons de fantaisie, la qualité excellente desquels lui a valu sept Médailles d'honneur.

**Essences concentrées de grande suavité et force:**—Tanglewood, Crown Bouquet, Mathiola, Stephanotis, Rose blanche, Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Violette Sylvestre, Frangipani, Opononax, Ylang-Ylang, Bouquet Isle de Wight. Frs. 30, 25, 35, 60 et 105 la douzaine. Pour l'exportation, en douane, à des prix beaucoup réduits.

**Les savons "Crown"** sont préparés avec le plus grand soin des matières les plus pures, parfumés avec délicatesse et fort douces. Savon Windsor brun, savon de miel, d'amandes et glycérine, de roses, etc.—En boîtes de carton contenant 3 tablettes, à f. 10 et f. 15 la douzaine de boîtes, et en boîtes de bois de 7 ou 14 lb., à f. 50, f. 52-50, 105, et f. 150 le quintal. Savon pur de goudron.—Chaque tablette enveloppée d'étain, f. 3-75 la grosse. Ce savon est en réquisition universelle pour ses qualités bien connues désinfectantes. En s'en servant constamment, surtout dans les pays chauds, on réduit promptement les irritations de la peau, et l'on éprouve, par suite de son odeur agréable, une fraîcheur et un bien-être, qui ne se produisent d'aucune autre manière. Savon opalin pour la toilette et les bûches.—Absolument pur, d'un parfum délicat et fort émollient. F. 5 la douzaine de tablettes. Pâte dentifrice opaline (la nouvelle dentifrice odoriférante), F. 10 la douzaine. Poudre opaline pour la figure F. 4-35 et f. 8-75 la douzaine de paquets; f. 18-75 la douzaine de boîtes. Les commandes peuvent se faire par l'entremise de commissionnaires ou maisons de droguerie anglaise.

**S'adresser à la fabrique: NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, LONDRES, E.C.**

**THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 177 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.**

Tillader sig at gjøre Apothekerne, Drogisterne og Parfm-Handlende opmærksom paa deres Fine Parfumer og Sæber, hvis fortrinlige Qualitet er høien belønnet med Syv Pris-Medaller.

**Romentirte Essenser med deiligste Vællugt og Styrke:**—Tanglewood, Crown Bouquet, Mathiola, Stephanotis Hvid Rose, Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Skor-Fiol, Frangipani, Opononax, Ylang Ylang, Isle of Wight Bouquet. Kr. 14.40, Kr. 18, Kr. 25.20, Kr. 43.20, og Kr. 75.60 per dus. For Export ufortøddet betydeligt billigere.

**Vor Krone Sæbe** er forfærdiget med største Omhu af de reneste Materialier, er delikat parfumeret og langvarende. Brun Windsor Honning, Mandel og Glycerin, Rosen, etc. I Æsker a 3 Stykker pr. Dusin Æsker Kr. 7.20 og Kr. 10.80 ng saa i Tre-Kasser at 7 og 14 lb pr. Ctr., Kr. 57.60 Kr. 66.60, Kr. 75.60, Kr. 108. Ren Kul Tjære Sæbe.—Hvert Stykke indsvøbt i Tinfoile, Kr. 24.30. De velbekendte Disinfections-Egenskaber af denne Sæbe have, ført til en enestaaende Efterspørgsel. Dees bestandige Brug, lærer i det varme Klima, formilde strax Hudens Irritation ligeledes virker dees behagelige Lugt saa forfriskende og oplivende som intet andet Middel. Opaline Sæbe, for Toiletten og Børnestejn, aldeles ren, delikat parfumeret og meget blødgjørende pr. Dus. Kr. 8.60. Opaline Tand-Masse, Det nye vellustende Dentifrice pr. Dus. Kr. 7.20. Opaline Ansigts-Pulver pr. Dus. Pakker Kr. 3.15 og Kr. 6.30 pr. Dus. Kasser Kr. 13.50. Ordres kunne sendes igjennem hver Engelsk Commissioner eller Drogist.

**Alle Meddelser bør adresseres til Fabriken: New Fairfield Works, Old Bailey, London, E.C.**



# CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!

CURED WITHOUT PAIN BY

## MUNDAY'S "VIRIDINE"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK, "VIRIDINE," No. 36966.)

This Preparation, introduced by J. MUNDAY, now commands a large and increasing sale. Success is certain wherever introduced.

**BOTTLES ONE SHILLING EACH.**

**NEW SHOW CARD WITH FACSIMILE OF PACKAGE SENT ON APPLICATION**

**NOTICE.**—Each GENUINE Package has my Signature on the end.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR—

**J. MUNDAY, CHEMIST, 1 HIGH ST., CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES.**

**AGENTS.**—LONDON: WILCOX & CO., Chemists, 239 Oxford Street, W.; F. NEWBERRY & SONS, SANGER, SUTTON, HOVENDEN, &c.  
LIVERPOOL: SYMES & CO., 58 Bold Street. DUBLIN: HAYES & CO., 12 Grafton Street. BELFAST: GRATTAN & CO., Chemists. PARIS:  
PHARMACIE BERLÉ, 14 Rue de la Paix. AMSTERDAM: PERRY & CO., 97 Kalverstraat.

**PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.**  
**PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN. SULPHOLINE LOTION.**  
**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.**

**NOTICE TO THE TRADE.**

Handsome Metallic Show-plates, 11 in. by 7 in., for each of the above Specialities, will be supplied on receipt of instructions where to send for enclosure. Early application is necessary to

**JOHN PEPPER & CO., Bedford Laboratory, Bayley Street, LONDON, W.C.**

**Pepper's Quinine  
and Iron Tonic.**

A NEW SIZE of this article, to retail at Half-a-Crown, is now supplied by the Wholesale Houses.

A large demand exists for this new popular size.

**Sulpholine Soap.** 6d.

**NOTICE!!**

This Soap is now supplied to retail at 6d. Boxes of 3 Tablets, 1s. 6d. SULPHOLINE SOAP is a most popular saleable article of the first repute.

Kept by all Wholesale Houses.

The Shilling size Tablet is discontinued.

## ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANTII, B.P.)

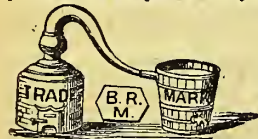
*Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any Climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.*

## THE UNIVERSAL CORN AND WART PENCIL.

1 doz. mounted on a handsome Illustrated Show-Card, Retail, 6d. each; Wholesale, 3s. 6d. per doz. It is especially adapted for Export Trade, and may be safely sent to the hottest climates, as each glass tube is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a cardboard case.

N.B.—The above is exempt from Stamp Duty by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue.

**CONCENTRATED WATERS.**—One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They are prepared to supply a want long felt by Chemists and Medical Men, and by their use a fresh supply of any of the Medicinal Waters may be obtained at a moment's notice. They are not affected by age in any climate. N.B.—Used in the proportion of one part to thirty-two of water they represent the Medicinal Waters of the United States Pharmacopœia.



	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.
Aqua Anethi, Concent.	4/0	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent.	6/0	Aqua Fœniculi, Concent.	4/0	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent.	4/0
" Anisi, "	4/0	" Cassiæ "	4/0	" Menth. Pip. "	4/0	" Rosæ "	8/6
" Camphoræ "	4/0	" Flor. Aurant. "	8/6	" Ang. Con. 6/0		" Rosæ Virginæ "	10/6
" Oarui "	4/0	" Flor. Sambuci "	8/6	" Viridi. "	4/0		

The above are put up in Bottles of ½ lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over cork

Wholesale Agents—Heaton & Co., Maw, Son, & Thompson, Lynch & Co., London; Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Woolley, Manchester; Bewley & Draper, Hunt & Co., Dublin; Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Raimes & Co., Duncan Flockhart & Co., J. Mackay & Co., T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh; Foggitt, Thirk & Co., Goodall & Co., Leeds; J. Richardson & Co., Leicester; Slinger & Son, York; McKesson & Robbins, New York. Special terms for large quantities may be had from

**B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester**



**CAUTION.****A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,**  
**FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.**

The GENUINE Euxesis bears the following distinctive marks :—

- 1.—The Name AIMÉE LLOYD on cap of tube.
- 2.—The words "Prepared only by his Widow" in RED INK across labels.

**Manufactured only by AIMÉE LLOYD,**

WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET,

**3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.**

**A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,**

**For Shaving without Soap, Brush, or Water.**

**CAUTION.**

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

**R. HOVENDEN & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

**Dr. C. R. Coffin's AMERICAN DENTIFRICE.**

Prepared only by WILLIAM DARLING, Chemist, Manchester  
May be had from S. Maw, Son, & Thompson; Barclay & Sons,  
F. Newbery & Sons; Sanger & Sons; and any Wholesale  
House in London. Price 2s. per Box, and Family Jars 10s. each.

**OKELL'S ORIGINAL**  
**MONA BOUQUET**

Retail, 1/, 1/9, and 3/6; Wholesale, 7/, 12/, and 22/6 per doz.  
This much-admired Perfume (prepared by the Widow of the late  
Joseph Okell), may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine  
Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Applications for WHOLESALE Agencies to be made to the SOLE  
CONSIGNER, THOMAS WEST, Chemist, 61 Chester  
Road, Stretford, Lancashire.

**BRECKNELL'S**  
**SKIN SOAP,**

A PURE AND UNSCENTED SOAP,  
RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

*In the original Shilling Packets, 8/- per doz.  
5 per cent. discount for Cash. 10 per cent. on a gross.*

**BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS,**  
**31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.**

HANDBILLS AND SHOWCARDS ON APPLICATION.

**F R I C T I O N .**

THE MOST PLEASANT MODE OF APPLYING IT TO SKIN IS BY THE  
**PANSTREPTON (or All-Pliant) FLESH BRUSH.**

The best Article ever introduced for the purpose.

PRICES FROM 22/ to 36/ per doz.

Of all WHOLESALE HOUSES or of the SOLE MANUFACTURER,

**R. CONDRON, 2 BINGFIELD STREET, LONDON, N.**



FIRST AWARD,  
Sydney, 1879.



HONOURABLE MENTION,  
Bordeaux, 1882.

1/-

HUNT'S  
PAPER



BOTTLE  
CAPS.

PER  
GROSS BOX

**M**ADE of superior strong Papers by Machinery Patented in England, France, Germany, and America.

PLEATED IN A STYLE IMPOSSIBLE TO IMITATE BY MANIPULATION.

### PRICE LIST.

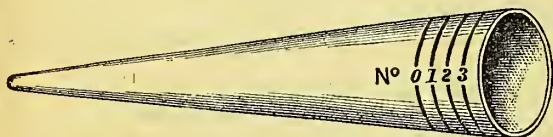
Numbers 0 to 5 (Drachms to 10 oz.)	...	...	...	1s. Od. per gross.
" 6 (Pints)	...	...	...	1s. 4d. "
" 39 (Quarts)	...	...	...	2s. Od. "

Various other sizes and shapes to special order.

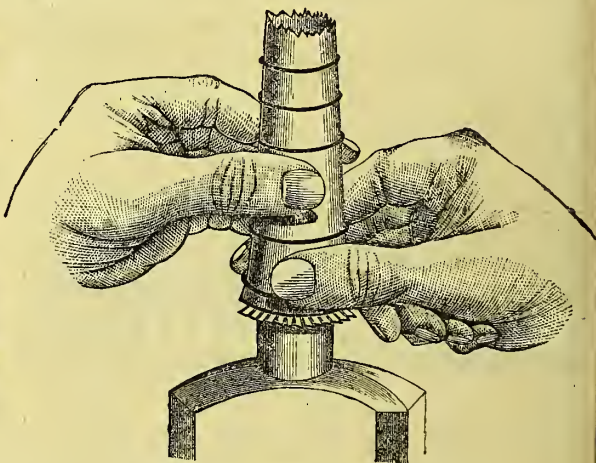
THE STOCK COLOURS ARE RED, BLUE, GREEN, ORANGE, VIOLET, GREY, AND WHITE

Stamping Name and Address **4<sup>d</sup>** per Gross (minimum 10 Gross).

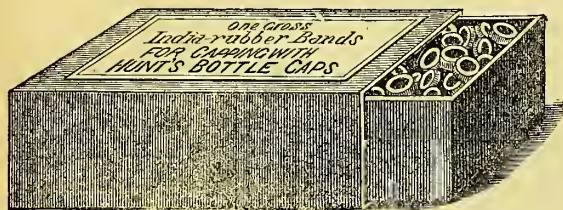
**HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS** can be more rapidly fastened on Dispensing Bottles with **ELASTIC BANDS**, by means of the newly-invented **CAPPING STICK**.



STICKS, 1d. EACH.



METHOD OF CAPPING.



ELASTIC BANDS, 4d. PER GROSS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN, AND BY

**W. F. HUNT & CO.,**

3 4, 5, LITTLE WINDMILL STREET, LONDON, W  
MANUFACTORY, MARSEILLES.

**Special Notes.**—Orders for Stamped Caps delivered free by Parcels Post. Liberal Discount to Wholesale Houses.

**TO MERCHANTS:**—Freight Paid from Marseilles to any Port in the World upon Orders for 500 Gross and upwards.



ESTABLISHED 1810.

# H. BROOKS, PEEL & CO.,

## COLLAPSIBLE TUBE MANUFACTURERS

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### PORTABLE METAL SPRINKLER STOPPER,

AND DEALERS IN

GLASS BOTTLES FOR PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

#### STEAM FACTORIES:

31 Lime St., Camden Rd. (Offices), and Bartholomew Rd., Kentish Town, London, N.W.

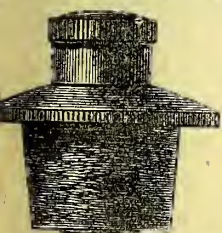
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES OF ALL SIZES.



or Perfumes, Artists' Colours, Soaps, Cosmetics, Creams, Oils, Varnishes, &c. These Tubes are inexpensive and portable, and may be applied to many useful purposes besides those above mentioned.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

### THE PORTABLE METAL SPRINKLER STOPPER,



With Cork fitted thereon for bottles of any size, and having apertures of various dimensions, especially adapted for Perfumes, Hair Washes, Lime and Glycerine Essences, &c. These handsome stoppers give a character and finish to the most ordinary bottles to which they may be applied. Gilt or plain; and put up if required in handsome glass lid boxes, suitable for shop counters and show cases, at moderate prices.



No. 18a.

### THE "TORSION" PATENT SPRINKLER.

The two designs, Nos. 18A and 19A, are those to which we direct special attention, as sizes being in general use; other sizes will follow promptly to meet all requirements, on which Caps with two or more holes will be introduced to meet the public taste. Particular attention is called to the latest improvement in our Patent Metallic Stopper, the "Torsion."

This New Stopper adheres to the design of the original patent, which has been universally acknowledged as an ornamental and inexpensive article for the Toilette, as possessing all the advantages of a "Permanent and Indestructible Stopper, suitable



No. 19a.

or Bottles of all Sizes and Shapes," with the additional security it affords, that the Cap can never be entirely unscrewed, consequently it cannot be lost. It is specially effective as a Sprinkler, while giving a more prompt and copious, yet economic, supply, through the improved action of the Cap. Such combined advantages, in an article of exquisite finish, have long been desired, and it is thus submitted for general approval, and its usefulness when tried will be appreciated by all.

Illustrations, Price Lists, &c., can be had on application, or through any Wholesale House in town or country. All orders received direct will be promptly attended to.

**CAUTION.**—All Stoppers of our Manufacture are made of Pure Tin, and have the name of H. BROOKS & CO. stamped on the under side of the rim.

All Tubes are made of Pure Tin unless specially ordered of Mixed Metal, from the smallest size up to 13 in. by 23.



CRAWSHAW'S  
CRYSTAL

## DYES.

BROWN  
VIOLET  
MAGENTA  
PUCE  
CRIMSON  
BLUE  
MAUVE  
MAROON  
PURPLE  
LAVENDER  
ORANGE  
CARDINAL  
SLATE  
YELLOW  
BLACK  
REVIVER  
GREEN  
PONCEAU  
SCARLET  
PINK  
CLARET  
CERISE

TRADE

MARK.



ROSE  
CANARY  
GREY  
CAMBRIDGE  
BLUE  
OXFORD BLUE  
NAVY BLUE  
DARK BLUE  
LIGHT BLUE  
RED  
SULTAN RED  
PRIMROSE  
PEACH  
BLOSSOM  
RUBY  
LILAC  
DARK BROWN  
LIGHT do.  
DARK GREEN  
BUFF  
PLUM  
DRAB

THESE Dyes are specially manufactured for the purpose of affording to heads of families and others the means of Dyeing at home, for small cost, Faded Articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. Silks, Ribbons, Feathers, Woollen Goods and Stuffs of all descriptions take the Dye readily. They are easy to use; they are economical in price. The colours are beautiful and brilliant, and anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes. One Sixpenny Packet of the Crystals will go as far as six Sixpenny bottles of the ordinary Liquid Dye. Each colour will produce any desired shade of its own colour, according to the quantity used. There is sufficient in a Sixpenny Packet to Dye a Lady's Dress, or half-a-dozen Children's Frocks, or 100 yards of Ribbon, &c., &c.

*Chemists who have not yet tried these Dyes will find it to their advantage to do so. There is no loss or mess from leakage, and their great utility and superiority has been readily proved wherever they have been tried.*

**NOTE.—NEW LINE FOR EXPORT.**—Our Shilling size of Crystal Dyes are now put up in Bottles instead of Cardboard Boxes, as formerly. This change, we venture to think, will be fully appreciated by our numerous friends abroad.

	Per Gross.
1s. Bottles Crawshaw's Crystal Dyes. In Boxes of 1 doz.	96/
6d. Boxes Crawshaw's Crystal Dyes. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross (7 doz.)	
Counter Case with Glass Lid .. .. .	48/
6d. Boxes Crawshaw's Crystal Dyes. In Boxes of 1 doz. (14)	48/
3d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Cardboard Boxes .. .. .	21/
3d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. Mounted on Cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross .. .. .	21/
2d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Cardboard Boxes .. .. .	14/
2d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. Mounted on Cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross .. .. .	14/

	Per Gro	
1d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. In 3 gross Counter Case with Glass Lid .. .. .	7	
1d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Cardboard Boxes .. .. .	7	
1d. Packets Crawshaw's Useful Dyes. Mounted on $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Cards. . . . .	7	
The Excelsior Penny Dyes. Mounted on Cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross each. These Dyes are good value for the money; suitable for low-class Wholesale Trade, and where Cheap Goods are required. There is no maker's Name on the Packets or Cards .. .. .		5
6d. Perfect Black Dye. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Wood Boxes .. .. .	48	
3d. Perfect Black Dye. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Wood Boxes .. .. .	21	

SUPPLIED BY ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

E. CRAWSHAW & CO., 80 FANN ST., ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.



# TINTES CRISTALIZADOS DE CRAWSHAW.



Marca de fábrica.

Castaño  
Violeta  
Magenta  
Lila  
Encarnado  
Azul  
Mauve  
Maroon

Púrpura  
Espliego  
Naranja  
Pardo  
Amarillo  
Negro  
Resaurador  
Verde

Ponceau  
Escarlata  
Clavel  
Claret  
Cereza  
Rosa  
Canario  
Mate

Azul de Cambridge  
Azul de Oxford  
Azul de la armada  
Azul oscuro  
Azul claro  
Rojo  
Rojo sultan  
Primula

Flor de albericque  
Rubio  
Moreno oscuro  
Moreno claro  
Verde oscuro  
Color de cuero  
Ciruela  
Color de piedra

Estos tintes han sido manufacturados con el objeto de surtir las familias de tintes que les ofrecen el medio de teñir á poco coste y en sus propias casas los varios artículos de ropa, etc., que deseen. Pueden teñirse con facilidad en sedas, plumas, géneros de lana y algodón de todas clases. Son de fácil manejo y sumamente económicos. Los colores son vivos y hercosos y la operación del tinte se efectúa en pocos minutos. Son aplicables á toda clase de artículos. Un paquete de estos tintes, que cuesta 60 céntimos, durará mientras seis botellas de á 60 cs. de los tintes líquidos. Cada color producirá el matiz que se desee, según la cantidad que se emulee. El paquete de á 60 cs. de p.e.ta es suficiente para teñir un vestido de señora ó media docena de los de niños, ó bien 100 metros de cinta, etc., etc.

Los farmacéuticos que no han probado estos tintes hallarían muy beneficiosa su venta. No hay pérdida por filtraciones y son muy limpias, y su utilidad y superioridad han sido reconocidas en donde quiera que han sido probadas.

**NOTA.—OTRO ARTÍCULO PARA EXPORTACION.**—Se empaquetan los tintes cristalizados (de á chelin cada paquete) en botellas en vez de cajas como antes, y creemos que este cambio será debidamente apreciado por nuestros numerosos amigos en el extranjero.

	Duros	21	la gruesa
Las botellas de tintes cristalizados de Crawshaw que se venden al por menor á \$0 25, en cajas de una docena	..	..	..
Las cajas de tintes cristalizados de Crawshaw que se venden al por menor á 61 céntimos, en caja de mostrador de ½ gruesa	..	..	..
(7 docenas) con tapa de cristal	..	..	..
Las cajas de tintes cristalizados de Crawshaw que se venden al por menor á 61 céntimos, en cajas de 1 doc. (14)	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw que se venden á 30 cs. en cajas de cartón ½ gruesa	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los paquetes de tintes útiles de Crawshaw	..	..	..
Los tintes "Excelsior" que se venden á 10 cs. Estos son muy baratos; con propósito para un comercio ordinario al por mayor en que la demanda es para un artículo barato. Los paquetes y cartones no llevan el nombre del fabricante.	..	..	..
En cartones de ½ gruesa	..	..	..
Tinte negro "Perfect" de á 60 cs. En cajas de madera de ½ gruesa	..	..	..
Tinte negro "Perfect" de á 30 cs. En cajas de madera de ½ gruesa	..	..	..

Pueden obtenerse en todas las casas al por mayor.

**E. CRAWSHAW & CO., 80 FANN ST., ALDERSGATE ST., LONDRES, E.C.**

## JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., DRUG MILLERS AND MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

**The "Extra Pale" Cod Liver Oil.**

Unchanged at 32° F.

**Pure White Beeswax, in bars**

Free from rancidity. M.P. 150° F.

**Pure Yellow Beeswax, in bars.**

M.P. 149° F.

**Pure Crushed Linseed,**

Ground from Screened Seed.

**Dalmatian Insect Powder,**

From Unopened Flowers, free from added colouring matter.

**Ointments Levigated by Steam Power.**

**Spirit of Nitrous Ether.**

Guaranteed of official strength.

**Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia,**

Distilled from Volcanic Ammonia.

**Assayed Opium, Cinchona, & Scammony**

Their Powders and Preparations.

**Soluble Essences of Ginger, Lemon, &c.,**

For flavouring Aërated Waters.

**Tasteless Coated Pills.**

Soluble in cold water.

**Medicated Suppositories, Bougies, &c.**

**CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS GROUND FOR THE TRADE.**

**Warehouse & Offices—2 & 4 Swan Court, Market Street; Laboratory & Drug Mills—Knowsley St., Cheetham,**

**MANCHESTER.**

Prices Current and Catalogues on demand.

Special quotations forwarded to large buyers



# THE CHISWICK SOFT SOAPS

Are acknowledged by buyers in all parts of  
the World to be THE BEST.

---

**THE CHISWICK SOAP CO.**  
CHISWICK, LONDON, W.

---

# JABON BLANDO

MEDALLA DE ORO,  
EXPOSICION DE CALCUTA.

---

**CHISWICK SOAP CO.**  
LONDRES.



COMPAGNIE FERMIÈRE DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT THERMAL DE  
**VICHY** [France.  
 Allier,]

(Property of the French State.)

**NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.**  
 (STATE SPRINGS.)

**CELESTINS.**—A famous remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, &c.

**HAUTERIVE.**—Strongly impregnated with natural Carbonic Acid, which renders it very fit for EXPORT. An excellent TABLE WATER.

**GRANDE-GRILLE.**—For Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Organs, &c.

**HÔPITAL.**—For Stomach Complaints.

THE VICHY WATERS are remarkable for their keeping qualities, and, even after a great lapse of time, the alteration that takes place is inconsiderable. They form an agreeable beverage, whether mixed with wine or spirits or taken alone. They are bottled under the supervision of GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, thus giving a PERFECT GUARANTEE of their GENUINE CHARACTER.

THE VICHY WATERS are recommended and used by the greatest Medical Authorities.

ANNUAL SALE: SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

**VICHY DIGESTIVE LOZENGES,**

containing the Salts in a concentrated form. CERTAIN CURE FOR INDIGESTION, HEART-BURN, &c.

**VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS AT HOME.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**INGRAM & ROYLE,**

*Importers of all Natural Mineral Waters.*

**LONDON :**

52 Farringdon Street.

**LIVERPOOL :**

Finney Lane, Atherton Street.

**BRISTOL :**

Bath Bridge.

Pamphlet on "NATURAL MINERAL WATERS," revised and considerably enlarged, and all particulars in regard to the

**VICHY THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT,**

sent post free, on application to INGRAM & ROYLE.

N.B.—Messrs. INGRAM & ROYLE beg to invite the Trade to APPLY TO THEM for SAMPLES and PARTICULARS of ANY NATURAL MINERAL WATER which they may have inquiries for, and the same will be obtained and forwarded free.



# W. H. BAILEY & SON'S TRUSSES.



FIRST PRIZE (SILVER MEDAL) FOR TRUSSES AWARDED BY THE  
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, MAY, 1879

FIG. 1.

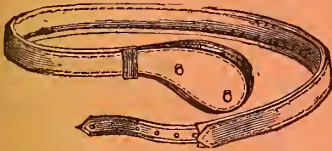


FIG. 4.

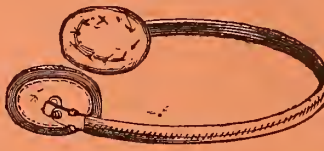
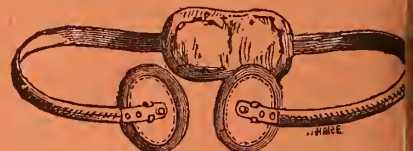


FIG. 5.



## TRUSSES.

Circular Trusses, single, as Fig. 1, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin	per doz.	£1 1 0
Circular Trusses, double, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin	per doz.	1 14 0
" " " with extending backs	"	2 14 0

Salmon & Ody's Expired Patent, single, Fig. 4	..	per doz.	£1 10
" " " double, Fig. 5	..	"	3 0
Moc-Main Lever, single	..	each	0 8
" " double	..	"	0 13
Coles's Expired Patent, single	..	"	0 6
" " double	..	"	0 12

## BAILEY'S TRUSSES FOR SCROTAL HERNIA.

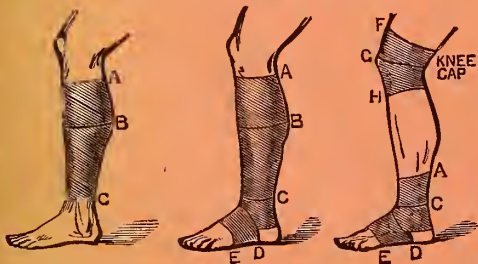
All who are in the habit of fitting Trusses must frequently meet with very troublesome cases, in which the hernia is constantly descending (with some persons many times during the day). We can with confidence recommend these Trusses as being most likely to suit in such cases, and we solicit a trial, feeling sure that a great deal of trouble and inconvenience may be saved by their use.

Price per doz., single, 48/; double, 84/; superior quality (highly finished), single, 10/; double, 15/ each.

## BAILEY'S WATERPROOF TRUSSES FOR INFANTS

Covered entirely in Gum Elastic. Single, 40/; Double, 60/ per dozen.

## BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c



### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ETC.

Manufactured expressly for Export, and warranted to stand a hot climate better than any others in the Market.

	Silk.	Super. Silk.	Cotton.	Super. Cotton
Stockings .. per pair	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 0 7 0
Knee-caps ..	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 5 0
Calf-pieces ..	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 6 0
Socks ..	0 5 6	0 8 6	0 3 10	0 5 0
Wristbands ..	0 2 3	—	0 1 8	0 2 0
Knee Stockings ..	0 16 0	1 5 0	0 9 2	0 12 0
Belts, to draw on .. each	0 16 6	—	—	0 12 0

### DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

For a Stocking ..	..	..	..
For an Ankle Sock ..	..	..	..
For a Knee-cap ..	..	..	..
For a Calf-piece ..	..	..	..
For a Thigh-piece and Knee-cap ..	..	..	..

Circumference at A B C D E ..	..	..	..
" A O D E ..	..	..	..
" F G H ..	..	..	..
" A B C ..	..	..	..
" K J F G H ..	..	..	..

Length, A to the ground.	..	..	..
" A to the ground.	..	..	..
" F to H.	..	..	..
" A to C.	..	..	..
" G to highest point required.	..	..	..

## BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

1. Cotton Bags and tape under-straps ..	..	..	per doz.	£0 8 0
2. Cotton Oxonian, with drawing-strings ..	..	..	"	0 10 0
3. Silk Bags and tape under-straps ..	..	..	"	1 1 0
4. Silk Oxonian, with drawing-strings ..	..	..	"	0 18 0
5. Silk Oxonian Bags bound with elastic ..	..	..	per doz.	£1 4
6. Silk Oxonian, superior quality, bands of buff jean, with drawing-strings ..	..	..	"	1 4
7. Silk Bags, to button on, with tape under-straps ..	..	..	"	1 1
8. " " under-straps to button ..	..	..	"	1 4

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in all kinds of SURGICAL APPLIANCES, WHOLESALE and for EXPORT.  
Shippers and the Wholesale Trade Supplied on Best Terms and Lowest Prices.

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON  
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.



PERS & OTHERS—Please note, we are now supplying in Specially Manufactured Stoppered Bottles at 12s. per gross extra.

Warrant to the

SIXTEEN PRIZE GOLD AND OTHER MEDALS.

Certificate of Merit.



and Court of  
Holland.



H.R.H. Prince of  
Wales.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST  
FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CRYSTAL PALACE BOND'S**  
**GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK**  
PREPARED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JOHN BOND  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
CRYSTAL PALACE. CRYSTAL PALACE.

NO HEATING REQUIRED UNLESS PREFERRED.

WILL RESIST BOILING CHLORIDE OF LIME.

En enveloppes bleus 60 c. 30 frs. par gross.

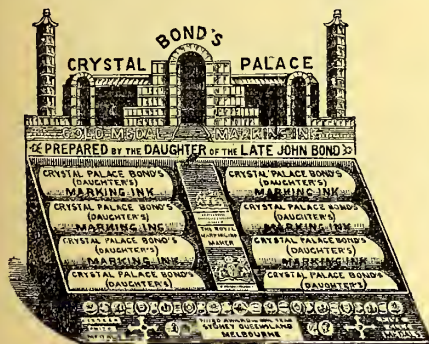
½ Mark in blauem Covert. 24 Mark per Gross.



En enveloppes bleus 1 fr. 25 c. 60 frs. par grosse.

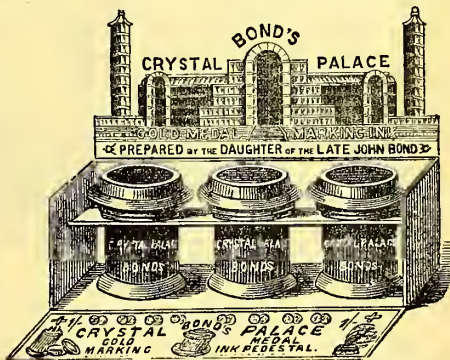


1 Mark in blauem Covert. 48 Mark per Gross.



Packed better  
than ever. An  
attraction to  
any Counter or  
Window. — Vide  
Trade Notices.

(SEE  
ILLUSTRATION.)



Blue Wrapper Inks, 1s in ½ doz. and 6d. in 1 doz. Boxes, or on very attractive Embossed Gold Show Cards of 1 doz. Pedestal Inks, 1s. in ½ doz. and 6d. in ½ doz. Boxes.

**CAUTION AND VIGILANCE.**

When ordering from the wholesale house please state CRYSTAL PALACE BOND'S INK is required. Kindly examine each parcel received. Complaints are daily being made of other inks being substituted. The reputation of the Ink has led to many infringements of the Marks (see actions tried in the High Courts of Judicature, with costs and damages awarded). INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond.

**WORKS: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

**NEW CHEMICAL IMPROVEMENT.** This World-renowned Preparation cannot possibly dry up.

THE ROYAL MARKING INK MAKER.



**IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the WHOLESALE PRICE of LAMPS,  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1884.**

# SAMUEL CLARKE'S PATENT PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS



**MOSCOW EXHIBITION, 1872.**  
1st Award, First Grand Silver Medal to Samuel Clarke, London, for his Patent Pyramid Night Lamp Food Warmer.

2nd Award, First Grand Silver Medal to Samuel Clarke, London, for his Patent Pyramid Night Lights.



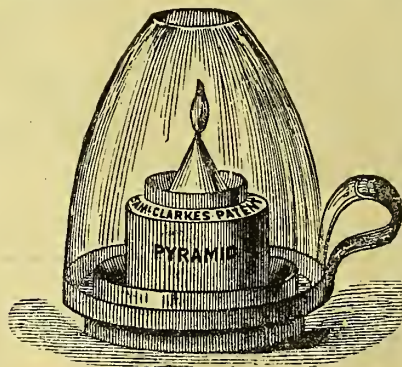
**PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, LONDON, 1873.**

**PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.**

**SILVER MEDAL AWARDED AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1884.**



**Patent Pyramid  
NIGHT LAMPS.  
THE BURGLAR'S HORROR!!**



**GOLD MEDAL,  
World's Exposition, New Orleans**

No. 1 Holds Half a Pint of Food, besides Water.

No. 2 Holds Three-quarters of a Pint Food, besides Water.

No. 3 Holds One Pint Food, besides Water.

Clarke's Hot-water Lamps.

" Pyramid Night Lamps, Lacquered or Bronzed.

" " Lights.

**EXTRAS.**—Porcelain Panakins, Lids, Tin Panakins, Clear Glasses, Roughed ditto, Opaline ditto.

For Terms and Prices apply to the Patentee—

## PATENT "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHT WORKS

CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.

AMERICAN DEPOT: 25 & 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



**IMPORTANTE REBAJA en el precio por mayor de las LÁMPARAS**  
DESDE 1<sup>RO</sup> DE OCTUBRE, 1884.

**SAMUEL CLARKE,**

FABRICANTE DE

**LAMPARILLAS "PYRAMID" PARA CALENTAR LOS ALIMENTOS**  
(PATENTES).

**EXPOSICION DE MOSCOW, 1872.**

Primera Recompensa, Primera Gran Medalla de  
plata á Samuel Clarke, de Lóndres, por su  
Lamparilla "Pyramid" de noche, de Patente,  
para calentar los alimentos.

Segunda Recompensa, Primera Gran Medalla de  
plata á Samuel Clarke, de Lóndres, por su Lam-  
parilla "Pyramid" de noche, de patente.

MEDALLA DE PREMIO CONCEDIDA, LÓNDRES, 1873.

MEDALLA DE PREMIO CONCEDIDA, EXPOSICION DE PARIS, 1867.

Medalla de plata concedida en la Exposicion Internacional de Higiene, South Kensington, 1884.



**LAMPARILLAS  
DE NOCHE,  
DE PATENTE.  
EL TERROR DE LOS LADRONES!!**



**MEDALLA DE ORO,**  
Exposicion Universal de Nueva Orleans.

- Vo. 1 Contiene medio cuartillo de alimento ademas de agua.  
Vo. 2 Contiene tres cuartos de cuartillo de alimento ademas  
de agua.  
Vo. 3 Contiene un cuartillo de alimento, ademas de agua.

- Lamparillas de Clarke para calentar agua.  
" "Pyramid" de Clarke de noche, barnizadas o  
bronceadas.  
" " de noche.

EXTRAS.—Tarteras de porcelana, Cubiertas, Tarteras de Hojalata, Cristales claros, Opacos, Opalina.

Para precios y condiciones, dirigirse al propietario del privilegio—

**PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHT WORKS,**  
CHILD'S HILL, LÓNDRES, N.W.

DEPÓSITO AMERICANO: 25 Y 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, E.E. U.U.



# 'LA BRILLANTINE'

(REGISTERED)

## METALLIC POWDER

Is the Best, Cheapest, and most effective Powder for Cleaning, Polishing, and Preserving METALS (especially BRASS) & GLASS.

It is used by the LIFE, HORSE, and DRAGOON GUARDS, the METROPOLITAN and VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in 1d. Packets, and 6d. and 1s. Boxes.

Proprietors, J. F. BAUMGARTNER & CO., 21½ Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Starching made easy and pleasant.

Prevents the iron sticking  
to the linen.



Suitable for hot or cold  
water starch.

Sold in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets, and in Large Boxes, for Hotels, Laundries, &c., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

Wholesale by Maw & Sons, Evans, Sons & Co., Southall Bros. & Barclay, Wyleys & Co., &c.

FOR CLEANING PLATE.

### BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S ALBATHUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rouge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s and 2s.; Tins, 6s. 6 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

### THE CELEBRATED DANGERFIELD'S IGNITING MATCH CASE.

PRONOUNCED PERFECTION.



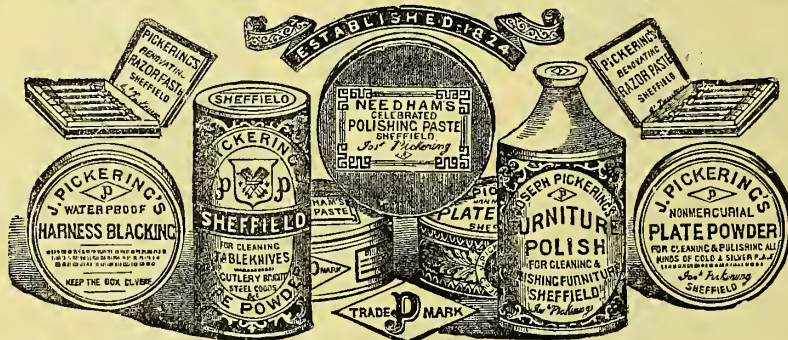
It has no equal in Mechanical Construction, Workmanship, Quality of Material, Neatness, Compactness, Convenience, and Low Price. Secured by United States and Foreign Patents. Prices the world over:—XX Tin, 1/ each, 7 per doz.; Solid Nickel Silver, 2/ each, 14/6 per doz.; 8 and Nickel Silver, with Copper, 2/ each, 14/6 per doz. Sent post free to any part of the world on receipt of price (P.O.O.).

FRANCIS S. DANGERFIELD,

Proprietor and Sole Manufacturer, AUBURN, N.Y., U.S.A.

C. BRANDON & CO., 16 Red Lion Square, London, Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

ESTABLISHED 1824.



# NEEDHAM'S

For Cleaning and  
Polishing Brass, Copper,  
Tin, Britannia Metal,  
&c., &c.

# POLISHING

Pickering's Furniture Polish, Plate Powder, Knife Powder, Brunswick Black, Razor Paste, Harness Blacking, British Polishing Pomade (red) for Metals, &c.

# PASTE.

Wholesale by London, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton Merchants,  
and Retail by Chemists, Ironmongers, and Grocers.

Gold Medal, Adelaide, 1881.  
Order of Merit, Melbourne, 1880.  
Diploma of Merit, Vienna, 1873.

Established over Half a Century.



JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD.



**BURROUGH'S**  
Best  
Methylated  
Spirits  
Cale St.  
Distillery  
CHELSEA,  
S.W.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

**BURROUGH'S**  
SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS P.E.

**SPIRITS  
OF WINE**

5 gals. 19/4 cash.  
THE BEST ENGLISH GRAIN SPIRIT  
FREE FROM FUSEL OIL CHEMICALLY PURE  
Special Quotation for Quantity.

**JAMES BURROUGH,**  
LONDON, S.W.

# METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

**& W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.**

LONDON AGENTS—JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

## JONES & MASON, METHYLATED SPIRIT MAKERS.

Regent Wharf, Copperfield Road, Mile End, London, E.

FROM RATCLIFF.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

### S.V.R.

Guaranteed pure, thoroughly rectified, and  
made from English Grain Spirits.

60 o.p., 20s. 9d. per Gal.

56 o.p., 20s. 3d. „

### TINCTURE SPIRIT.

Useful for all purposes where absolute  
purity is not necessary.

60 o.p., 20s. 6d. per Gal.

56 o.p., 20s. 0d. „

1 per gallon discount for Cash with order.  
Further allowance for quantity.

### STEAM STILLS ONLY.

**GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,**

ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY,

Orkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.

### ANILINE DYES

TO SUIT ALL TRADES.

### BEST SPIRIT BLACK IN THE MARKET.

Mahogany Stain

Ebony Stain

Oak Stain

Walnut-

Stain

**PRONK, DAVIS & CO.,**  
41 Great Tower Street,  
LONDON, E.C.

✠ ✠ ✠

COLORS.

CHEMICALS.

INDIGO PASTE.

CUDBEAR.

DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

Bronze Powders & Metal Leaf.

### PURE SPIRITS of WINE

For Tinctures, Essences, Perfumes, &c.

**A. MACNAIR & CO.,**

RECTIFIERS,

20 DUTTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Beg to call the attention of CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS to their under-  
mentioned prices of Pure Spirits of Wine:—

Strength per cent.	Specific gravity.	Price per gall.
63 over proof	.. 0'8238	.. 20/10
60 „ „	.. 0'8298	.. 20/4
55 „ „	.. 0'8366	.. 19/10
50 „ „	.. 0'8482	.. 19/4

Cash on Delivery.

Jars to be returned or paid for.

For Exportation, Cask included, 4/ 60 o.p., F.O.B.

Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, including  
the price of the Jars, which are charged as follows:—2 galls. 2/6; 4 galls.  
4/0; 6 galls. 5/0; 8 galls. 6/0. When the Empties are returned, the money  
will be repaid.

Also **ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.** Prices on application.



**W. KEMP & SON, HORNCASTLE.****PURE CRUSHED LINSEED,**

CONTAINING ALL THE OIL. A strictly pure article, all other seeds, dirt, &c., being entirely removed. It is lightly crushed from a special kind of large bold seed, which gives a larger proportion of meal to husk than the ordinary commercial Linseeds. Price 18/6 per cwt., bag free. Special quotations for 5 cwt. and upwards.

NOTE.—This quality can be obtained from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon St., London, in 1-cwt. bags at above price; smaller lots 20/ cwt.

**CRUSHED LINSEED No. 2,**

Contains all the Oil, and is crushed from sound good Linseed, 17/6 per cwt., bags free.

**CRUSHED LINSEED No. 3,**

Contains all the Oil, and is crushed from sound good Linseed, 16/6 per cwt., bags free.

**CRUSHED SICILIAN LINSEED,**

The best for feeding purposes; merely require scalding to make a stiff jelly, and when introduced at once creates a large demand; bags free.

**PURE LINSEED MEAL,**

WITHOUT OIL. Best quality only, 11/6 cwt., bags free.

All ground in our own mills, and always sent out freshly crushed.

Special Quotations for Quantity.

Above can be had with the Husk wholly or partially sifted out at an advanced price. Correspondence on this subject is invited.

Applications for Samples solicited.

**W. KEMP & SON, Seed Crushers, HORNCASTLE.**

CRETA PREP.  
BOLE, ARMENIA  
FERRI, RUBIGO  
" SUB. CARB.  
CHARCOAL PRECIP.  
PUMICE  
JEWELLERS' ROUGE  
&c., &c.

**COLOURS****STATON & COOPER,**

ESTAB.  
1796.

Challinor's Colour Works, City Road, DERBY, [ESTAB. 1796.]

**WHOLESALE DRUG LEVIGATORS**

Manufacturers of Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.

SAMPLES & QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

COLCOTHAR  
LAPIS, CALIM.  
PLATE POWDER  
FULLER'S EARTH  
ROTTEN STONE  
CROCUS  
CORNUS CERV  
&c., &c.

**PAINTS**

Avoid Imitations under Various Names—Use only the Standard and Original Article.

**HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS**

A NECESSITY in every Family. It BLACKS and POLISHES Ladies' and Children's Boots without Brushing, being supplied with a Sponge attached to the Cork for instant use.

**JOHN S. DEED & SONS, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON**

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Leading Article for Waterproofing, Softening, and Preserving BOOTS, LEGGINGS, HARNESS, MACHINE BELTING, FIRE HOSE,

THREE

GOLD

MEDALS.

**DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN**

PORPOISE OIL

Does not prevent the boots blacking. Free from unpleasant odour. Makes leather goods wear three times longer than ordinarily. Sells well & pleases the buyer. Put up in superior style in tins 2d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. (no retail price on tins and special tins for export). Show Cards, Transparencies, &c., supplied; also Handsome Show Cases for first orders for 50s. For further particulars see page 64 in 1885 Diary.

**JOHN T. DALE, 287 Crystal Palace Road, LONDON. S.W.**

**AXLE GREASE**

IN 1½ LBS. WOODEN BOXES.

Send for Sample Box and Price, free on application.

**JOHN ROGERS, 79 VICTORIA STREET, BELFAST**

**ROSE, DOWNS & THOMPSON, HULL,**

**OIL MILLS OF ALL KINDS,**

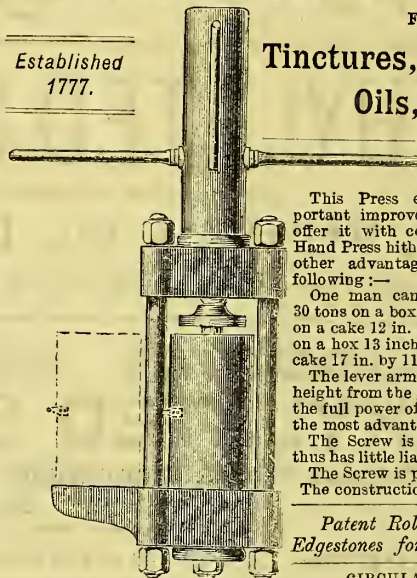
Sole Makers of **THOMPSON'S**

**PATENT SCREW PRESS**

FOR

**Tinctures, Essences  
Oils, etc.**

Established  
1777.



This Press embodies many important improvements, and we can offer it with confidence as the best Hand Press hitherto made. Among other advantages it possesses the following:—

One man can exert a pressure of 30 tons on a box 9 inches diameter, on a cake 12 in. by 8 in., or two men on a box 13 inches diameter, or on a cake 17 in. by 11 in.

The lever arm is always the same height from the ground, thus enabling the full power of a man to be used at the most advantageous level.

The Screw is of coarse pitch, and thus has little liability to strip or wear. The Screw is protected from injury. The construction is very simple.

Patent Rolls for Linseed, Edgestones for Drug Grinding

CIRCULARS GRATIS.



**NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,**

LIMITED,

Are Manufacturers, by Davis' Patented Process, of

**PURE BENZENE**

(Benzene purissimum crystallizatum).

**COMMERCIAL BENZOLS,****SOLVENT and VARNISH NAPHTHAS.****NAPHTHALENE,****CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.****No. 1 CARBOLIC.**

Extra refined quality, made with great care in the laboratory in glass vessels, for internal medical administration.

In one-ounce bottles only.

**No. 2 CARBOLIC.**

A pure crystallized acid, especially prepared for external medical application.

In ten-ounce bottles only.

**No. 3. CARBOLIC.**

A fluid mixture of carbolic and cresylic acids, quite free from tar oils and sulphuretted hydrogen, specially prepared for internal household disinfection.

**No. 4 CARBOLIC.**

A brown acid, free from tar oils and sulphuretted hydrogen, for outdoor disinfection, drains, middens, cesspools, farm premises, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ADDRESS—

**THORNCLIFFE, NEAR SHEFFIELD.**

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.

**PITCH**

AND

**OILS, &c.****J. R. PEACE & CO.,**

26 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Etabd.] 41 Ormond Street, Liverpool, [1867.

IMPORTERS OF AND MERCHANTS IN ALL KINDS OF PITCH, OILS, &amp;c.

Stearine Pitch	Palm Oil Pitch	Stockholm Pitch	Reedmakers' Pitch
Cotton Seed "	Brown "	Wood "	Rosin "
Vegetable "	Patent "	Brushmakers' "	Coal Tar "

Dark Lubricating Oils,  
Finest Cylinder "  
Machinery & Engine "  
Spindle, Loom, & Bearing Oils.Pale Lubricating Oils,  
Good Mineral "  
Colliery & Wagon "  
American Natural "Colza, Rape, & Lamp Oils,  
Olive, Lard, & Seal "  
Raw & Boiled Linseed "  
Neatsfoot Oil,  
Cottonseed "  
Crown, Pale, & Extra  
Soft Soap,  
Roll & Flour Sulphur,  
Farina & Sago Flour,Finest Engine Tallow,  
Rosin, Turpentine, &c.,  
Stockholm, Archangel,  
& American Tars,  
Castor, Palm, & Cocoa  
Nut Oils, [leum,  
Royal Daylight Petro-  
Hot Neck Grease, and  
General Produce.

SAMPLES AND LOWEST PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**UNEQUALLED !!****NORMAN & CO.'S BRISTOL****METAL POLISHING POMATUM,**

AN EXCELLENT PREPARATION FOR CLEANING

Gold, Silver, Electroplate Brass, Britannia Metal, &amp;c.

FREE FROM MERCURY AND ACIDS.

S in Tin Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each. Wholesale, 32s. and 60s. per gross.

Net Cash. Carriage paid. Samples on application.

Prepared only by **NORMAN & CO., BRISTOL.**

OFFICES—ATHENÆUM CHAMBERS.

ESTIMONIAL.—Lyndall's Park, Clifton, Jan. 1885.—Gentlemen,—I con-

firmly recommend your Metal Polishing Pomatum as unequalled for cleaning articles of jewellery.

Yours truly, F. E. STONE.

**LARD GUARANTEED PURE**

ORIGINAL AND BEST BASIS FOR OINTMENTS, &amp;c.

CLARIFIED LARD, 11d. per lb. (10d. by 28 lbs.), 84/ per cwt.  
BENZOATED DO., 1/ per lb. (11d. by 28 lbs.), 94/ per cwt.Mutton, Beef, Veal, and Deer Suet and Beef Marrow,  
Clarified Trotter and Neats' Foot Oil, 1/6 lb., 12/gall.Every  
variety  
of**TOILET SOAP**from  
58/ to 224/  
per cwt.

SPECIALTIES:—

FRAGRANT GLYCERINE, MUSK, PINE, AND SANDAL WOOD SOAPS.

VIOLET POWDER, COSMETIQUES, POMADES, &amp;c.

**EWEN'S Clarified Fat Works**

AND

Toilet Soap Factory,

5 HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

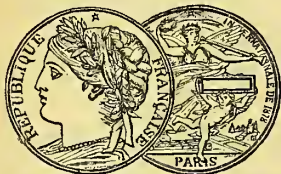


# IMPROVED AND LATEST MACHINERY

PARIS, 1878.

FOR

VIENNA, 1873.



## DRUG GRINDERS,

WHOLESALE

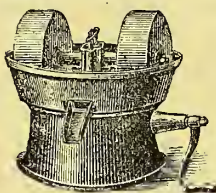
## CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,



## PAINT AND COLOUR MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

### HAND EDGE RUNNER MILL.

With Iron or Granite Rollers and Bed.

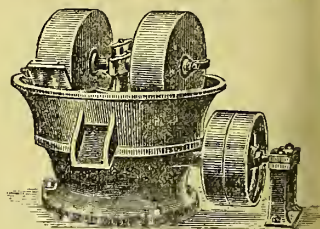


### HAND MIXING AND CRUSHING PAN MILL.

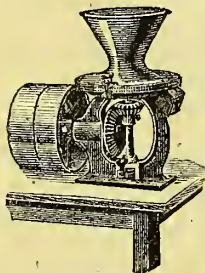
For Ointments,  
Pastes,Powders,  
&c., &c.

### POWER EDGE RUNNER MILL.

With Iron or Granite Rollers and Bed.

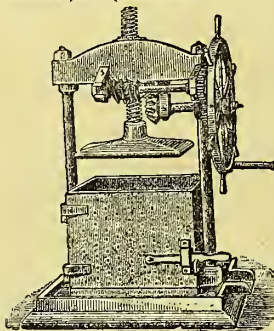


### NEW DRUG MILL.

For Ginger, Roots, and all kinds of friable  
materials.

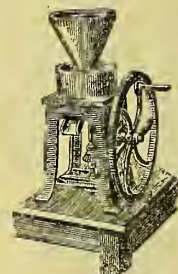
### COMPOUND PRESS.

For Tinctures, &amp;c. (made in Wood and Iron).



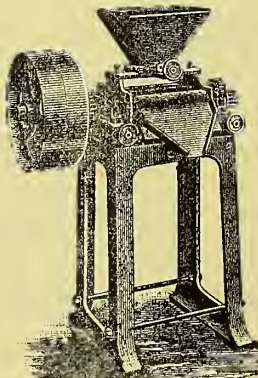
### HORIZONTAL MILL

For Dry Powders.

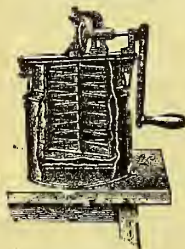


### NEW GRINDING MILL

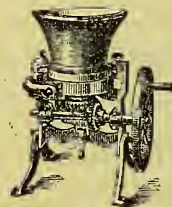
For Pastes, Colours, and Inks.



### NEW HORIZONTAL MIXER,

For Amalgamating Compounds, &c. (made with  
or without casing).

### IMPROVED PAINT MIL

For Mixing and Grinding Colours in Water  
Oil ready for use.

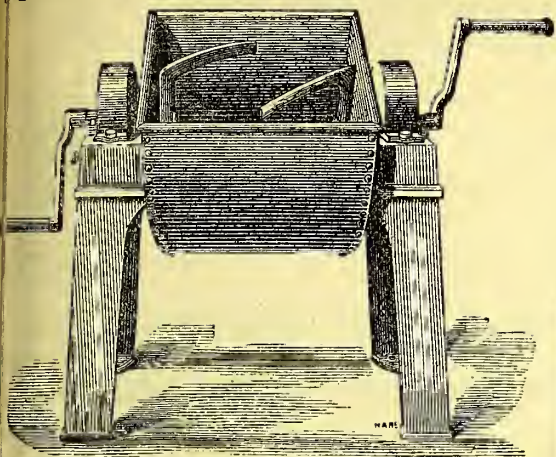
MACHINES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, EVAPORATING PANS, &amp;c., MADE TO ORDER.

Prices and particulars on application to

## FOLLOWS & BATE, LIMITED, Engineers, DUTTON STREET WORKS, MANCHESTER.



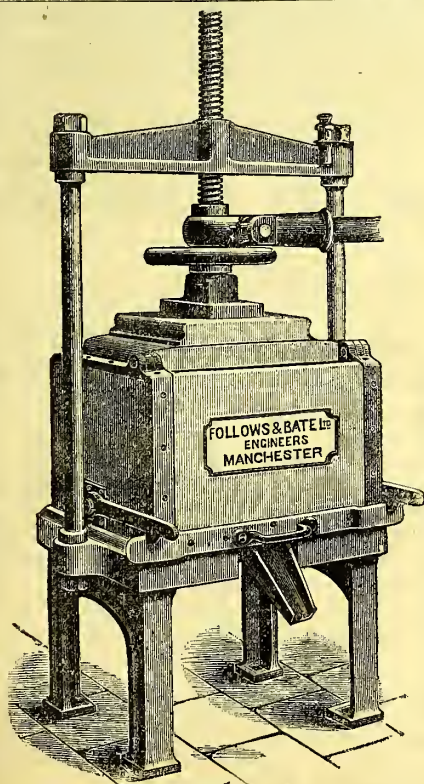
## IMPROVED PATENT POWERFUL MIXING MACHINE.



These Machines are invaluable in a variety of trades; they possess many advantages. The blades, which are of great strength, revolve in different sections in the trough, so that however stiff the material may be it can be carried round in a lump. They are set at certain angles, and the result is a peculiar motion which mixes with astonishing rapidity. The mixing qualities may be easily tested by putting some flour into the trough and adding a lump of butter. After a few revolutions of the handle the butter will entirely disappear as a lump, but all the flour will be of a slightly yellow tinge, proving that the butter has been equally mixed in throughout.

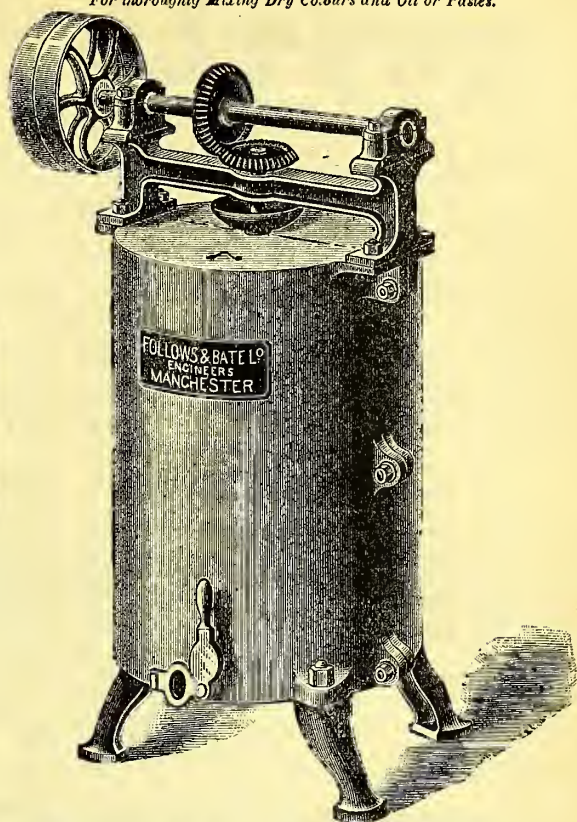
The trough is fitted with a catch which, when drawn, turns the trough side down without stopping the machine and empties the contents into a vessel below.

## IMPROVED POWERFUL TINCTURE PRESS.

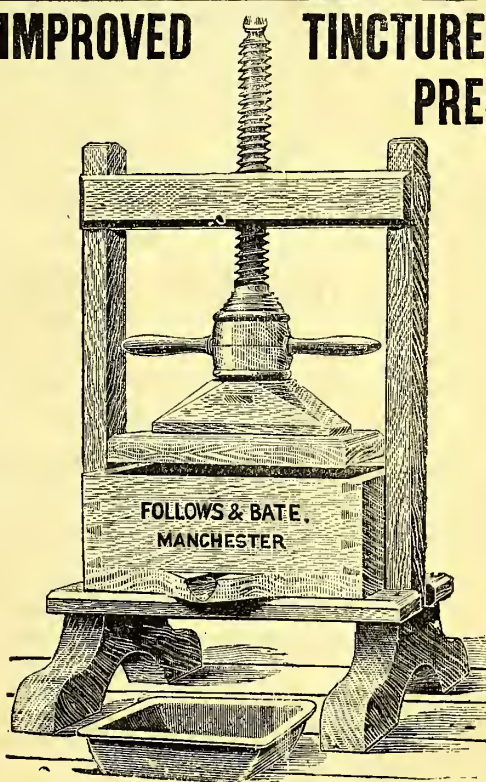


## IMPROVED PUG MILL.

*For thoroughly Mixing Dry Colours and Oil or Pastes.*



## IMPROVED TINCTURE PRESS.



Made in Wood or Iron, to hold from 1 Gallon and upwards.

**FOLLOWS & BATE, LIMITED, ENGINEERS, DUTTON STREET WORKS, MANCHESTER.**



**EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.****GUSTAV BOEHM'S**

**TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP**, Manufactured with Pure Spirits of Wine and Purest Glycerine. The first Soap of this description introduced in this market, and still recognised the best. Prices have been reduced lately.

**PURIFIED TOILET SOAPS**, Highly Scented. Large variety of such delicate Scents as Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Musk, Oppopanax, Rose de Mai, New Mown Hay, Violet, Lavender, Tea Rose, Mignonette, and many other distinct Perfumes.

**CALCUTTA GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION SOAP**, assorted in 12 different scents and colours.

**WINDSOR, HONEY, OATMEAL, COAL TAR, CARBOLIC**, and all kinds of ordinary Toilet Soaps.

**EXTRACTS OF FLOWERS**, Triple, Double, and Simple.

**FLORAL PERFUMES**, with appropriate Silk Flower Labels—very attractive.

**LAVENDER WATER, FLORIDA WATER, EAU DE COLOGNE**, and all other Toilet Waters.

**DENTIFRICE, VIOLET POWDER**, and all other Requisites for the Toilet.

**PETROSINE POMADE and PETROSINE IN BULK**—a Petroleum Jelly, guaranteed never to turn rancid.

MANUFACTORIES { 38 CHARLES STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C., and at  
OFFENBACH o/MAIN, GERMANY.

**FOULKES' CEMENT.**  
 AS USED AT ALL THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

Suited for any substance, from glass and china to leather, wood, or iron, and the articles joined bear washing in boiling water. The large range of materials to which this cement is applicable, its transparency, strength, and facility in use, and the readiness with which it adheres, renders it, without doubt, THE MOST USEFUL EVER INVENTED. It is equally applicable to articles of the coarsest or the most delicate construction. The great success which attended its introduction, now more than 20 years ago, has given rise to a host of imitations, under as many various titles, some of these being of an exceedingly crude character, and most unsatisfactory to both vendor and buyer. The above celebrated Cement is uniformly prepared and neatly put up, and is guaranteed to remain unchanged in any climate.

Professor ARCHER, Edinburgh.—“I can testify most unhesitatingly to its great utility in the various occasions which continually arise in Museum work for a first-rate Cement. I have invariably found yours superior to all others, and have extensively recommended its use to all my friends.”

Sold in bottles at 6d. and 1s. (equal to three of the smaller).

**FOULKES' TOILET & NURSERY POWDER.**

**IMPALPABLE AND DELICATELY PERFUMED**

This unique Powder possesses the emollient properties of fullers' earth, free from colour, and in a high condition of purity. Dr. ALEX. MILNE, Edinburgh, in his recent book entitled: “The Child, and how to Nurse it,” says of this favourite powder, “WE RECOMMEND IT IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS.”

Sold in Boxes at 6d. and 1s. Wholesale at the Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundriesmen, or from

**W. J. FOULKES, OPERATIVE CHEMIST, BIRKENHEAD.**

**GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.****JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

**OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,**

Prepared expressly for Oakley's Patent India-Rubber Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Packets, 8d. each; and Tins, with perforated Tops to prevent waste, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

**OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP,**

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

**OAKLEY'S POLISHING PASTE,**

For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, &c., &c. Tins, 1d., 2d.; Pots, 6d. and 1s. each.

**WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,**

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

**WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS**, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

See pages 75-78.



# THIRTY-NINE YEARS' REPUTATION.

## CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

### NEATLY AND CAREFULLY PUT UP.

# KILLS RATS & MICE ON THE SPOT.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

From Mr. James  
oud, Chemist, Dor-  
ester:—"You  
ison succeeds to  
miration. It is as  
ective as an infernal  
achine."

From Mr. Smith,  
hemist, Glasgow:—  
I have not kept any  
her 'Vermin Killer'  
an yours for the last  
ur years. It is the  
st I ever sold."



#### TESTIMONIALS.

From Messrs. P.  
Smith & Co., Chemists,  
Runcorn, Oct., 1880:  
—"In our opinion  
your 'Destroyer' is the  
best extant."

From Mr. James  
Thompson, Low Hes-  
ket, near Carlisle, to  
Mr. R. T. Pattinson,  
Chemist, Carlisle:—  
"Sir,—You can with  
confidence recommend  
'Hunter's Vermin  
Destroyer.' It is the  
best thing I ever used,  
having often cleared  
stack-yards with it of  
both rats and mice in  
a day or two."

#### LATEST TESTIMONY.

The Royal Canine Surgery,  
55 South Molton Street, London, W.,  
Dec. 6, 1884.

Mr. Hunter, Dewsbury,  
Dear Sir,—I have tried several advertised Rat Poisons  
without getting a good one. Having seen your advertisement  
I am wishful to give yours a trial, and shall be pleased if you  
will send me a 1s. packet. Stamps enclosed.

Yours faithfully,  
C. ROTHERHAM.

#### RESULT OF TRIAL.

55 South Molton Street, London, W.,  
January 12, 1885.

Mr. Hunter, Dewsbury,  
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in telling you that your  
Vermin Destroyer has proved most effective in reducing the  
number of Rats about my premises, and if you like to publish  
my testimony of its value you are welcome to do so.

Yours faithfully,  
C. ROTHERHAM,  
Veterinary Surgeon by Special Appointment  
to H.M. the Queen.

A RESPECTABLE AND SATISFACTORY ARTICLE SUPPLIED TO  
RETAILERS, ON THE BEST TERMS, BY ALL THE

## WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE DEPÔT—

# DEWSBURY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1846.



# HAND BILLS AND SHOW CARDS FREE.

Any Chemist, on application  
**THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, St. Paul's  
Churchyard, London, can have these sent  
for enclosure to his London Wholesale  
House. The Bills are plain on one  
side, printed on four different colours  
large enough to wrap a 6 oz. bottle.  
Two or three weeks' notice is required.  
Please send two labels that printer may  
add name and address correctly.

## SPRATTS PATENT MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE DOG CAKE (WITH BEETROOT).

**DOG MEDICINES** for the Cure of Distemper, Worms, Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Rheumatism  
and the various other Canine Diseases. Full List and Pamphlet on Canine Diseases, post free.

**'COMMON SENSE OF DOG DOCTORING,'** price 6d.

**DOG SOAP.**

**LOCURIUM.** Price 6d. and 2s. per Bottle, retail. A Patent Vegetable Oil, curing Sore Feet in Dog  
Cracked Heels, Broken Knees, or Sore Backs in Horses; and Sores, Bites, and Wounds of all kinds either in man or beast.

Wholesale Terms of **SPRATTS PATENT, LONDON, S.E.**, or your Wholesale House.

## PAPIER-MOURE,

OR FRENCH CHEMICAL FLY PAPER.

Per Thousand Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19s. 0d
Packets containing 5 Sheets (3d.), per dozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d
Packets containing 10 Sheets (6d.),	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 9d

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

## INSECTICIDE-VICAT.

In Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	per dozen, 3s. 4d. and 6s. 9d
In Bellows Boxes	...	...	...	...	..	3s. 4d.
In Tin Bellows	...	...	...	...	..	6s. 9d.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:  
**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.**



**BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER.**Mice eat it readily, and  
Die on the spot.

Has an immense Sale, and wherever introduced never fails to give satisfaction.—Mice appear attracted to it as by magic, eat it readily, tumble over, and die on the spot. Rats usually die in their runs.—Parties troubled with Vermin may be cleared at once, either from Stacks, Houses, or Ships.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—Thousands might be published.

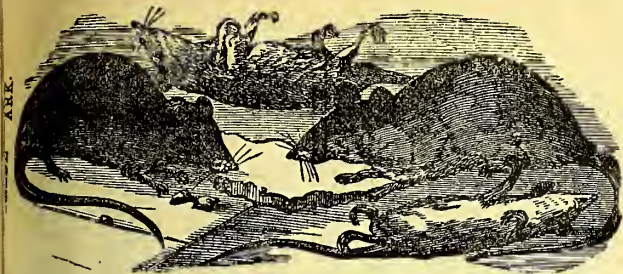
From Mr. THOMAS COLTON, Agent for Selby.—A friend of mine purchased a Packet of your VERMIN KILLER last night, doubting its efficacy; to-day he called in to say that he had found fifteen dead mice, and had only used part of a packet.—From Mr. EDWARD STURDY, Flemington Mills.—I duly received by post the Packet of your VERMIN KILLER, and found it as represented in your advertisement. It speedily destroyed all the mice in my granary. I enclose 2s. for two more Packets.—Leeds, November 6th, 1887.—I have tried BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER, and have found it most effectual in clearing my premises of LARGE QUANTITIES OF RATS.—THOMAS S. CROSLAND.—Mr. Stead.

Sold in Packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

**Mr. J. R. BATTLE, Chemist, Lincoln, England.**

No Chemist or Storekeeper should be without a supply



**Matador de Bichos de Battle.** Los ratos es lo comen con avidéz y mueren en el acto. Tiene una inmensa venta en donde quiera que se ofrece. Los resultados han sido siempre inegables. Parecen que los ratones estan atraidos por él como por la magia, y comen y caen muertos en el acto. Las ratas mueren al escaparse. Las personas cuyas casas y propiedades estan infestadas pueden librarse en seguida. Es igualmente eficaz para buques, casas ó peñales.

**TESTIMONIOS.**—Millares podían publicarse. De Mr. THOMAS COLTON, Agente en Selby.—Un amigo mio compró anoche un paquete de su MATADOR DE BICHOS dudando su eficacia. Pasó por aquí hoy diciendome que habia econtrado quince ratones muertas y que no habia usado mas de la mitad del paquete.—De Mr. EDWARD STURDY, Flemington Mills.—Recibí abidamente por el correo el paquete de su MATADOR DE BICHOS y veo que sus efectos corresponden con lo que Vd. dice en el anuncio. Ha exterminado todos los ratones en mi granero. Le incluyo 2½ pectas por otros dos paquetes.—Leeds, noviembre, 6, 1887.—He probado el MATADOR DE BICHOS BATTLE y ha resultado muy eficaz en la destruccion de GRANDES CANDIDADES DE RATAS.—THOMAS CROSLAND.—Mr. Stead.

Se vende en paquetes, a 30 y 60 centimos y 1.25.

Unico propietario. | **Mr. J. R. Battle, Chemist, Lincoln, Inglaterra.**

Ningun Farmaceutico ó Tendedor debe carecer de un surtido.

**BATTLE'S UTØIETS DØD.** Muns Æde det med Behag og op paa Stedet.

Salget er uhyre; og det tilfreds tiller Enhver som bruger det. Det synes at tiltrække Muns som ved Magik, de æde det gjerne, og dør paa Stedet. Rotter dør vedvanlig i deres Huler Enhver som er jemsøgt af dette Utøshver det saa end er befriet strax dæfter Brugten.

**ANSEFALINGER.**—Af disse havet Tusende.

Mr. THOMAS COLTON, Agent for Selby.—Siger, En af mine Venner som toinlede Deres UTØIETS DØD's Godhed kjøbte en Pakke Tgaar og har 1 dag brugt den Efterretning at han havde fundet femten døde Muns og blot brugt en Del af Pakken.

Mr. EDWARD STURDY, Flemington's Møller.—Jeg modtog Deres Pakke UTØIETS DØD pr Post og finder at Deres Anonce er korrekt. Det bortsaffede hurtigt alle Muns i min Mølle. Jeg sender Dem 2s. for to Pakker.—Leeds, den 6 November, 1887.—Jeg har brugt BATTLE'S UTØIETS DØD og fundet at det hos helt befriet mine Bygninger fra en Stor Mengde Rotter. THOMAS S. CROSLAND.

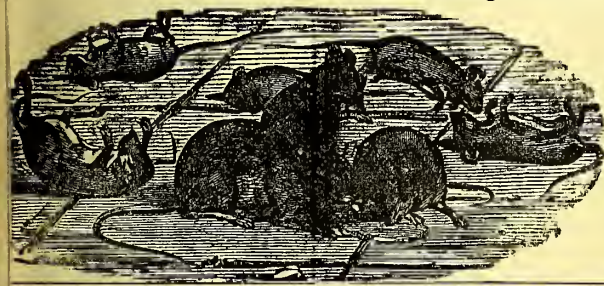
Solgt i Pakker a Kr. 0.25 Kr. 0.50 og Kr. 1.

Ene Besidder | **Hr. J. R. BATTLE, Apotheker, Lincoln, England.**

Enhver Materiahandler, Apotheker, Drogist, etc., burde have det.

**SANFORD'S RAT POISON!**

Is admitted by Hundreds that have used it to be the best Preparation known. 120 rats were found dead  
bv one dressing. Has never been known to fail.



**SANFORD & SON, having had 28 Years of Practical Experience in Poisoning Rats, Mice, &c., can with confidence recommend it as the Best Preparation known.**

Read the following Testimoniale, which have been selected from many that have been received:

**SANFORD'S RAT POISON.**—It is undoubtedly the best preparation known. It does not require spreading on bread, as is usual. Rats eat it readily, and are found dead.

Mr. SANFORD, Sir.—Your Rat Poison answers well. I found 145 rats killed by one dressing with it in my farm buildings.—C. WILSON, Oford, Hunts.

Mr. SANFORD, Sir.—I find your Rat Poison very effective: it killed 130 rats in my wheat stack.—J. U. PARK, Farmer, Caxton.

Mr. SANFORD, Sir.—Your Rat Poison is the best I ever used: it answers well. I found 210 rats dead by one dressing with it. W. RAMPLY, Manor Farm, Boughton, Hunts.

Sold at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. per Box, with Directions for use.

**A TRIAL SOLICITED.**

**SANFORD'S MICE POISON,** For Houses, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. In Packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, of Chemists or of the Proprietors.

**SANFORD & SON, SANDY, BEDS.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS.

Wholesale of BARCLAY &amp; SON, SANGER &amp; SON, NEWBURY &amp; SONS, and others.

100 Rats destroyed for a Shilling by  
**BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE,**

WRAPPED NEATLY FOR THE COUNTRY.

and some, attractive Posters supplied; if conspicuously placed will command  
constant sale.



3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Tins. Also

**BARBER'S VERMIN KILLER.**

In 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets. Kills Mice upon the spot.

Testimonial from Her Majesty's Ratcatcher, Hampton, Middlesex,  
May 25, 1870,—

"I have been more than forty years employed at Hampton Court Palace, the Royal ables, and other buildings in and around the Royal Parks, for the destruction of rats, mice, and other vermin. I have the entire charge of this duty, and after trying the rat poisons which I have heard of at different times, I now use Barber's Phosphor Paste, and Vermin Killer, with which alone I am able to keep these pest places and national works free from vermin. Signed, CHARLES SHONES."

ASK FOR BARBER'S, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

**H. B. FIRMAN, Proprietor.**

WORKS, SANDY, BEDS, ESTABLISHED 1828

**22 PRIZE MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES.****JEYES' "PERFECT PURIFIER."**

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT, DEODORISER, AND CLEANSER.

Sanctioned by H.M.'s Board of Trade, and H.M.'s Government of India.—Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

**JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED, 43 CANNON STREET, LONDON.**

By Permission of the Hon. Board of Customs, Free of Duty.

**GROUND LEAF TOBACCO OR SNUFF**

Greatly Reduced in Price for Agricultural Uses.

As the basis for making FLY POWDER it is invaluable. For DUSTING OVER CATTLE, to destroy Lice or Prevent Fly, it is the SAFEST, at the same time the MOST CONVENIENT and CHEAPEST article for the purpose.

The Trade supplied direct from the Manufactory.

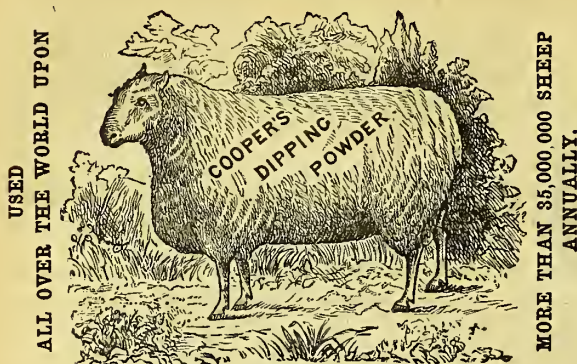
Price, in bags containing 1 cwt., 2/0, or in lots of 5 cwt. and upwards, £25 per ton. Tins, 1/ and 2/ each (Retail), with full directions.

Post samples sent on application free of cost.

**CORRY, SOPER, FOWLER & CO. (LIM.),**

Banded Tobacco Stores, SHAD THAMES ST.





## COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER,

SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER,  
THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST  
FOR TICKS, FLY, SCAB,  
And for all other Sheep Dipping purposes.

This Dip has been in use for 40 years, and has never been equalled; it is of uniform strength, does not stain the wool, is suitable for all climates, and equally good as a Summer or Winter Dip. It is especially recommended for Dipping Lambs and as a certain Cure for Scab.

It is vastly superior to all Carbolic and other Liquid Dips, being so much more reliable and lasting in its effects.

Counter Bills and Directions in English, Spanish, Dutch, &c., may be had free on application.

## COOPER'S FLY POWDER,

For Preventing the Fly Striking Sheep and Lambs,  
Destroying the Maggot, &c.,

In 1 lb. Packets to retail at 6d., and 2½ lb. Perforated Canisters to retail at 1s. 4d.

This Powder may also be had labelled with the Retailer's own Name and Address, provided not less than one gross packets or 6 dozen canisters be taken at once.

SPECIALLY LOW QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES IN BULK.  
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Terms and all particulars may be had of the Proprietors,

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, M.R.C.V.S.,**

Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, England.

## CHUBB'S Best SEIDLITZ POWDERS

—Full Weight—Loose, at 7s. per gross; in lift-off boxes, 7s. 6d., and in hinged boxes, 8s. 6d., per dozen.

## CHUBB'S Extra Scented VIOLET POWDER

(WARRANTED PURE STARCH POWDER),

In 1d. Boxes, 6s. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 11s. gross, and in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. Packets, 10d. per lb.

## CHUBB'S Pre- pared FULLER'S EARTH

In 1d. Boxes, 5s. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 9s. gross, and in 3d. and 6d. Round Boxes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. dozen.

SUBJECT TO 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from

**CHUBB & CO., 29 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ALEXANDRA PALACE, 1885  
*The Only Award made to any such Preparation.*

# COLE'S PATENT OSSIDINE

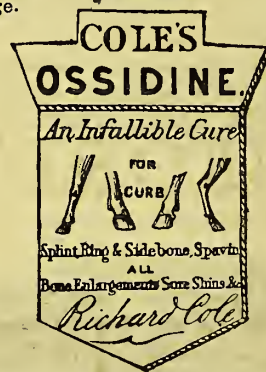
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Under the most  
Distinguished  
Patronage.



Under the most  
Distinguished  
Patronage.

SILVER MEDAL,  
LONDON, 1885.



SILVER MEDAL,  
LONDON, 1885.

TRADE MARK.

The lasting efficacy of this wonderful preparation has been proved by the victories

## PARADOX,

in the Guineas and Grand Prix de Paris, and it has been justly termed the

"Acme of Science of the 19th Century."

It is used in the Stables of the Nobility, and in all Training Stables in England and abroad.

## TESTIMONIAL (Selected) from JOHN PORTELL

KINGSCLERE, March 4, 1884

DEAR SIR,—Having thoroughly tested your

### OSSIDINE

for the removal of splints, spavins, &c., I beg to say it is very best remedy I have ever applied. Paradox Lumina and Ptolemy have all been cured with it. It does not blight, and I shall strongly recommend it to all my friends.

Truly yours, J. PORTER

### PRICES OF OSSIDINE:

10s. 6d. per bottle; Three, 30s.; Six, 58s. 6d.  
Sent on receipt of remittance to any address, carriage paid, and case free, by J. Swenden, for the Proprietors of Ossidine.

DARLINGTON, DURHAM.

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY & SON, for London and Home Counties; ISLIP & LANGSTONE, 19 Radpole Road, Fulham, S.W., for rest of England and Wales.



**HORSE, CATTLE, AND SHEEP MEDICINES.**

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

**DAY, SON & HEWITT,**

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

**"ORIGINAL" STOCK BREEDERS' MEDICINE CHESTS.**

For all Disorders in Horses, Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs.

Patronised for over 50 years by the nobility and the principal Stock Breeders, Horse Proprietors, and Agriculturists of the British Empire.

The No. 2 MEDICINE CHEST contains the following matchless remedies:—

- "CHEMICAL EXTRACT," for all External Injuries, and Ewes Lambing.
- "GASEOUS FLUID," for Colic, Scour, or Diarrhoea, and Debility.
- "RED DRENCH," for Cleansing Cows and Ewes, and for Inflammation.
- "RED PASTE BALLS," for Mares after Foaling, and Conditioning Horses.
- "BRONCHOLINE," for Husk or Hoose in Sheep, Lambs, and Calves.
- "GASEODYNE," for Heaving and Paining, "CARMINATIVE CHALK," &c.

Price of Chest No. 2, with Guide to Farriery, 22 16s. 6d. No. 1 Complete Medicine Chest, in Polished Case, 26 6s. Horsekeeper's Chest, No. 4, 22 17s. 6d.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Admirably adapted for all ordinary ailments among Stock, and each preparation can be had separately. Full and easy directions enclosed.

Awarded "Certificate of Merit" by the National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, 1871; President's Medal, Spalding, 1872; Silver Medal, Manchester and Salford Show, 1874; Silver Medal, Preston, 1875; Silver Medal, Stamford, 1875; Silver Medal, Crewe, 1875; Special Prize, National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, 1875; Medal, Chester, 1876; Silver Medal, South African Exhibition, Cape Town, 1877; Silver Medal, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1877; Silver Medal, Knaresborough, 1878; Medal, North Berwick, 1878; Medal, Dairy Show, London, 1878; Silver Medal, Derby, 1879; Silver Medal, Wellingborough, 1879; Medal, Benthams, 1880; Medal, Melbourne Exhibition, 1880; Silver Medal, Stourbridge, 1881; Silver Medal, Manchester, 1882; Gold Medal, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1882; Silver Medal, Canterbury, 1882; Silver Medal, Kettering, 1883; and Medal, Amsterdam 1884.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and see that the name of DAY, SON &amp; HEWITT is on all Bottles and Packets.

Prepared only by DAY, SON &amp; HEWITT, 22 DORSET STREET, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

And sold by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidge &amp; Co., Barclay &amp; Sons, W. Edwards, Newbery &amp; Sons, Sanger &amp; Sons, Hovenden &amp; Sons, and all Wholesale Druggists, in London: Hood &amp; Co., Melbourne; Kempthorne, Prosser &amp; Co., Dunedin and Auckland; Fairthorne &amp; Co., Launceston.

**HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES' BLISTER**

(Manufactured by R. J. JAMES, the Grandson of the Inventor).

THIS CELEBRATED BLISTER IS NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:—  
 1 oz. pots from 14/- per doz. to 12/6 per doz. 1 lb. pots from £4 4 0 per doz. to £4 0 0  
 2 " " £1 5 6 " £1 3 0 " 1 " " 7 16 0 " 7 10 0  
 4 " " 2 8 0 " 2 4 0 "



Observe the Trade Mark.—"A Horse's Head on the top of each Pot, and the signature, R. J. James."  
 Wholesale Agents, BUTLER & CRISP, 4 Cheapside; NEWBURY, 37 Newgate Street; MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 11 Aldersgate Street; HAYES & CO., Dublin; GOULDING, Cork; FOGGITT, Thirsk; and SANG & BARKER, Edinburgh. Agents for the Colonies required. Apply, with reference, to R. J. JAMES, South Retford, Notts.

JAMES v. JAMES.—LORD ROMILLY, the Master of the Rolls, on February 23, 1872, declared "that I had an equal right with other members of the Inventor's family possessing the receipt to make and sell this Blister."—R. J. JAMES.

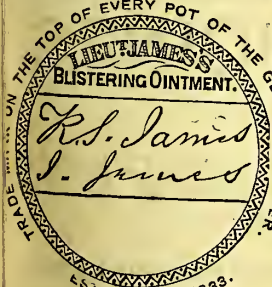
ESTABLISHED 1833.

**HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES' BLISTER.**

CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

The Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London, and Messrs. Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, are now and have been Agents 52 years.



AGENTS.—Sutton & Co., 10 Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards & Co., 167 Queen Victoria Street; Newbery & Son, 37 Newgate Street; Evans, Leacher & Evans, Bartholomew Close; Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co., 6 Coleman Street; Lynch & Co., 171A Aldersgate Street; Southall Brothers and Barclays, Birmingham; R. Hovenden & Sons, 93 & 95 City Road, Finsbury; Sanger & Son, 150 Oxford Street; Millard & Sons, 0 Charterhouse Square; Corry & Soper, Shad Thames; A. A. Campbell, 10 Cadogan Street, London; Woolley, Sons & Co., 59 Market Street, Manchester; Apothecaries Company, Virginia St., Glasgow; John Thompson, 3 Hanover Street, Liverpool; Bollean & Co., Bride Street, Dublin; McMaster & Co., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin; Clarke & McMullen, Victoria Street, Belfast; D. Galbraith, Londonderry; M. C. Delacoe, 'Pharmacia' Anglais, Bruxelles. And by all Chemists, in Pots, 1/6, 2/3, 5/6, 1, and 16/.

COLONIAL AGENTS:—MELBOURNE and WELLINGTON: Felton, Finlay & Co.; SYDNEY, BRISBANE, and LAUNCESTON: Elliott Bros. & Co.; DUNEDIN and AUCKLAND: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; CALCUTTA: Smith, Mainstreet & Co.

J. H. JAMES, Sole Manufacturer, STANFORD, FARRINGDON, BERKS.

Advertised in "Bell's Life" 52 years. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

Exhibitions—1851, 1862; Paris, 1867, 1878.

**LEATHART'S EXHIBITION HAIR DYES**

To Retail at 1/-, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6. See Price List.

To Dye instantaneous, Black, Dark Brown, Ordinary Brown, Light Brown, and Special Brown.

**LEATHART'S COLORIFIC.**

A Stain in one preparation; perfect, light, and ordinary browns. To Retail at 3/6; 24/- per dozen.

**EXHIBITION DYE IN BULK.**

2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1. Five Colours.

ONE PREPARATION IN BULK.

**MALACCA JUICE.**

Winchester (4 pints), 14/. Sample Bottle, carriage free, 1/6.

AN ORIGINAL PREPARATION. QUICK IN ACTION.

179 Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, LONDON, W.

N.B.—Price List will be forwarded.

HAMMO SPECKLED.



TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

**LEECHES!**

Warranted Healthy, Wholesale and for Exportation, Direct from Marshes.

FITCH &amp; NOTTINGHAM, Leech Breeders,

MARSHLLES, &amp; 55 PENTONVILLE ROAD, LONDON, N.



HOOSE OR HUSK IN CALVES.



TRADE MARK.

# SIMPSON'S PATENT FUMIGATOR

Is the only thing which will effect a Safe, Speedy, Certain Cure. Simply Fumigate O. e. Two, or Three Minutes, according to age and health of animal, and Cure will be complete. See hundre is of Testimonials of the highest class. Sold in Bottles, each sufficient for One Calf, 1s 6d. each; or packed in boxes of 6, 6s.; or 10, 10s. each; with Garbett's Patent Cattle Fume Box.

RICHARD GARBETT, WALSALL.

GARBETT'S

[TRADE



MARK]

PATENT

CATTLE

FUME BOX.

A NEAT, SIMPLE, and PERFECTLY SAFE APPARATUS for Applying Fumigations of all kinds. Price 5s. 6d. each; or fitted for Veterinary Surgeons' Use, 10s. 6d. each.

RICHARD GARBETT, Patentee, WALSALL.

## THE PATENT POT-BOX

Fitted with Heat  
Regulator, for



## UNIVERSAL HAND STOVE,

Instant Use either  
as

A Bronchitis Kettle, Inhaler, Fumigator, Saucepan, Food Warmer, or Steam Bath Vapourer.

Will Boil Water in Open Air in any Weather in a Few Minutes. Simple, Safe, Purposeful, Reliable Everywhere. Is invaluable to Invalids, Sportsmen, Volunteers, Clerks, Tourists, Travellers, Colonists, Bachelors, Students, Nurses, Night Workers, Housewives, and Professional Men alike, either at Home or Abroad, in Peace or War, Heat or Cold, Day or Night. Price 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.; or Nickel Silver Plated, 18s. and 21s. each, (or fitted for use of Veterinary Surgeons and Farmers, 10s. 6d. each).

May be had of all principal Chemists and Dealers throughout the World, or of the Patentee, RICHARD GARBETT, Walsall. Supplied for use of Troops in Egypt.

# SPONG'S (Registered) BEDFORDSHIRE PIG POWDERS

Chemists can have space on Handbills for own speciality,  
under their Name and Address.

Wholesale of BARCLAY, SANGER, EDWARDS, HOVENDEN, &c.  
Manufactory: BIGGLE-WADE, BEDS.

# STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE,

For destroying Rats, Cockroaches, &c.

3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars; 2s. 6d. Tins.

Warranted to keep for Export.

# STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER (POWDER),

FOR DESTROYING MICE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.

# STEINER'S PRIME DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

The most energetic Insecticide. Kills Bugs, Fleas,  
and all offensive Insects.

Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Tins.

Also in 7-lb. Tins and in Kegs of 120 lbs., as imported.

# STEINER & CO.

ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

# T. JAMES' SUPERIOR PHOSPHOR PASTE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses,  
OR DIRECT FROM

THE WORKS, HENRY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

# HEATHFIELD'S Liquor Opii Sedativus, By "BATTLE'S PROCESS,"

Guaranteed precisely as made in the laboratory, and under the superintendence of the late Richard Battley.

Can be procured from the principal Patent Medicine Dealers and Wholesale Druggists, or at

12 WILSON STREET, FINSBURY.

# HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

THE BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND

# HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY, 37 HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, AND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AGENTS.

In view of the increasing demand for Homœopathic Medicines, and to remedy the present unsatisfactory system upon which Agents are supplied, the Proprietor of the BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY has designed and fitted up for the special use of Agents a Cabinet containing an assortment, in bulk, of all the medicines in general use; the Cabinet, which is arranged to stand on any ordinary counter, is fitted with drawers to open from behind, and contains in top drawer 36 four-ounce bottles filled with Tinctures, and the corresponding drawer containing 36 four-ounce bottles filled with Pilules—in all, six dozen bottles and 36 kinds of Medicines of the usual strength sold by Homœopathic Chemists; the bottom drawer will contain a supply of not less than two gross of bottles, in cases, two-drachm and half ounce, clean and corked ready for filling, also a supply of labels, and not less than 100 Books or Guides to the uses of the medicines; the price of the Cabinet and contents is £5 net cash, and the advantage to the Agent will at once be seen from the fact that the same quantity of medicines, if put up in the usual way ready for sale, the invoice price from the Wholesale House to the Agent would be £18 or thereabout; another advantage to the Agent is, that he will always be in a position to refill Customers' bottles when required. Agents can have the bottles replenished at any time, or new bottles of any medicine, tincture, or pilules will be sent carriage paid at 12s. per dozen. Special quotations for Medicines, ready put up for sale, also for special and proprietary articles.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor of the

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY,  
37 HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.



# TRANSPARENT SOAP.

We are now prepared to offer a **Good Transparent Soap**, equal, if not superior, to any other in the Market; 4 to the lb.; each tablet in a Wrapper printed with Customer's own Name and Address, in not less than 2-Gross Lots, at 20s. per gross, net. This soap will sell at 4d. or 6d. per tablet.

## GLASS FILTERS

(REDUCED PRICES)

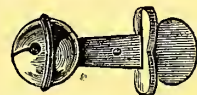
WITH CHARCOAL BLOCK.

Size.		Retail.		Wholesale.		Size.		Retail.		Wholesale.
Pint ...	...	2/	...	1/4 each.		3-Pint ...	...	4/	...	2/9 each.
Quart ...	...	3/	...	1/9 „		2-Quart ...	...	5/	...	3/6 „

## MUSICAL BELLS—The New Teething Pad.

Black, White, and Brown Indiarubber, with Nickel-plated Bell. Very Sonorous.

Twelve on a handsome Show Card, per dozen 4/6. These have had an enormous sale. Every Chemist in the country should try a sample dozen, which will be sent on receipt of Stamps or P.O. Order.



**10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**

*Our New List of Novelties is now ready, and will be sent on application.*

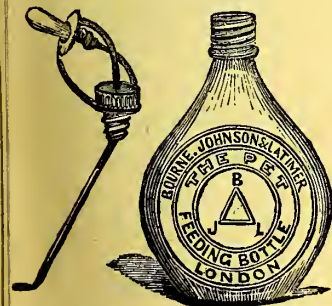
## THE "PET" FEEDING BOTTLE

Is one of the Most Saleable Articles of its kind ever introduced.

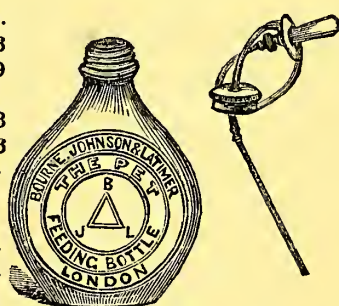
They are neatly put up in strong boxes with handsome labels. The following is a List of the most popular numbers:—

No.		Per doz.
6.	Green glass bent neck, white fittings	... 3/6
7.	" " black "	... 3/9
10.	" screw glass stopper, white fittings	4/-
11.	" " black "	4/3
14.	White flint glass, china caps	... 7/6
17.	" screw glass stoppers	... 8/-
19.	" pure tin caps...	... 8/-
20.	" gilt metal caps	... 12/-
21.	" gilt china caps	... 12/-
22.	" glass screw stoppers	... 12/-

Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 11 are also supplied in boxes containing 1 gross at specially reduced prices.



Nos. 17 and 22.



Nos. 19 and 20.

## BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER

(SUCCESSORS TO BOURNE & TAYLOR) (ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS),

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,**

**34 & 35 CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.**



# LEADS ON TO FORTUNE.

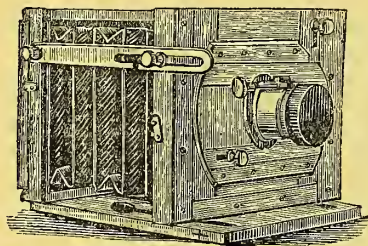
*It is universally admitted that trade is bad, and it behoves one to be on the alert to increase one's business in every legitimate manner possible. Messrs. J. LANCASTER & SON feel confident that the addition of a Photographic Department to every Chemist's Business in the country will prove of great value—not only in the creation of a new trade, but also in the further development of present clientele. It is not the Apparatus only but Chemicals that Amateurs will purchase, and to the enterprising Chemist who will study Photography himself, and then give lessons to his customers, success is certain to follow him.*

## PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,

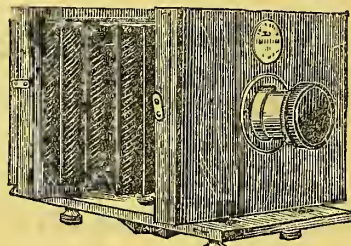
FOR TOURISTS, BICYCLISTS, TRICYCLISTS, ETC.

**OVER 15,000 NOW SOLD.**

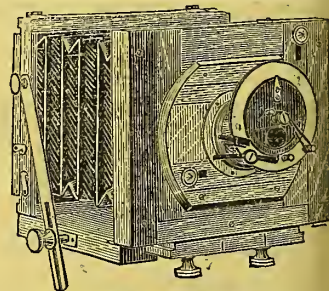
Each Apparatus includes CAMERA LENS and STAND. CYCLE CLIP may be had in place of STAND.



LE MÉRITOIRE.



LE MERVEILLEUX.



THE INSTANTOGRAPH.

	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	10 by 8	12 by 10
LE MERVEILLEUX .....	£1 1 0	£2 2 0	£3 3 0	£4 4 0	£5 5 0
LE MÉRITOIRE .....	1 11 6	3 3 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	7 10 0
THE INSTANTOGRAPH	2 2 0	4 4 0	6 6 0	8 8 0	10 10 0

Sets of Plates, Dishes, Chemicals, Lamp, &c., with full instructions,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 6/6;  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12/;  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 20/; 10 by 8, 25/.  
Sets of Printing Materials, Sensitised Paper, Printing Frame, Dishes, Toning and Fixing Solution,  
and full instructions,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 5/;  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10/6;  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 15/; 10 by 8, 21/. Dry Plates,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1/6;  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3/6;  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 7/; 10 by 8, 11/ per doz.  
Instantaneous,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2/;  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4/;  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 8/; 10 by 8, 12/ per doz.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE TO CHEMISTS.

TENTH THOUSAND.

"How to be a Successful Amateur Photographer," by W. J. Lancaster, F.C.S., &c., 64 pp., 6 Stamps.

Special Terms to Chemists.

# J. LANCASTER & SON, OPTICIANS, BIRMINGHAM.



# NEWBERY'S 1885 NET CATALOGUE

## NOW IN CIRCULATION.

## DEPOT FOR—

AYER's American Medicine.  
GRIMAULT & CO.'S  
Specialities.  
GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream.  
GUILD'S (Dr.) Green Mountain Asthma Cure.  
HIMROD'S Cure for Asthma.  
INGLUVIN.  
JAYNE'S (Dr.) American Medicines.  
KIDDER'S American Pastilles.  
SWAYNE'S All-healing Ointment.  
WARNER & CO.'S Sugar-coated Pills, Parvules, Ingluvin, Quinamine, &c.

And many other British and Foreign  
Proprietary Goods.

## SPECIAL DEPOT FOR

## CUTICURA REMEDIES,

Now being extensively  
advertised to the general  
public.

*Chemists should be prepared to execute  
orders for  
"CUTICURA" MEDICINES.*

## For the Season.

FLESH GLOVES,  
SPONGES,  
SMELLING SALTS, 6d.,  
THERMOMETERS,  
SPONGE BAGS,  
INSECT POWDER  
TINS,  
COMBS AND HAIR  
BRUSHES,  
&c. &c.

**F. NEWBERY & SONS** (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746).  
1 King Edward St., Newgate St., LONDON.

## SUGAR-COATED PILLS AND GRANULES,

In GLOBE-STOPPERED PATENT VASES for the DISPENSING COUNTER, &c.

F. NEWBERY & SONS have pleasure in calling the special attention of the Trade generally to this attractive and elegant series of

## COUNTER SHOW VASES.

The Vases are fitted with hand-painted, gold-bordered Labels, of which the following are usually in stock. It is to be noted that the purchaser should, when ordering, state explicitly the FORMULA and VASE-LABEL required, as for example—"Three Vases, No. 120," labelled "Aperient," "Liver," and "Compound Podophyllin" Pills. Soluble Sugar-coated:—

Antibilious Pills  
Aperient Pills  
Army and Navy Pills  
Aromatic Cachous for the Breach  
\*Cathartic and Liver Pills  
Compound Colocynth Pills  
" Phosphorus Pills.  
" " and Quinine Pills

Compound Podophyllin Pills  
Steel Pills  
Cough Pills  
Digestive Pills.  
Dinner Pills  
Female Pills  
Liver Pills

Nerve and Tonic Pills  
Neuralgic Pills  
Pil. Cathart. Comp.  
" Rhei Co.  
Podophyllin Granules  
Purifying Granules  
Tonic Pills

\* Particular attention is invited to PIL. Cathartic and Liver, No. 120, which has been very generally approved by the Trade and the Public wherever introduced.

"PIL. CATHARTIC AND LIVER," No. 120 (Warner & Co.).

GENTLEMEN.—While at the International Medical Congress, I received from your stall, in South Kensington, a small bottle marked "WARNER'S PIL. CATH. CO." These I have used with satisfactory results, and I wish to give a further trial in the Hospital of them as a substitute for Castor Oil after childbirth. . . . Be kind enough to send a further supply of these Pills. Your early attention will oblige,  
Messrs. NEWBERY & SONS.

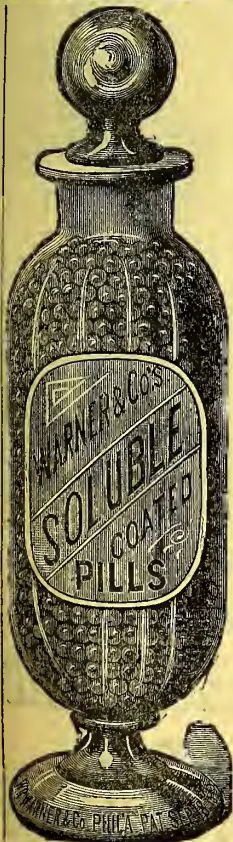
Yours truly,

HUGH MILLER, M.D.

Complete detailed Price List of Pharmacopœia Pills (Sugar-coated) by W. R. WARNER & CO. forwarded on application to any part of the world by

**FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS,**  
1 KING EDWARD ST., NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.



Prices are given in full in NEWBERY'S ANNUAL CATALOGUES, to which attention is directed.

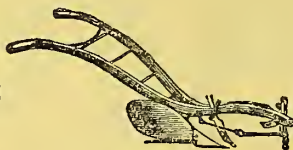


Silver Medal, Paris, 1878.

Philadelphia, 1876.



TRADE



MARK

A.D. 1715.



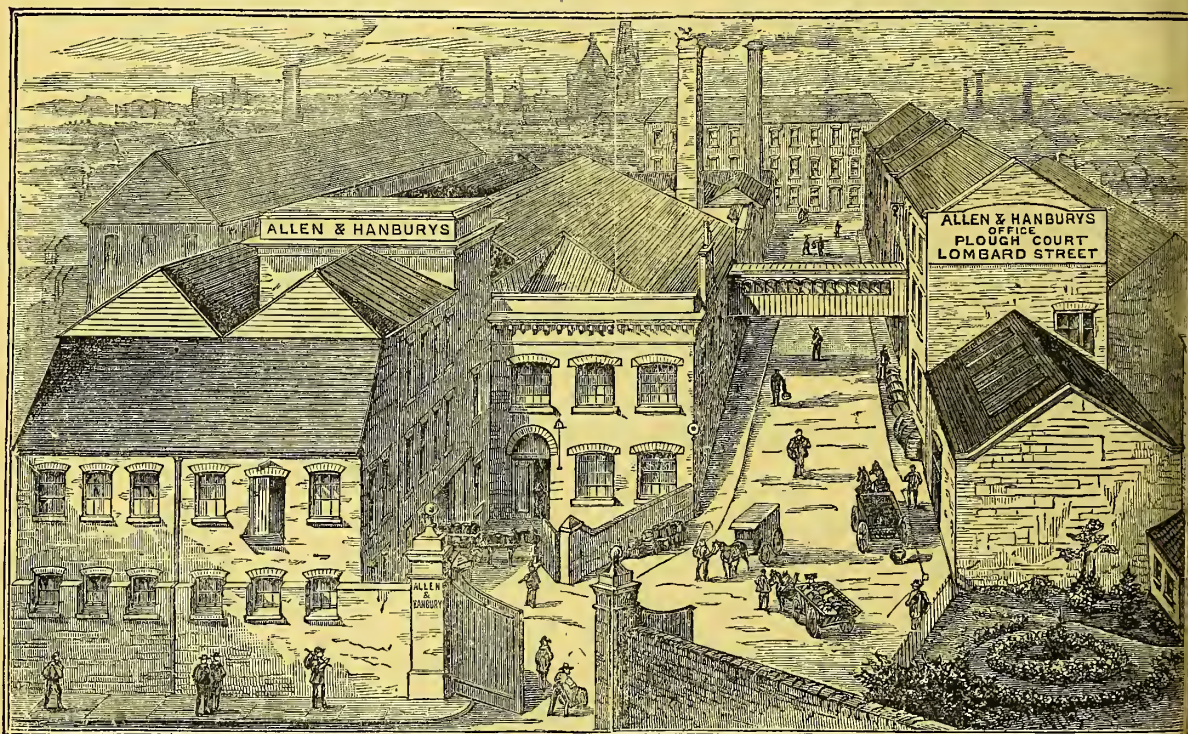
# ALLEN & HANBURY'S

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT

## DRUGGISTS,

### MANUFACTURING, PHARMACEUTICAL & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

SPECIAL MANUFACTURERS OF COD-LIVER OIL, MALT EXTRACT,  
MEDICATED AND OTHER JUJUBES AND PASTILLES, ETC.



WORKS: BETHNAL GREEN, E.

Price List of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Specialties, free  
on application.

## OFFICES: PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

And 7 VERE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Works: Bethnal Green, London; and Longva, Norway.



# Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List, AND INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" IF ORDERED FOR FOUR INSERTIONS IN ADVANCE.

Whole Page .. .. .	£5 0 0 each Insertion net	Third of a Page .. .. .	£2 0 0 each Insertion net
Two-thirds of a Page .. .. .	£3 15 0 each Insertion net	Quarter Page .. .. .	£1 12 0 each Insertion net
Half a Page .. .. .	£2 15 0 each Insertion net	Sixth Page.. .. .	£1 5 0 each Insertion net
Eighth Page .. .. .	£0 18 0 each Insertion net.		

Special Rates for Wrapper and pages immediately preceding and following Literary matter, also pages facing inside of Wrapper. The above Scale of Charges will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. upon 7 and 20 per cent. upon 13 insertions, prompt quarterly payments, and provided that such series are ordered in advance.

N.B.—An order for 13 insertions means 12 in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and 1 in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. The same rule also applies to an order for 7 insertions, or to an order for insertion until countermanded, if such order is in force in October in any year. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

## THE PROPRIETORS DO NOT VARY THEIR QUOTED TERMS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

All Advertisements intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent to the PUBLISHER OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. on or before the 12th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which can be received up to 10 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

An Index of the Advertisements appearing in Spanish and Danish is printed in the Foreign Supplement.

### ACETIC ACID

Dunn and Co.  
Jackson, A. H.  
Morris and Callard (Salts)

### AERATED AND MINERAL WTS

Asculap  
Apollinaris (Hunyadi, Fried-  
richsbad, and Apollinaris)  
Barnett & Foster (Fruit Cham-  
pagnes)  
Cantrell and Cochrane  
Chemists' Aerated Waters  
Association  
Durrant, Geo., and Co.  
Ellis (Ruthin)  
Gallais, E. (Min.)  
Harrison, W. B.  
Hooper and Co.  
Hunyadi János  
Ildris and Co.  
Ingram and Royle (Mineral  
and Vichy)  
Jewsbury and Brown  
Kimond  
La Bourboule  
Mills and Co. (Bourne)  
Mumby, Chas., and Co.  
Schweppé and Co.  
Schacht, W., and Co. (Kronen-  
quelle)  
Talbot and Co.  
Taylor, T. and F. J.  
Vichy Thermal  
[See GINGER ALE.]

### DITTO PLANT

[See SYPHONS and ESSENCE.]  
Barnett and Foster  
Brady and Hinchliffe  
Brett's, Lim.  
Bush, W. J. and Co. (Foam Pro-  
ducer, &c.)  
Fawcett, H.  
Geraut  
Guert Frères  
Tyler, Hayward, and Co.  
Vallet, L. (Bottles)  
Wilcocks, N. G.  
[See SYPHONS.]

### ALKALOIDS.

Howards and Sons (Cinchona)  
Smith, J. and H.  
Tanner and Co.

### ALMANACKS.

Townsend, J.

### ANALYSTS

Corbyn, Stacey and Co.  
Nicholson, W. J.

### AGENCIES

#### ABROAD

Campbell, Neil S. (Colombo)  
Cocking (Japan)  
Eisner and Mendelson (Phila-  
delphia)  
Evans, Sons and Mason  
(Canada)  
Felton (Melbourne)  
Fougera (New York)  
Hoffnung, S. (Sydney and Bris-  
bane)  
Hornumjee Ruttonjee (Bombay)  
Kempthorne (N.W. Zealand)  
Kiriakos (Greek)  
Lennon (Port Elizabeth)  
Phillips and Co. (Bombay)  
Prosser, E., and Co. (Sdney)  
Reed, F. and Co. (Natal)  
Roberts (Paris, &c.)  
Roeke (Melbourne)  
Sharland and Co. (Auckland  
N. Z.)  
Stürup (Venezuela)  
Symes and Co. (Simla)  
Shirreffs and Co. (Allahabad)  
Vomacka (Austria)

### AMMONIA

May and Baker

### ANILINE DYES.

Crawshaw, E.  
Pronk, Davis

### ANNATTO

[See BUTTER COLOURING.]

### APPARATUS

Cetti, E. (Meteorological)  
Folwells and Bate  
May, Roberts (Water-bath)  
Morgan Crucible Co.  
Orme (Scientific)  
Pat. Plumbago C. Co.

### BANDAGES

Bole Hall Mill Co.  
Gibbs, Cuxson  
Krohné (Martin's Rubber)  
Scabury and Johnson

### BANK

Birkbeck Bank

### BEDS, WATER

Pocock Bros.

### BENZENE, &c.

Newton, Chambers and Co.  
Sanger and Sons

### BICARB. SODA

Gaskell, Deacon and Co.

### BISMUTH PREP.

May and Baker  
Symes and Co.

### BOOKS

Baillière, Tindall  
Dobell, Dr. (Bournemouth)  
Kimpton (Discount)  
Kirby (Guide to Remedies)  
Smith, J. G. ("Acrid Wtrs.")  
Smith Elder (Dobell's Bourne-  
mouth)  
Stanton (Pictorial Monthly)

### BOTTLE CAPS

Hunt, W. F., and Co.

### BOTTLES

Aire and Calder  
Barnett and Foster  
Brett's, Lim.  
Brooks, Peel (Perfumers)  
De Luca, G. V.  
Hearn, Riddle  
Kilner Bros.  
Lang, Jonas and Jules  
Polbs  
Simcock  
Toogood  
Vallet  
"W." brand (Dispensing)

### BOXES

Arundel (Folding Card)  
Banks & Ratcliffe (Soaps, &c.)  
Bethell, S. P. (Folding)  
Brehmer  
Estes' Turned Wood  
Patent Safety Sample  
Self-Opening Tin Box Co.

### BROKERS DRUG

&c.  
Lambert, S., and Co.  
Morrison, R., and Co.

### BUTTER COLOUR,

&c.

Bush, W. (Marigoldine)  
Clements, S. G., and Co.  
McMaster, Hodgson  
Meyer and Henckel

### BRUSHES

Ashworth (Metallic)  
Coate and Co.  
Condron, R. (Tooth)  
Kent, G. B., & Sons (Gurl.)  
Maw, Son & Thompson  
Salter (Tooth)

### CAMPHOR

Keene and Ashwell (Homeo-  
pathic)  
May & Baker  
Murray, Sir James (Fluid)  
Wright, Layman (Ess. Oil)

### CAPSULES

Betts and Co. (Metallic)  
Chevalier (Solubles)  
Denoual, J. (Medicinal)  
Metz ("Acme" Brand)

### CARBOLIC ACID

Graesser, R.  
Newton, Chambers

### CARRIAGE PAID NOTICES.

Toogood, Wm.

### CEMENT

Foulkes  
Kay (Coaguline)

### CHALK PRECIP.

Dunn and Co.  
Levermore and Co.

### CHEMICALS

Bernstein Voet (Fine)  
Bramwell, E., and Son  
Bush, W., and Co.  
Crowther, G. J. (Iron Liquor)  
Dunn and Co.  
Epsom Salts, &c.  
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Bi-  
carbonate of Soda)  
Howards and Sons (Pharma-  
ceutical)  
May and Baker  
Smith, T. and H.  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

### CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)  
Freeman  
Towle, A. P.  
Wright and Co.

### CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart  
Macfarlan, J. F.  
Smith, T. and H.  
Zimmermann

### CIGARS

Symonds and Co.

### COCAINE

#### HYDROCHLOR.

Howards and Sons  
Tanner and Co.

### COCOA AND CHO- COLATE

Cadbury  
Fry (Malted)  
Richards, J. M. (Delacré's)  
Stürup

### COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanburys  
Burgoyne (Peptideine)  
Carr, W. G., and Sons  
Jensen, J., and Co.  
Smith, T. J.  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

### COFFEE

George and Welch (Dandelion)  
Phillips and Sons  
Symington (Various Essences)

### COLLAPSIBLE

#### TUBES

Brooks, H. Peel & Co.

### COMPRESSED

#### MEDICINES

Hooper, B., and Co.  
Barclay and Sons (Leo's Chlo-  
rate)

### CORN CURES

Chave and Jackson (Celandine)  
Munday (Viridine)  
Pattison, George  
Robinson, B.  
Young's

### CRUCIBLES

Morgan Crucible Co.  
Pat. Plumbago Co.

### DOG MEDICINES

Spratts (Patent)



## Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List (continued).

An Index of the Advertisements appearing in Spanish and Danish is printed in the Foreign Supplement.

**DENTIFRICES**

Barton  
Bardard, J.  
Bardard (Coffin's)  
Ferguson (Dentifrice Spoon)  
George and Welch (Carboline)  
Harden and Co. (Bethshan)  
Jewbury and Brown  
Martin, J. W. (Rozalium)  
Odoutobaph Co.  
Rimmel  
Sutton, O., and Co.  
Thomson and Capper  
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

**DENTISTRY**

Buck, F. (Lessons)  
Matthews (Mechanical)

**DISINFECTANTS**

Churchill (Oxyozo)  
Jeyes' Perfect Purifier  
Kreochyie (Boroglyceride)  
Newton, Chambers (Carbolife)  
Rimmel  
Sanitas

**DRESSINGS, SURG.**

[See SURGICAL.]

**DRUG GRINDERS**

Clements, S. G., and Co.  
Green, F., and Co.

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Baiss Bros.  
Barnes (Carragen Poultee)  
Bourne, Johnson  
Evans, Lecher and Webb  
(Hawley's Counter Adjuncts)  
Evans, Sons (Savars)  
Lairitz (Fine Wool)  
Lynch and Co.  
Maw, S., Son and Thompson  
Newbery, F., and Sons  
Sanger and Sons  
Savars  
Thompson, Millard  
Toogood

**DUBBIN**

Dales, J. T.

**DUTCH MEDCNS.**

Bieber, J. D.

**DYES**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Crawshaw, E., and Co.  
Crowthor, G. T.  
Pronk, Davis

**EAU DE COLOGNE**

David (Pletsch's Ristori)  
Farina, J. M. (Gegenüber)  
Farina, J. M., No. 4

**ELECTRIC APPAR.**

Dartou, F., and Co.  
Orme and Co.

**ENEMAS**

Jugram and Son  
Lynch and Co.

**ENGINES**

Crossley Bros. (Gas)

**ENCRAVERS.**

Barker, W., and Son

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Bush, W. J. (Lemons, &c.)  
Cocking (Japan Peppermt)  
Felton (Eucalyptus)  
Field, C. W.  
Frastuale  
Lambert, S., and Co.  
May and Baker  
Morrison, R., and Co.  
Oates, Geo. (Sicily)  
Restucchia (Sicilian)  
Koeke, Tompitt (Eucalyptus)  
Symes (Ol. Lavander)  
Todd (Am. Peppermint)  
Wright Layman (Camphor)

**ESSENCES, FRUIT  
AND SOLUBLE**

Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Field, C. W.  
Hay's Soluble Lemon, &c.  
May and Baker

**ETHER**

May and Baker  
Polglase, F. J. W.  
Robbins

**EXTRACT, MEAT**

Brand and Co.  
Kreochyie  
Liebig Co.  
London Manufacturing Co.  
Poths (Leube Rosenthal)  
Richards, J. M. (Delacre)  
Widenmann (Koch's Peptones)

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Burgoyne, Burbridge  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Harker, Stagg  
Stearns, F., and Co.

**FACE POWDERS**

Chubb, J., and Co. (Violet)  
Foulkes

**FEEDING BOTS.**

Bourne, Johnson  
Breiff's Lim.  
Hearn, Ridell and Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
Lang, J., and J.  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
May Roberts  
Thompson, Millard  
Toogood, W.

**FILTERING**

Bourne, Johnson (Glass)  
Doulton and Co.  
Judson, D., and Son  
Malgren (Filtre Rapide)  
Mawson and Swan  
Silicated Orba Filtr Co.

**FLY KILLERS.**

Christy and Co. (Myocom)  
Copper (Powder)  
Maw (Papier-mour)  
Warren (Viscum)

**FOAM PRODUCERS**

Bush, W. J., and Co.

**FOOD, INFANTS'  
AND INVALIDS'**

Barclay and Sons (Diabetes)  
Benzer's Preparations  
Heaton, Squire (Malted)  
Jensen (Peptone)  
Savory and Moore (Panerentie)  
(Peptonised Milk)  
Scott's Midlthn Oat Flour  
Squire (Malted)  
Van Abbott (Dietetic)  
Walker, T. (Malted)

**FOOD PRESERV.**

Kreochyie (Boroglyceride)

**FORMULÆ.**

T. Brooks

**FULLER'S EARTH**

Chubb, J., and Co.  
Hyuam, J.

**GAS ENGINES**

Crossley Bros.

**GINGER.**

Green, F., and Co.

**GINGER ALE**

Bingley, J.  
Centrell and Cochrane  
Harston and Co.  
Hay, W.  
Kimmond  
Mills, R. M.  
Schweppe (Dry)

**GLOVES, BATH**

Centreton  
Fish and Nottingham  
Haywood  
Maw, Son and Thompson (Gloves,  
Loofahs, &c.)  
Pattison

**GLYCERINE**

Fink  
Price's Candle Co.

**GOLD CHLORIDE.**

Rowland, Louis

**GRANULAR PRE-  
PARATIONS**

Bishop, A. (Various)  
Bush, W., and Co.  
Evans, Sons  
Stearns, F., and Co.

**GREASE.**

Rogers, J. (Axle)

**GRINDING**

Follows and Bate

**GUMS**

Fink (Arabie, &c.)

**GUTTAPERCHA**

Duncan, Flockhart  
Stevens, P. A. (White)

**HAIR PREPARA-  
TIONS**

James and Co. (Herbl. Pom.)  
Leathart (Dyes)  
Lewis, Fred (Various)  
Rimmel  
Rogers, Wm. (Hair Lotion)  
Rowland's Macassar  
Stewart, W. H.

**HERBALISTS**

Bastin and Co.  
Butler, McCulloch  
Potter and Clarke

**HOMOEOPATHIC**

Bristol and W. of England  
Epps, James, and Co.  
Gilbert, W.  
Gould, E., and Son  
Keene and Ashwell  
Leath and Ross  
Thompson and Capper

**HONEY.**

Simpson, Bruce  
Southall Bros.

**HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Dunn and Co.

**ICE**

Barnett and Foster  
Harrison, W. B.

**INK**

[See MARKING.]

Antoine  
Bewley and Draper  
Duncan, Flockhart

**INSECTICIDES**

Corry Soper (Tobacco,  
Galzy, E.  
Harker, Stagg and Moss  
Maw (Insecticide Vicat)  
Steiner and Co.

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**LABELS**

Baskerville Printing Co.  
Ford, Shapland  
Townsend (Exeter)

**LARD**

Ewen, J.

**LEATHER**

Moore, A. F. (Chamois)

**LEECHES**

Butler, McCulloch  
Fish and Nottingham  
Potter and Clark

**LICORICE**

Craven, M. A., and Son

**LIME JUICE**

Felton and Sons (Spécialité)  
Idris and Co.  
Montserrat (see Evans)  
Hiddle and Co. (Stower's)

**LINSEED**

Green, F., and Co.  
Kemp, W., and sons  
Mumford

**LINT**

Liverpool Lint Co.  
Newsome (Surgeons')  
Robinson and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**LOOFAHS.**

Maw, Son and Thompson

**LOZENGES**

Craven, M. A., and Son  
Croker (Opera Voice)  
Gibson, R. (Manufacturer)  
Lynch and Co.

**MAGNESIA**

Bishop, A.  
Dunnetford (Fluid)  
Murray, Sir James (Fluid)

**MALT EXT., ETC.**

Allen and Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellcome  
Squire

**MARKING INKS**

Bond's Daughter  
Barber, G., and Co. (Crimson)  
Clarke, J. T.  
Murphy, J.

**MATCHES**

Danzerfeld (Cases)

**MEDICINE**

**CHESTS**  
Kirby, H. T., and Co.  
Jay, Son and Hewitt (Veterin.)

**MENTHOL**

A. I. Menthol Depot  
Boehm, J. (Charms)  
Christy and Co.  
Cocking and Co.  
Hockm, W.  
Shirley  
Symes and Co.  
Todd, A. M.

**MERCURIALS**

Bush, W., and Co.  
May and Baker

**METHYLENE**

Robbins, J., and Co.

**MIXING**

Follows and Bate

**MORPHIA**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Smith, T. and H.

**MUSE**

Symes and Co. (Thibet)

**MUSTARD**

Finch, Rickman  
Johnsou, J. H. and S. (Ess. Oil)

**NAPHTHA**

Newton Chambers

**NIGHT LIGHTS**

Clarke, S.

**OINTMENT BASES**

Chesbrough (Vaseline)  
Grindley (Petroleum Jelly)

**OILS, PAINTS, &c.**

Follows and Bate (Mill)  
Holt, A., and Co.  
Peace, J. R., and Co.  
Pronk, Davis (Bronze, &c.)  
Rose, Dows and Thompson  
(Oil Press)  
Statoa and Cooper (Pigments)

**PATENT MEDCNS**

Atkinson (Infant Preserv)  
Barclay and Sons (General)  
Barclay and Sons (Zymolys)  
Bates (Breast Salve)  
Beckham (Pills)  
Bennette (Mucina Cake)  
Bowden (Indian Rem)  
Bramwell (Gastric)  
British College (Morrison's)  
Burgess, E. (Lion Ointment)  
Canby and Co.  
Christy and Co. (Various)  
Clarke, Bleasdale (Tikheel)  
David (Cough No More)  
Edwards and Son  
Evans, Lecher (Hawley's  
Counter Adjuncts)  
Fenning's (Powders)  
Ferris and Co. (Nepenthe)  
Fraser and Co., Linn. (Sulphur  
Tablets)

Geldart (Galactagogue)  
George and Welch (Liver)  
Howell (Golden Herb Pills)  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hop Bitters  
Horsford (Acid Phosphate)  
James and Co. (Malmerrae)  
James, K. (Sore Throat)  
Kay Bros.  
Keating (Handbills)  
King, Alf. (Hop Bitters)  
Kitching (Oldham's)  
Lairitz's Pine Wool  
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Liebig's Chem. Food  
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)  
Lowe's Pills  
Lynch and Co.

Morris, S. (Manazell Stomach  
Drops)  
Mullein Manuf. Co. (Mulleidye)  
Munday, J. (Injection Day)  
Newbery and Sons  
Palmer, J. S. (Euthymolyte)  
Pepper (Quinine and Iron, &c.)  
Powell (Aniseed Balsam)  
Raines (Composition Ess.)  
Richards, J. M. (Americana, &c.)  
Roberts (Foreira)  
Ruspi (Styptic, &c.)  
Sanger (Widow Welch, &c.)  
St. Dalmis (Bronchial, &c.)  
St. Jacob's (Antibilious Pills)  
Sneath (Carpet Renewer)  
Stearns's Non-secret  
Stedman  
Suther (Compo. Ess.)  
Thomas and Co. (Gouron Lax)  
Toogood (Bells Anti-cataract)  
Vogeler, C. A., and Co.

**PAINTS**

[See OILS.]

**PAPER**

Ayrton and Saunders (Curl and  
Toilet)  
Ingram and Royle (Patent  
Perforated)  
Richards (Gayetty's)

**PARALDEHYDE**

Zimmermann, A. and M.

**PATENT AGENTS**

Horn and Son

**PENS**

Gillott

**PEPSINE, &c.**

Benger's Preparations  
Bullock and Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome  
Gaunt and Jauvier (Gldn)  
Greenish, T.  
Jensen, C. L.  
Keene and Ashwell  
Newbery (Trigluvin)  
Savory and Moore (Panerentie)  
Emulsion, Peptonised Milk)  
Warner and Co. (Ingluvini)  
Widenmann Broicher (Meat)  
Zimmermann



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**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN**Dunn and Co.  
Robbins**PERFUMERY,****FANCY SOAPS**

[See EAU DE COLOGNE.]

Alexander and Co. (Hammelmis Soap)  
Bourne, Johnson (Transpar. Soap)  
Boehm Gustav (Various)  
Brown Perfumery Co.  
Ewen (Soaps)  
Hall, J. R. (Wood Violet)  
Lynch and Co. (Norina, &c.)  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Newbery  
Pepper (Sulpholine Soap)  
Rimmel, E. (Specialities)  
Towland and Son (Various)  
Toyal Perfumery Co. (Edelweiss)  
Vainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)  
Wanger and Sons  
West, T. (Ocell's Mona)

**PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS**

Allen and Hanburys  
Bais Bros.  
Barron, Squire and Co.  
Burroughs, Burbridges  
Burroughs, Wellcome (Various)  
Chevalier, F. (Solubles)  
Clay, Dod and Co.  
Corbyn, Stacey (New Preps.)  
De Vrij's Cinchona Co.  
Dunou, Flockhart  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Ferris and Co. (Nepenthe)  
Fletcher (Liquors for Syrups)  
Gibson, R. (Lozenges)  
Greenish, T.  
Harker, Stagg (Various)  
Heathfield (Liq. Opil)  
Howards and Sons  
Lay Bros.  
Leith (Conc. Tinctures)  
Lilly, H. T. (Liquor)  
Lorimer and Co.  
Martindale (Nitroglycerine)  
Oppenheimer (Liq. Euclym.)  
Quire (Chemical Food, &c.)  
Rothwell Bros.  
Tearns (Non-secret)  
Vines and Co.  
Walker, Troke  
Whiffen (Extr. Cinch.)  
Woolley, Sons  
Vyley's (Various)

**PHOTOGRAPHIC**

ancaster and Sons (Apparatus)  
Oppenheimer Bros.  
Pay and Baker  
Towland Louis

**POWDER**

pong

**ROLL MACHINES**

Indar (Cutter and Coater)

**ROLLS (Coated, &c.)**

Allen and Hanburys (Schic-folins)  
Ox, A. H., and Co.  
Tampson, R.  
Urby, H. and I.  
Newbery  
Varnar, W. R.  
Vyley and Co.

**PITCH**

Peace, J. R., and Co.

**PLASTERS**

Gibbs, Cuxson  
Mather, W.  
Quilliam, J., and Co.  
St. Dalmas, A. De  
Seabury and Johnson  
Taylor, E.

**PODOPEYLLIN, &c.**

Keith, B., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H.

**PORCELAIN CDS**

Bentley (Opal Glass)  
Pothe, H., and Co.  
Toogood (C.C. Pots, regist)

**POLISHING**

Baumgartner (La Brillantine)  
Bradley, Bourdas (Albatum)  
Bradley (P. R. D. Metal)  
Day and Ralsbeck (Steel)  
Deed and Sons (Hawthaway's)  
Norman and Co. (Pomatum)  
Oakley, John, and Sons  
Pickering and Sons

**POULTRY MEDICINES**

Wright, J. H. (Egg Producer)

**PRINTING**

Baskerville Co.  
Ford, Shapland  
King, W. R.  
Rose, J.  
Townsend (Exeter)

**PYROGALLIC ACID**

Bernstein Vogt.

**QUININE SALTS**

Howards and Sons  
Thomas and Co.  
Whiffen, T.

**RENNET**

Clements, S. G., and Co.  
(Powder)  
McMaster, Hodgson  
Meyer and Henckel

**SALICINE.**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Whiffen, T.

**SALINES**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Kirby, H. and I. (Sal Mineralis)  
Lampough's Pyretic  
Lorimer & Co.

**SALT**

Hassall, Thos. (Bay)

**SANTONINE**

Bieber, J. D.

**SAUCES**

Boston (Household)  
Goodall (Yorkshire Relish)  
Lazenby (Harvey's)

**SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY, &c.**

Central School  
Edinburgh Classes  
Liverpool School  
London Homeopathic  
Manchester College  
South London School  
The School of Pharmacy  
Tully  
Westminster College

**SEIDLITZ POWDERS.**

Chubb, J., and Co.  
Stedman

**SELTZOGENES**

British Syphon Mfg Co.  
Durafort  
Fevre  
Gerant  
Gueret Freres  
Idris and Co.  
May, Roberts

**SHAVING**

Hovenden (Euxesis)  
Lloyd, A. S. (Euxesis)

**SHEEP DIP**

Bisz  
Cooper  
Grindley

**SHOP FITTERS**

Bowling and Govier  
Bygrave, J. and W.  
Curtis, J., and Son  
Howlett, S.  
Lemaire, W., and Co.  
Lynch and Co.  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Reynier, J.  
Treble, G., jun.  
Yates, W. S.

**SOAP (SOFT, &c.)**

Brecknell (Skin)  
Chiswick Soap Co.

**SPECTACLES**

Darton, F., and Co.

**SPIRIT, PURE AND METHYLATED**

Burrough (Pure & Methyl.)  
Harvey, J. W., and Co.  
Jones and Mason (Methyl.)  
Macnair, A. (Pure)  
Phillips, G., and Co. (Pure)

**SPONGE**

Cresswell  
Kent, G. B., and Sons  
Kiriacos  
Laws on, M. L., and Co.  
Maw, Son and Thompson (Bags)  
Moore, A. F. and H.  
Peterson, M.

**STAMPS**

Lindner, M.  
London Rubber  
Richard, E. M.

**STARCH**

Critchley (Gloss)  
David (Mack's Double)  
Harrop's Glaze  
Rosenthal

**STOPPERS**

Brooks, Peel (Sprinklers)  
Vallet

**STRYCHENINE**

Whiffen, T.

**SUGAR**

Gibson, R.  
Green, F., and Co.  
Hoskui, W.

**SURGICAL**

Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Colwell  
Gibbs, Cuxson (Dressings)  
Haywood, J. S.  
Krohn and Sesemann  
Lynch and Co.  
Manson and Schramm (Elastic Gum)  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Scott, W. A. (Instruments, etc.)  
Scabury and Johnson (Tissues)  
Thompson, Millard

**SYPHONS**

Barnett and Foster  
British Syphon Co.  
Durafort  
Gerant  
Gueret Freres  
Idris and Co.  
Lang, J., and J.  
Mellin, C.

**SYRUPS**

Fletcher Fletcher (Liquors)  
Lorimer and Co.  
Squire (Chemical Food)

**TEA**

Edwards, E. M. (Ceylon)  
Indian Tea Growers Co.  
Kangra Valley (Indian)  
Walker and Dalrymple

**THERMOMETERS**

Cetti, E.  
Darton, F., and Co.

**TIN FOIL**

Betts and Co.

**TINCTURE PRESS**

Follows and Bate  
Rose, Downs and Thompson

**TOBACCO**

Corry, Soper (Agricultural)  
Follows and Bate (Cutter)

**TRADE MARKS****REGISTERED**

Horn and Son

**TRANSLATIONS**

Lond. Internat. Agency

**TRUSSES**

Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Colwell  
Haywood, J. H.  
Lindsey  
Lynch and Co.  
Philadelphia Truss  
Scott, W. A.  
Seeley (Hard Rubber)

**TWINE**

Moore, A. F. &amp; II.

**URINARY TESTS**

Wilson (Papers)

**VACCINE**

Association for the supply

**VALUERS AND TENSFR. AGENTS.**

Brett, F. J.  
Orridge and Co.  
Tominson, Thomas  
Trippier  
Waite, Thos. II.

**VERMIN KILLERS**

Barber (Paste)  
Battle, J. B.  
Hunter  
Sanford and Son  
Steiner and Co.

**VETERINARY**

Chesbrough (Vaseline, &c.)  
Day, Son and Hewitt  
Garbett, R. (Fumigators)  
James, R. J. (Blisters)  
James, B. S. (Blisters)  
Ossidine Patent  
Spratts (Dogs)  
Taylor, Thomas  
Walker, Troke and Co.

**VINEGAR**

Rothermel (Making)

**VIOLET POWDER, &c.**

[See FACE POWDER.]

**WATERS, DIST. &c.**

Butler, McCulloch and Co.  
Robinson, B. (Concentrated)

**WAXED TISSUE**

Kettle

**WHOLESALE & EXPT DRUGGISTS**

Allen and Hanburys  
Bais Brothers and Co.  
Barron, Squire and Co.  
Biebler, J. D. (Hamburg)  
Burgess, Willows  
Burroughs, Burbridges  
Clay, Dod and Co.  
Clements, S. G., and Co.  
Corbyn, Stacey and Co.  
Evans, Lescher and Webb  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Mason  
Ferris, Bourne and Co.  
Harker, Stagg and Moss  
Heaton, Squire  
Oppenheimer Brothers  
Putter and Clarke (American, &c.)  
Symes and Co.  
Thompson, Millard  
Walker, Troke and Co.  
Woolley, Jas., Sons and Co.  
Wyley and Co.

**WINES AND SPTS.**

Burrough, Jas.  
Durant, Geo. and Co.  
Lumb and Watt  
Robinson, B. (Orange)

**ZINC OXIDE**

Harris, Phillip and Co.

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WEN, E. DE (DOMERIEU & Co., Agents) .....	"	TOWNSEND, JAS. ....	"
GRAM & ROYLE .....	"		



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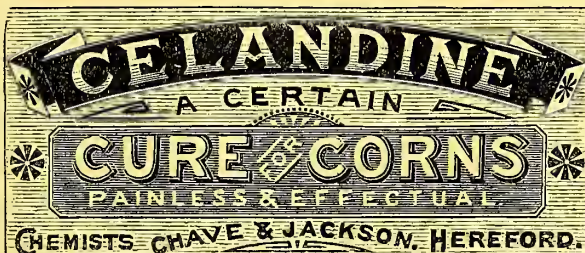
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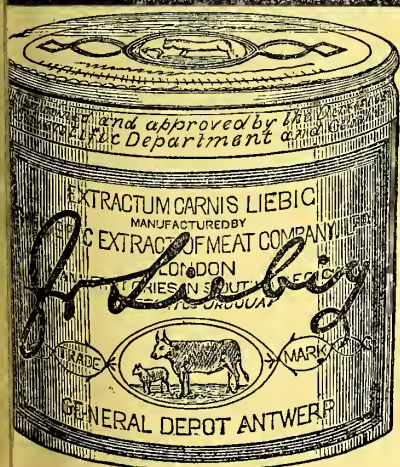
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**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Branch Retail; returns over £200; price about £200.

**BERKS.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing; returns about £600; price £450.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Old-established Retail, with Mineral Waters; returns £1,800; price £1,000, or valuation of stock and fixtures; part can remain.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—Medium-class Retail, in good position; returns £600; price £350.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Dispensing and Light Retail; returns £460; price £325; rent £30, lease; good house; excellent opportunity for good-class business to man of limited capital.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Country Retail; returns £1,600; at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £800.

**CHESHIRE.**—Retail and Dispensing; 2,000 new prescriptions last year; returns £450; rent £30; price £300.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing, in excellent position, very healthy; returns £700; price £600.

**F. J. BRETT, LEICESTER.****THOS. TOMLINSON & SON,****COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND VALUERS,****41 CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.**

36 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

*Inventories taken and Open Valuations given for Stocktaking or Transfer.*

BUSINESSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

FOR TESTIMONIALS SEE PREVIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estab.  
1850.

**MR. TRIPPIER,**

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1850.

**Medical Agent and Valuer, 79 Islington, Liverpool.****FOR TRANSFER.**

**LIVERPOOL.**—A Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail Business very handsomely fitted corner shop; fine open good-class locality; pleasantly situated in the suburbs; last year's returns, £900, and still increasing; large house, side entrance, rent very moderate; proprietor retiring.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Established 15 years; a Prescribing, Dispensing, and Light General Retail Business; neatly fitted shop, well stocked; middle-class populous locality; compact ready-money trade; would suit person who can prescribe; returns, £450; house contains six rooms, 1 rent.

**YORKS, W. RIDING.**—Manufacturing town; a Prescribing and General Retail, snug, ready-money Business; established 9 years; returns, £7 per week; at valuation; pleasant situation.

**SUFFOLK.**—A General Retail and Agricultural Business; established 150 years; at a valuation.

**LIVERPOOL, SUBURBS.**—A good Family, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; established over 20 years; neatly fitted corner shop; new all new fixtures within the last 4 years; good house, garden, stable, at very low rent.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Established over 70 years, a Dispensing and Prescribing Business; excellent stand, corner shop, house, &c.; to be disposed cheap; capital opening for a person who can prescribe.

**LIVERPOOL, SUBURBS.**—Well-established Family and Dispensing Business; doing a good-class trade, full prices, handsome fittings, increasing locality; large premises at low rent; 4 miles from City.

**SOMERSET.**—General Retail Dispensing and Agricultural Business; over 60 years established; large house and premises, garden, stable, warehouse, on easy terms.

**A GENTLEMAN** retiring from business wishes to Dispose of his Stock and Fixtures for removal; fixtures first class, by Treble & Sons; be sold cheap.

A number of Businesses at various prices.

*No Commission is charged to Purchasers.*

All information on application. To facilitate matters, a rate once required on parties applying for the first time.

Lists of Stock for Appraisal receive immediate attention.

**SCALE OF CHARGES FOR****MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENT.**

APPRENTICESHIPS.

PARTNERSHIPS.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS appearing under these Headings are charged at a rate of 4s. 6d. for 7 lines or under, and 6d. extra for every additional line (about 10 words).

**ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS** have the liberty of inserting Advertisements of 12 words for 1s.; or additional 3, 4, or 6 words, 6d.

When replies to an Advertisement are to be received at our Office extra charge of 6d. will be added, and this will pay for transmitting same. Remittance must accompany any order for either of the above classes of Advertisement.



# THOS. H. WAITE,

## Trade Valuer & Transfer Agent,

BROADWAY HOUSE,  
ISLINGTON, LONDON, W.

N.B.—Fees about half what is usually charged.

## CHEMISTS' HANDBILLS.

0,000 (9×5½ ins.), 19s. and 20s.!

Persons on receipt of halfpenny stamp. Proof if desired. Cash must accompany order. They are too cheap to book.

R. KING, Upper Priory, BIRMINGHAM.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

**PLASTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Market Square, Retford,** is open to Dispose of his old-established Business, with excellent connection, & to failing health; terms on application.

**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S.**—For immediate Disposal, a genuine retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in present hands 23 years, from ill-health is obliged to retire; price £550, or offer. For particulars apply, W. W. N., 238 Essex Road, Islington, N.

**THE OPPORTUNITY.**—An old-established (well-fitted) Business for Disposal; best position in town; rent low, price low, and terms easy to any man; no stock to take to. Alpha, care of Mr. Davenport, Chemist, Birmingham.

**CHEMISTS.**—A genuine Business, unopposed, West suburb, main road, rapidly increasing; returns over £200; good reasons for disposal; house, bath, hot or cold. 103/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**LED Drug, Patent Medicine, and small Grocery Business;** income £360; rent £42; double-front shop, high and roomy; large and exclusive; in principal thoroughfare; cellar, warehouse, &c.; will only be a cash transaction. Further particulars of occupier, Henry, Chemist, 23 Commercial Street, Batley, Yorks.

**BE SOLD, a Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business,** doing a ready-money trade; in same hands 15 years; fitted throughout mahogany five years since; pleasantly situated in a S.W. suburb; for disposal, proprietor going into the country; price inclusive. Apply to H. T., 91 Larkhall Lane, Clapham, S.W.

**OF WORCESTER.**—To be Let, from September 29 next, an old-established Chemist and Druggist's Shop, with capital residence and adjoining first-class corner position, in a populous neighbourhood, to anyone requiring a ready-money business. For further particulars, A. S. Cheshire, Grocer, &c., 37 Broad Street, Worcester.

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**—Messrs. Williamson & White, accountants, 13 Norfolk Street, Manchester, have instructions to offer the valuable and old-established Business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Thomas Ransome & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 8 Princess Street, Manchester. Offers and applications to view to be made to Messrs. Williamson & White.

**SO TO AN IMMEDIATE PURCHASER.**—Well fitted and stocked shop, in the busiest thoroughfare of large manufacturing town in Lancashire, where there is an unlimited scope for doing a large business; and takes only nominal, about £20 for large shop and cellar, useful office, four rooms, and kitchen, and all the usual conveniences of a house and shop, in thorough repair. 87/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, A LIGHT DISPENSING AND PRESCRIBING BUSINESS,** situated in the centre of a rapidly-increasing near Nottingham; excellent opportunity for an energetic young population 10,000; returns last year over £400, which could be considerably increased with capital; only reason for disposal in consequence of ill-health in the family; good house; rent £26; price £240, including fixtures. E. F. E., care of Messrs. Southall Brothers, Wholesale Chemists, Birmingham.

**CHEMISTS.**—Three hundred guineas will purchase the Goodwill and lease, Stock, Fixtures, Fittings, Plant, Recipes, &c., of a Chemist's shop, in a beautiful, healthy, and increasing suburb, half-an-hour from London, with no opposition for nearly two miles; rent £30; double-fronted shop, in road; exceptionally roomy shop parlour, with charming views; good house, in thorough repair; large garden, with lawn and private drive; (some excellent household furniture could remain at valuation if desired). Apply, in the first instance, to Mr. H. R. Hansell, Coal Merchant, Hendon, Middlesex.

## EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

**TO JUNIORS.**—Wanted, assistance for a few weeks in a pleasant country village. W. H. Bell, Medical Hall, Banwell, Somersetshire.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT** wanted, accustomed to telegraph duties. Apply to Postmaster, Reddish, Stockport.

**WANTED,** at once, an Assistant in a country business; one who has passed the Minor preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and giving references, T. E. Doeg, Chemist, Evesham.

**IMMEDIATE.**—Wanted, Manager for pharmacy at Bath (Homœopathic). Apply, stating age and enclosing carte, if possible, to J. T. W., 37 High Street, Bristol.

**WANTED,** early in August, an Assistant, with London and country experience, competent to take occasional charge; pharmaceutical qualifications not essential; Churchman preferred. Apply, stating age, salary, reference, &c., to A. R. Awbery, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

**SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.**—Wanted, an Assistant, experienced in the sale of chemical and scientific apparatus, for an establishment in the North. State experience, references, age, and salary required, to 35/65, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**AN IMPORTANT Chemical Manufactory,** wanting a Representative, who invites agents or travellers calling on wholesale houses in the chemical and drug line to send their addresses and references to X. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

**LOCUM TENENS;** disengaged. For particulars address E. Sharpe, Upperthorpe, Sheffield.

**LABORATORY,** or other department in the Wholesale, by a man of City experience. F. D. N., care of Mr. Shropshire, 11 Hampton Street, Walworth Road, S.E.

**AS TRAVELLER and Assistant,** or Assistant to a Chemist, doing a mixed country trade; 6 years' experience in the trade; aged 22; disengaged the end of this month. S. M., 67 Pentonville Road, London, N.

**LOCUM TENENS,** or Temporary Manager, by a Registered Chemist; good references; terms moderate. A. P. S., 4 Railway Road, Formby, Liverpool.

**TO MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.**—A young married Man seeks re-engagement as Assistant in laboratory; 9 years' practical experience. E. S. W., 110 Triton Ville Road, Sandymount, Dublin.

**MINERAL WATERS.**—Wanted, a situation by an experienced Man as Manager or Foreman; thorough knowledge of machinery, syrups, aerated waters, and bottling. A. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**AS MANAGER of Branch, Traveller,** or any position of trust; country preferred; 9 years on own account; understands manufacture of mineral waters; married; first-class references. A. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**TRAVELLER,** several years' experience, thoroughly acquainted with the trade, excellent references, can influence good connection, Midlands, West, Wales, is open to treat with good house; will gladly supply full particulars on application. 107/4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**WANTED,** a situation as Junior, in a good Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing house, where facilities will be given at least three to four hours a day for study for Minor, apprenticeship expiring end of August. Apply, A. Z., care G. H. Myers, Chemist and Druggist, Welton, Brough, East Yorks.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**WANTED,** to Apprentice a Youth in a good mixed business, where he would have every chance of learning the trade thoroughly, with time and opportunity for study; is well up in Latin and French, and has passed Cambridge local; at liberty in August. Terms to E. Blade, Bispham, Poulton, Lancs.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

RE THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,  
4A DEANE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**TENDERS** wanted, for the Goodwill, Tenant's Interest in Lease, and Fixtures and Stock-in-Trade belonging to this estate, consisting of grocery, provision, drug, boot, stationery, cutlery, ironmongery, &c., departments, amounting at cost price to £5,445 14s. or thereabouts. The stock will be divided into lots, which may be tendered for together or separately.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for L. and W. S. A. Stock," will be received at the office of Messrs. Roose Price & Co., Chartered Accountants, 26 North John Street, Liverpool (from whom forms of tender and conditions may be obtained), up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at which time and place the tenders will be opened, and the purchaser or purchasers declared. The Trustee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

GEO. MAHON, Trustee.

**WILLIAM BUSH & CO.,**  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
YORK STREET, WALWORTH, LONDON, S.E.  
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

MAKERS OF

CITRATE of MAGNESIA,  
MERCURIALS of every kind,  
SWEET SPIRITS of NITRE,  
SAL VOLATILE, B.P. & P.L.,  
PURE VEGETABLE  
COLOURS of every description,  
in Sugar and Paste  
(to this department W. B. &  
Co. have given special attention,  
to meet the requirements  
of the trade);

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID,

CONFECTIONERY  
FLAVOURS of every kind,  
and  
FRUIT ESSENCES.  
SUPER ESSENCE of LEMON  
only,  
MINERAL ACIDS of every  
kind,  
TARTARIC, CITRIC, and  
other ACIDS (not makers of  
these, but in a position to offer),  
BORACIC ACID, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

**MARIGOLDINE,**  
NEW COLOUR FOR BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.



After a lengthened investigation, the Proprietors are enabled to offer this novel preparation, representing the rich colour of the Marsh Marigold, in a highly concentrated form. Being a Vegetable Extract, it will be found to impart to Butter a beautiful golden colour, free from taste, possessing its natural odour, and as pure as the herbage on which the animal feeds.

It is well known that in the Spring or Summer the rich colour of Butter is derivable from the Marsh Marigold and Ranunculi (Buttercups) of our pastures, and it has been the aim of the Proprietors to produce an article that will enable the dairymen to obtain uniformly the same results at all times of the year in the most agreeable form; and it is confidently believed that it will be found superior to every preparation hitherto sold for the purpose. Its perfect compatibility with oil and grease of every description (not watery compounds) makes it useful for many other purposes in which it is desired to obtain a rich and delicate golden tint.

Sold by Chemists, &c., and Wholesale Houses.

W. B. & Co. solicit inquiries, and will be happy to furnish Samples and Prices at all times.

### 'HOW A CHEMIST MADE A FORTUNE.'

By selling his own preparations manufactured from recipes of acknowledged excellence, and thus retained intermediate profits.

"Quinine and Iron Tonic," (like Pepper's), an elegant preparation. Keeps well. Pleasant taking. Reliable action. Profitable.

"Effervescent Depurative Saline," warranted equal to Eno's or Lamplough's. Perfectly soluble. Costs 3d. per lb. Will keep in any climate.

"Rheumatic Embrocation," rapidly kills pain. Equals St. Jacob's Oil or any other advertised preparation. Ore quarter the price. Sweet and cleanly.

"Liver Pills," the most perfect combination with Podophyllin. Gentle action, but sure. Purely vegetable. Tonic and stomachic action.

"Lupuline Bitters," guaranteed of greater medicinal value than the much advertised "Hop Bitters," decidedly more elegant in appearance, and pleasanter taking. Costs 1s. per lb.

"Red Rose Lotion," invaluable skin depurative (resembling Sulpholine), removes tan, sunburn, roughness, &c., elegant appearance, delicately perfumed, very profitable.

"Tonic Hair Lotion," most cooling, cleansing, and refreshing; not oily, but renders the hair moist and silky and stimulates its growth.

"Glycerine Cream," perfection of toilet requisites, most useful proprietary for seaside resorts, once used always wanted, quickly removes irritation and redness. Certain to sell and pays well.

"Tic Specific" (physician's prescription concentrated), invariably relieves, has cured when Tonga and Tikheel failed. Can be honestly recommended.

"Sanitary Lotion" for nits and all uncleanness in children's heads, warranted non-poisonous to all but insect life; one dressing sufficient. Perfectly safe. Large bottles for 1s.

"Ringworm Specific," two applications will cure the worst case. Cleanly to use; unattended with danger; guaranteed of sterling worth; profitable.

Physician's Prescription for spermatorrhoea and all kindred fearful diseases; over 1,000 cases have been eased and cured by this; a strengthening mixture and two lots of pills with directions for use originally cost 5 guineas.

Send for detailed list of 300 Recipes. Post Free. Price of Recipes 1s. 1d. each. Six for 5s. Twenty-five for £1, with full directions for making, doses, uses, and every particular.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**T. BROOKS, Chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire.**

**LONDON AGENT.**

Gentleman  
with a good  
connection in

DRUG

ALLIED TRADES

is open to accept

orders for American,

Continental, or Colonial Houses

highest references given. 72

Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## FURTHER REDUCED PRICES OF MEDICAL BOTTLES.

SUPERIOR QUALITY—FLATS OR OVALS.

3-oz. & 4-oz., 6/3 per grs. | 10-oz. & 12-oz., 10/9 pr.  
6-oz. ,, 8-oz., 7/3 ,, | 16-oz. ... 14/6

IMPROVED WHITE FLINT VIALS.

2-oz. ... 4/6 per gross. | 1-oz. ... 3/4 pr.  
1½-oz. ... 4/0 ,, | ½-oz., 2 dr. & 1 dr. 3/0

**THOS. W. SIMCOCK**

Druggists' Sundryman and Feeding Bottle Manufacturer.

17 GUILDFORD ST., LEEDS.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM KINGSLAND TO MORE EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

**LLOYD RAYNER,**

Wholesale and Export General Shop Fitter

AND

Air-tight Show-case Manufacturer.

New and Second-hand Shop Fixtures, Show-cases, &c.

Utensils suitable for all Trades.

To meet the demands of his Wholesale and Export Trade and the convenience of his Customers, he has taken

CENTRAL AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT

**197 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**

(near the "Eagle" and City Road Bridge),

where all orders and communications must be now addressed.


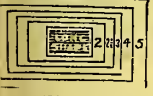


N.B.—Chemists about to commence business or requiring alterations are invited to inspect Lloyd Rayner's handsomely furnished Chemist's Shop.


Marigoldine supplied in a Solid Form. Samples and Price on Application.



IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, & CHEMISTS.  
ROYAL BALSAMIC  
PLAISTERS  
MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM MATHER,

Manufactured of the same kind of ingredients as those sanctioned and ordered by Dr. Andrew Smith, Director-General of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Ordnance Medical Department, for the use of the Soldiers and Marines in Scutari Hospital.

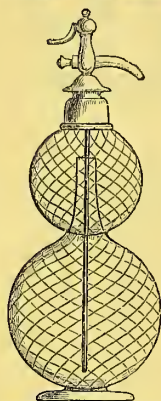
LEATHER PLAISTERS.		No.	Full Size of Leathers.	Retail Prices.	Per doz.	Royal Balsamic Plaster.	Cod Liver Oil.	Plain Plaster.	Emp. Roborans or Calefaciens	Emp. Belladonna. No. 1.	Emp. Belladonna. No. 2.
			Inches.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
 Oval Shape .....	1	1	3 x 4½	1 size.	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	2	2	4½ x 6	1½ "	"	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 6
	3	3	4½ x 7½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	3½	3½	5½ x 7½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	4	4	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
 Rectangular Shape .....	1	1	2½ x 4	1 "	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	2	2	4½ x 6	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	2½	2½	4½ x 8½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	3	3	5½ x 9½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	4	4	6½ x 11	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
 Oval Shape .....	5	5	7½ x 14½	8 "	"	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0
	1	1	4½ x 6½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	2	2	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	3	3	7½ x 9½	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
 Rectangular Shape .....	1	1	6½ x 12½	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
	2	2	7 x 15	8 "	"	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0
	3	3	8 x 16	12 "	"	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 6	12 0
WRIST PLAISTER .....		1	3 x 10½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	...	...
KNEE PLAISTER .....		2	4½ x 15	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	...	...

BREAST PLAISTERS.		No.	Size of Leather	Retail Prices.	Per doz.
				d.	s. d.
 Emp. Plumbi, for Ladies' Breasts .....	1	1	Diam. 6½ in.	4 size	2 8
	2	2	" 7½ "	6 "	4 0
	1	1	" 6½ "	" "	4 0
to spread on Chamois ..	2	2	" 7½ "	" "	6 0
BREAST PLAISTERS.		No.	Size of Leather	No. 1 Quality. Per doz.	No. 2 Quality. Per doz.
				s. d.	s. d.
Belladonna, for Ladies' Breasts ..	1	1	Diam. 6½ in.	5 4	4 0
	2	2	" 7½ "	8 0	6 0
	1	1	" 6½ "	8 0	6 0
ditto spread on Chamois ..	2	2	" 7½ "	12 0	9 0

PLAISTERS, SPREAD.—Prices per Dozen Yards. 16 Inches in width.									
NAME	Glazed Cloth	Unglazed Cloth	Linen	Swans-down	Mole-skin	Skins of Leather			
Emp. Achaesivum Opt. ...	4/0	5/6	12/0	21/0	4/0				
" Adhaesivum .....	3/6	..	..	..	..				
" Ammon.c.Hydrarg .....	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6			
" Antim. Pot. Tart... ..	10/0	..	..	24/0	30/0	4/0			
" Belladonna .....	18/0	20/0	27/0	27/0	36/0	5/6			
" Calefaciens .....	11/0	12/0	15/0	15/0	24/0	4/6			
" Cerat Saponis .....	8/0	9/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6			
" Dreadnought ....	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6			
" Elemi .....	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6			
" Ferri .....	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6			
" Galbani .....	14/0	..	..	24/0	30/0	4/6			
" Hydrarg. ....	14/0	15/0	18/0	18/0	27/0	4/6			
" Iodine .....	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6			
" Opil .....	18/0	20/0	27/0	27/0	36/0	5/6			
" Pici Co. ....	11/0	12/0	15/0	15/0	24/0	4/6			
" Plumbi .....	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0			
" Potass. Iodid. ....	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6			
" Resins .....	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0			
" Roborans .....	6/0	7/0	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0			
" Saponis Alb. ....	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0			

MANUFACTURED BY W. MATHER,  
100, MARKET STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.  
PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.  
London Wholesale and Export Agents: Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 77 Milton Street, London, E.C.



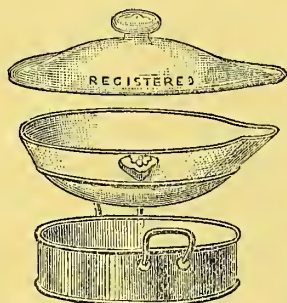
**REDUCED PRICES.****SELTZOGENES****(FEVRE'S).**

Caned, each ... ..	2 PINT.	3 PINT.	5 PINT.
	9/0	10/8	16/2
Wired, each ... ..	2 PINT.	3 PINT.	5 PINT.
	8/6	10/2	15/4
			8 PINT.
			25/6

We have a few Seltzogenes of Geraut's and the British Syphon Company's make, which we shall sell at the above prices to clear out.

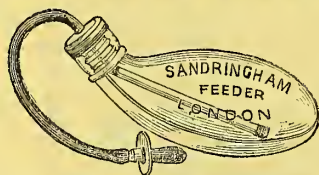
# "MAY-ROBERTS" WATER BATH,

REGISTERED.



This Water Bath will supply a long felt want amongst Chemists and Perfumers, where small quantities of materials have to be dealt with.

The old form of Water Bath necessitates the use of a second vessel for pouring the melted Pomade, Cream, or other substance into the bottles or jars in which they are sold. In the "MAY-ROBERTS" Water Bath the earthenware bowl can be lifted out of the tin containing the boiling water, the process of cooling being thereby very much expedited, and the contents can be poured into the bottles or jars direct from the bowl. The Bath is also supplied with an earthenware cover. 5-pint, 5/6 each.

**SANDRINGHAM FEEDERS,****WITH GLASS SCREW STOPPERS.**

White Glass, White Fittings ... ..	7/- per dozen.
White Glass, Black Fittings ... ..	7/10 ..

**£5 WORTH** of any of the above, or assorted with other sundries, **5 % DISCOUNT.**

# MAY, ROBERTS & CO.,

## 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



# EXCHANGE COLUMN.

**TERMS.**—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the Advertisement by the Publisher of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C.," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The Publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

## Drugs and Chemicals.

Fish oil lavender, old, 60s. lb.; sample ounce-s., bottle and postage free. Garman Bros., Chemists, 278 Roman Road, Bow, E.  
Lith subnit., potass. iodid., gum benzoin, essence bergamot; cheap, or exchange rugs. J. C., 9 Sussex Street, Middlesborough.

## Proprietary Articles.

Curry's sheep-dipping powder, 5s. dozen. "Chemicus," 11 High Street, Stroud.  
Dozen 2s. 9d. Steedman's, 10s. 6d.; sent on receipt of the above. Smith, 723 Old Kent Road.  
Bargain.—About 1 gross 1s. Bradbury's sheep-dipping powder, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross 1s. 3d. Bradbury's fly powder. Drummond, Chemist, Coupar-Angus.

## Apparatus.

Press (Pindar's), 5-grain, to pipe 12, in good condition; cost new 3*l.*, price 1*l.* Hobson, Chemist, Grimsby.  
Galvanic apparatus, fittings complete, 2*l.*, 2*l.*, smaller one 1*l.*; 10-cell constant battery, current-switch, galvanometer, appliances, new, 3*l.*; magneto-machine, 12s. 6d. Locking, Chemist, Leicester.

## Educational.

Illegible autograph prescriptions (original), 6*l.*, as presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for their examinations; prescriptions (catch and difficult) given dispense at Minor during past 12 months; 50 questions asked of successful students last Minor, 1s. 1*l.*; lot of cheap, almost new, books; stamp for list. Saunders, Medical Tutor, 6 Rochester Square, N.W.

## Literature.

Pharmacopœia, and additions, almost new; what offers? E. Dodge, High Street, Manchester.  
Graphy.—Good Reading Practice.—The *Monetic Journal* for 1884 (containing progressive studies), and last half of 1883; the 2*l.*, 6*l.*, 16*l.*

## Soda-water Plant.

Quantity of syphons (long and short) by Mondolot, Géraut, Barnett & Co., British Syphon Company, and other makers, in perfect order, not marked, to 30 per cent. less than makers' prices; 10-gallon upright cylinders on stands, with gauges and agitators; 2 portable cylinders, with agitating-rack; Codd's tent filler; 1 large filter (Atkins); large rod tank, stand, shafting, &c., all in perfect order, at less than half cost price. Ris & Co., Ascham Street, Kentish Town, N.W.

Barnett & Foster have some second-hand soda-water machinery of their own for sale. Apply, 26 *Eagle Wharf Road*, Hoxton, N.

Second-hand soda-water plant—several in stock. Address, Bratby & Hinchliffe, Sandford Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

## Shop Fittings.

Large marble mortar and pestle. "Chemist," 34 High Street, Putney.

Bent plate-glass show-case, 22 in. long, 10 in. wide, lined, no shelves; 15s. Smith, 723 Old Kent Road.

The entire fittings of several chemists' shops, great bargains, equal to new. Lloyd Rayner, 197 City Road, E.C.

Set mahogany drawers, cost 3*l.*, glass labels, good as new, 1*l.* 4*l.* cash; desk, plate front, similar to Maw's A 32, price 3*l.* Chapman, Chemist, Barrow.

Dental show-case, nearly new, 12 in. by 9 in. ebonised oak, back mirrored and hinged, extra glass shelf; 12s.; carriage paid. W. Jones, Dentist, Wavertree.

Cheap.—The fittings of a chemist's shop, including wall-cases, bottles, dispensing-case, with shelves behind, and mahogany counter. 10*l.* 2*l.*

A large hexagonal street-lamp, with strong iron column, cost 8*l.*, nearly new, price 3*l.*; also Burrows' soda-water rack, in good condition, cost 2*l.*, price 10s. 6d. J. Williams, 20 South End, Croydon.

Refitting.—To be sold, a bargain, or exchange, a handsome bent plate-glass counter-case, 7 ft. long, 17 in. back to front, movable velvet-lined trays, with mirror at back, very strong, and in perfect order; a very handsome and strong dispensing-screen, with mirror in centre, 4 ft. 6 in. long; desk with glass round; a quantity of drawers with glass knobs; 2 doz. 2-gal. carboys for tinctures, &c.; also 70, 40-oz. narrow-mouth bottles; 80 wide-mouth bottles; 36, 20-oz. narrow-mouth bottles; 1 doz. syrup-bottles (20 oz.); no reasonable offer refused. Thos. Matthews, Chemist, Ross, Herefordshire.

Second-hand Glass.—Specie jars and covers—One 23 in. high, scroll, ornamental glass cover, 30s.; 2, 23 in., scrolls, and mahogany plinths, 60s.; 2, 21 in., Royal Arms, and turned stands, 60s.; 2, 24-in. scrolls, 40s.; carboys, cut stoppers—1, 10 gal., 40s.; 2, 14 gal., and stands, 3*l.* 10s.; 3, 5 gal., 37s. 6d.; 2, 4 gal., ornamental stoppers and stands, 17s.; 3, 3 gal., 1, 2 gal., and stands, 27s. 6d.; 14 doz. labelled rounds and pots, 6*l.*; 125 quart rounds and labels, 4*l.* 10s.; 1 pair drug-scales, 10s.; ditto, 15s.; surplus, 2 13-in. marble mortars, 11s. 6d. each. Hawke & Son, London.

Shop-bottles, gold and recess labels; shop-jars, labelled; engraved acid-bottles, patent oil and syrup bottles, swan-neck and pear-shape carboys, specie-jars, show-jars, 2 and 4 lb. handsome labelled lozenge-jars, glass percolators, tincture-presses, as fig. 20, 26 Maw's, and every description of utensils. Lloyd Rayner, 197 City Road, E.C.

Second-hand Fittings.—Spanish mahogany counter, 19 ft., 17*l.*; 9-ft. dispensing ditto and screen, 2 ft. 5 in. high, and tablet, 10*l.*; mahogany-fronted dovetailed drug-drawers, cover-boards, grained lockers, 12-ft. nest, 60, 6*l.* 10s.; 17 ft. 6 in., 2 nests, 7*l.* and 14, imitation and aërated-water shelves, 8*l.* 10s.; 14 ft. 5 in., 2 nests, 112 labels, 10*l.*; 10 ft. 8 in., 2 nests, 9*l.*, deal grained on skirtings, 5*l.* 10s.; mahogany wall-case, sheet-glass sashes, fixed shelving, and grained cupboard under, 12 ft. 8 in. long, 8 ft. 10 in. high, 9*l.*; counter-cases, as Maw's A 4—42 in. long, 23 in. high, plate-glass shelf, no carving, 6*l.*; ditto, 48 in. long, 27 in. high, wood shelves, tablet, carving, 8*l.*; plate-glass case, 43 in. by 16 in., trays, 2*l.*; mahogany-glazed dispensing-screen, 48 by 28 in., 3*l.*; mahogany window enclosure and fittings, 3*l.*; mahogany cigar-case, with tablet, 1*l.* 5s.; plate-glass fascia, black ground, embossed "Pharmaceutical Chemist," 146 in. by 14 in., 3*l.* 10s.; counter gas-pillar, 7s. 6d.; 5 window ditto, 12s. 6d.; 9 plate-glass shelves, 1s. 3d. each; 4 ditto, 1s. 6d. each; 2 mahogany chairs, carved backs, 20s. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London, W.C.

For Sale or Exchange.—All numbers, &c., refer to Maw's illustrated list, 1882.—Bent plate-glass counter-cases, polished mahogany, 3 ft. long, 30s., as fig. A 2; also as fig. A 3, 2 ft. 6 in. long, 30s.; 3 ft. long, 35s.; 3 ft. 6 in. long, 40s.; 4 ft. long, 50s.; as fig. A 5, 9*l.*; fig. A 6, 3 ft. long, 60s.; 4 ft. long, 70s.; as fig. A 7, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 80s.; 5 ft. long, 90s.; 6 ft. long, with table in centre, as fig. A 18, 5*l.* 10s.; 7 ft. ditto, ditto, 6*l.* 10s.; fig. A 8, 6 ft. long, 6*l.*; tooth-brush cases, fig. A 9, 35s.; fig. A 10, revolving front, 60s.; as fig. A 10, to open at back, 30s.; as fig. A 12, 30s.; as A 13, 3 ft. long, 60s.; 3 ft. 6 in. long, 70s.; as fig. A 15, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 60s.; 4 ft. long, 80s.; 2 ft. 6 in. long, 50s.; A 16, 3 ft. long, 60s.; as A 17, 3 ft. long, 70s.; 4 ft. long, 80s.; as fig. A 18, 5 ft. long, 5*l.*; 6 ft. long, 6*l.*; 8 ft. long, 8*l.*; desks and cases, A 31, 60s.; 3 ft. long, 3 ft. high, 2 ft. from back to front, 70s.; 2 show-stands, A 38, 35s. each; sponge-cases, A 41, 60s.; A 42, 75s.; A 43, 95s.; dispensing-screens, 4 ft. long, A 54, 70s.; 4 ft. 6 in. long, 80s.; as A 55, 6 ft. long, 5*l.*; 7 ft. long, 5*l.* 10s.; 7 ft. 6 in. long, 6*l.* 10s.; soda-water stand, A 59, 30s.; extra large size, 30s.; a soda-water stand, with glass sponge-case under, similar to A 58, 75s. E. Natali, 207 Old Street, London, E.C.



Great Bargains.—Shop-drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, 2s. 6d. per drawer, as A 79, 80 Maw's; counters (20), all sizes, as A 60, 61, 62, 63 Maw's; counter-cases, designs A 18 Maw's—5 ft. long, 80s.; 6 ft. long, 110s.; 8 ft. long, 7l.; 3 ft. long, A 16, 3l.; 24 show-cases, A 23, 24 Maw's, all sizes; 2, 4 ft. long, 12 in. wide, 8 in. high counter-cases, as A 3; quantity cases, with and without desks, A 31, 32; sponge-cases, A 42, 43; soda-water stands, A 57; 2, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 4 ft. high, 6 in. deep upright counter or wall cases; 1, 3 ft. 4 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. high wall-case; quantity wall-cases complete, as A 86, 87, 88; shop-fittings complete, as A 82, 84 Maw's; 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft. long handsome dispensing-screens, with mirror centre-case at each end; quantity of dispensing counter-cases, all sizes, as A 54, 55, 56 Maw's. Lloyd Rayner, 197 City Road, E.C.

A first-rate plate glass counter-case, 5 ft. long, as fig. A 1, 9l. 10s.; 12-ft. wall-case, stout sheet glass, stained and polished mahogany, 10l.; 11-ft. wall-case, 7l.; 7-ft. 6-in. ditto ditto, as fig. A 86, 7 ft. high, 8l. 10s.; a bent plate-glass counter-case, 7 ft. 2 in. long, 22 in. wide, 16 in. high, 9l., worth double, silvered-glass back, and glass ends; several centre cases and exhibition cases, 6 ft. long, 3 ft. deep, 10 ft. high; 6 ft. long, 18 in. wide, black and gold, airtight; a very elaborate dispensing-screen, glass case at each side, silvered plate-glass centre, with marble slab in front; the cases have silvered-glass backs, movable shelves, and tablets on the top, with shelves the whole length of back for dispensing-bottles, 7l.; a quantity of new and second-hand drawers and wall-fixtures, very cheap; oak and mahogany-fronted counters; bottles; jars; carboys; black store-bottles, japanned caps, 15s. doz.; shelving; pilasters; cornice; lockers; a good lot of second-hand fittings, consisting of counters, drawers and shelving over; dispensing-screen; counter and desk cases; wall-case in first-class condition, ready for fixing, 50l. E. Natali, 207 Old Street, London, near Pitfield Street.

#### Formulæ.

Following valuable recipes, warranted to give satisfaction; 9d. each, or 6s. dozen:—Glycerine cream, for summer's sun and winter's cold, effectual for both, not sticky; glycerine jelly; liquid dentifrice; essence of rennet; elixir phosphori, nerve tonic; limes and glycerine, really splendid, inseparable; crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer, a perfectly clear liquid, and warranted effectual; pill-coating, turned out equal to any wholesale house; sponge bleach; cascara sagrada cordial; nursery hair-wash; teething powders, best going, everyone should put them up, cost trifling; and lots more. Send for list; suggestions given confidentially. A. Lee, 10 Queen Street, Chesterfield.

Ess. vinalla; great success; see last month's C. & D.; 5s. Smith, 723 Old Kent Road.

Medicinal Specialties.—Recipes of genuine preparations in actual commerce—"Entirely New Toothache Remedy," gives instant ease, non-poisonous, nor injurious to other teeth; "Digestive Relish," most appetising sauce in creation, mellow, piquante, costs 3s. 6d. gallon; "Occasional Pills" (for ladies), physician's prescription, preferred by many to Welch's; "Stomach-corrector" (Dr. Taylor's), pleasant tasting, mild aperient, adaptable to children and adults; "Essence of Deafness," simple, non-injurious, quickly relieves; "Flavoured Browning," indispensable culinary adjunct, delicious flavour; "Mist. Gonorrhœa" (copaiba), radical cure, nauseous taste masked, presentable appearance, quickly made; "Alterative Powders" for pigs, improve appetite, increase weight, and keep in health. Recipes 1s. 1d. each, six for 5s., with full directions, post free. Send for detailed lists. Terms, "satisfaction guaranteed"; note my advertisements in this journal since January, 1880. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincs.

Soluble essences (non-alcoholic, for mineral waters); lime-juice cordial; chlorodyne (perfectly transparent); cascara sagrada cordial; concentrated waters (1 to 40); essence rennet (permanent, no salt); hop bitters; liquor carbonis (resembles Wright's); chemical liquors for syrups (stable); lac rosarum (inseparable, made in few minutes); ink (resembles "Dichroic"); elixir phosphori, invigorating tonic; sponges bleached (golden yellow); liquid dentifrice (like "Floriline"); marking-ink, *sine silver*, writing executed defies chemicals; saline (Etno's or Lamplough's); magic neuralgic drops; lime-juice and glycerine (white as milk, inseparable); pill-coating, pearly white, no mastic or mucilage; crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer, colourless, no deposit, *sine silver*; oleum flavum concentratum, stable colour for pomades; soluble ginger (like Hay's); liquor copaiba comp. c. buchu et matico (like Richardson's); liquor santal. flav. (resembles Hewlett's); taraxicum podophyllin, iron quinine (both resemble Pepper's); many perfumes, also toilet requisites; state wants; lists issued; all inexpensive to prepare; 5s. each (5 for 1l.); analyses undertaken. Readers are warned against cheap substitutes. I was first to advertise formulæ in this journal, "Analyst," Mr. Warnes, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Only prepaid inquiries answered.)

#### Miscellaneous.

Quantity druzs and other things, cheap; shop-fittings &c. 107/16.  
Myer's cattle spice (fresh), very cheap, exchange for patents, shop-bottles, shelves, or nests of drawers. Graham, Chemist, Stockton-on-Tees.  
Cost 6l. 10s., Wheeler-Wilson treadle sewing machine, splendid condition; 30s. cash, exchange drzes or anything useful to Pattinson, Chemist, Barnard Castle.  
For sale or exchange, Myer's Royal cattle sp. in quantities of 1 cwt., or open to an offer for about 1 ton. Address, P. A. Stey, 72 Mansfield Road, N.W.  
Old gold, platina, silver; highest price given or returned per registered post same day, offer not accepted. Entwistle, 39 Shaw Street, Liverpool.  
Three large window carboys, hold 7½ gall with mahogany stands and iron bars to on; also Brand's "Chemistry" (3 vo Gray's "Supplement," "Drill and Instructor," Fox on "The Teeth," Dr on "The Spine," Thomson's "Chemist Pharmacopœia by Powell, Pharmacop (London) by Tuthill, Hasselby, St. Leona

#### WANTED.

A sheep-dipping apparatus. Lowest price Doubleday, Chemist, Dorking.  
Small printing-press, self-inking. Chemist, Crystal Palace Road, London, S.E.  
An 8 or 12 air musical-box, cheap. "Chemist," 34 High Street, Putney.  
Patent petroleum measuring-apparatus (glass) with pump. Banks, Hillgate, Stockport.  
Good bold model of Phoenix, for outs "Chemist," 19 Bradshawgate, Bolton.  
Quain's "Medical Dictionary." Mr. Cullingford, Seaford, Sussex.  
A second-hand Pindar's pill-machine at or Apply, J. H. Pemberton, 62 Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.  
Last edition Potter's "Comparative Therapeutics." Wells, 50 Elgin Crescent, North Hill, W.  
Herbarium of indigenous plants (mounted) state particulars Brewis, 323 Fratton Road, Portsmouth.  
Four show carboys, about 4 gals. each; 2 spears, 24 inches high. Shaw, Lawell Terrace, Wakefield.  
Goold's "Aerated Waters, and How to Make Them"; 5s. given. Gillman, 16 Bow Street, N.W.

#### Addresses and Information Wanted

Good premium given for information to cut v in sheets for dental purposes. Entwistle, 39 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

#### INSTRUCTION IN PILL COATING.

N. ALLSWORTH, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 147 City Road, E.C., will forward, on receipt of 5s., recipe and written instructions sufficient to enable anyone to coat pills of a pearly lustre, white, and uniform; equal to any of the wholesale makers. No special apparatus required.

#### BEAUTY—WOMAN'S GREATEST CHARM.

### NORINA'S EMOLLIENT,

Prepared from the Recipe of the late Dr. ANDERSON, produces a lovely complexion. It is elegantly perfumed, without sediment, and perfectly harmless. One of the best preparations before the public. Largely advertised and in great request. 4/6 each.

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#### COURT PLASTER

SPREAD on Silk, and suitable for sale in pennyworths, per p 2s. 6d. per yard, 16 inches broad.

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#### IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

HOW TO MAKE THE SPECTACLE TRADE PAY! S ONLY THE LUMINOUS CHEMICAL CRYSTA SPECTACLES. Sold only by Chemists. Give half profit, and, by system of business, prices cannot be cut. Sole Agency granted for sm towns. Our NEW POCKET OPERA GLASS and TELESCOPE, with Cas to retail at 1/3 each, 8/6 per dozen; sample half-dozen, with Show Cal post free, 4/9. A Great Novelty! Selling by Thousands!

J. SCOTT & CO., Opticians, 52 West St., Sheffield



# GEORGE PATTISON'S

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# BATH GLOVES.

Turco Sponge Gloves, No. 1.. ..	(best white. Retail 6d.).. ..	4/0 per dozen pair.
Turco Sponge Gloves, No. 2.. ..	(best white, large, with red binding) .. ..	4/8 "
Turco Sponge Gloves, No. 3 C quality .. ..	(thin white) .. ..	3/0 "
Turco Sponge Gloves, No. 4 C quality .. ..	(thin white, large, with red binding) .. ..	4/0 "
Baden Sponge Gloves, No. 1 .. ..	or Turkish (best white, extra stout quality, large) .. ..	5/0 "
Baden Sponge Gloves, No. 2 .. ..	or Turkish (best white, extra stout quality, medium and small) .. ..	4/6 "
Oriental Sponge Gloves .. ..	(very superior stout white, with red stripes) .. ..	6/8 "
Cleopatra Sponge Gloves .. ..	(fine quality, white with red stripes) .. ..	5/0 "
German Sponge Gloves.. ..	(cream or unbleached white, soft and spongy) .. ..	5/0 "
Empress Sponge Gloves .. ..	(crisp white, with fancy stripes) .. ..	5/0 "
Monarch Sponge Gloves .. ..	(drab, with fancy border, very absorbent) .. ..	6/0 "
Baden Flesh Gloves, or Calefacio No. 1 .. ..	(best soft brown—friction) .. ..	6/0 "
Baden Flesh Gloves, or Calefacio No. 2 .. ..	(hard brown—friction) .. ..	6/0 "
Baden Flesh Gloves, C quality .. ..	(soft brown—friction) .. ..	5/4 "
Paragon Bath Gloves .. ..	(soft brown, with red and white stripes) .. ..	6/8 "
Union Bath Gloves, No. 1 .. ..	(one side stout white, and the other side best soft brown) .. ..	7/0 "
Union Bath Gloves, No. 2 .. ..	(one side white honeycomb, and the other side hard brown) .. ..	7/0 "
Brighton Bath Gloves .. ..	(white honeycomb) .. ..	5/0 "
Roman Bath Gloves .. ..	(cream or unbleached white, stout elastic honeycomb) .. ..	6/0 "
Ottoman Bath Gloves .. ..	(fancy brown and white—friction) .. ..	6/8 "
Criterion Bath Gloves .. ..	(fancy brown and white) .. ..	6/8 "
Albany Bath Gloves .. ..	(fancy white linen) .. ..	6/8 "
Princess Washing Gloves .. ..	(fancy pink and white honeycomb) .. ..	4/0 "
Princess Washing Gloves .. ..	(fancy pink and white honeycomb, large) .. ..	5/0 "

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Thin, 12 in box (round 6d. boxes) ..	2/4 per doz. boxes.
Thick, 12 in box (original 1s. fancy boxes) ..	3/4 "
Thin, 1 gross in box .. ..	1/10 per gross.
Thick, 1 gross in glass-top box .. ..	3/0 "

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*Prepared from their Original Lime Juice Syrup Recipe.*

PURE LEMON AND LIME JUICE, SWEETENED  
AND UNSWEETENED.

The advantages offered over other Makers' Cordials are—

That it contains more Lime Juice.

That it is entirely free from chemical or other acids, except the natural acid in the pure juice of the fruit.

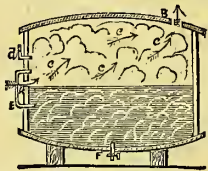
That it is quite **FREE FROM THE MUSTY TASTE**

**AND SMELL** which predominate in most, if not all of the Cordials.

It is guaranteed to keep, open or closed, for any length of time in any climate or temperature, and to be entirely free from Alcohol.

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A. RIDDLE & CO., 38 COMMERCIAL ST., LONDON. E.



## NEW METHOD OF MAKING VINEGAR

BY THE REVOLVING APPARATUS  
(Michaelis' Patent).

For further particulars

see the Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1884, page 274,

OR APPLY TO

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## EVANS' SALINE. EFFERVESCING.

This preparation is a mixture, in definite proportions, Howard's Chlorate of Potash, English Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little Cane Sugar. The proportion these ingredients is fixed, and always remains the same. This and the pleasant excess of acid, characterises Evans' Saline. A dry mobile powder, dissolving perfectly.

Bottles with Chemists' own name, or in bulk. For further particulars as to price, &c., see Price List.

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Full Illustrated Catalogue of these attractive specialities with Chemists' own name and address, in small or large quantities, post free on application.

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## THE GENUINE PREPARATION OF "SWEET" ESSENCE OF RENNET.

McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Dublin,

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THIS Essence has been before the public nearly twenty years—its recommendations are the entire absence of acid and mineral acid, which are highly objectionable, particularly when it is used with children.—Analytical Report Dr. Cameron.

Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin,

March 6, 1885.

I have made experiments with McMaster, Hodgson & Co.'s "Sweet" Essence of Rennet. I find it to be very excellent preparation, free from the objection made against the Rennet Essences which contain salt. The coagulation of this Essence is considerable, and it is an article which I can recommend.

(Signed)

CHAS. A. CAMERON,

Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health and Analyst

In order that you may have no complaints of the quality, be careful to order McMaster, Hodgson & Co. Genuine "Sweet" Essence of Rennet.

McMASTER, HODGSON & CO., DUBLIN, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

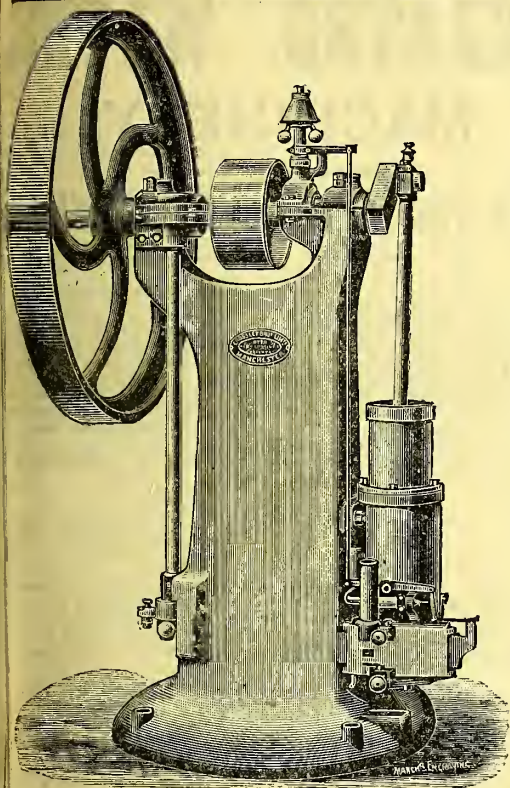
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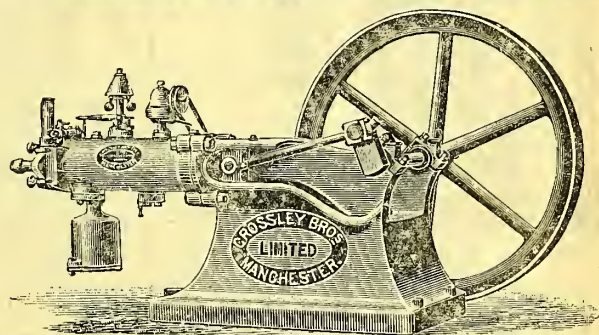
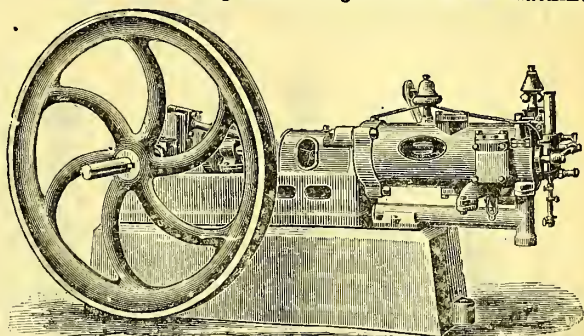
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About 200 Engines driving Aerated Water Machines.*



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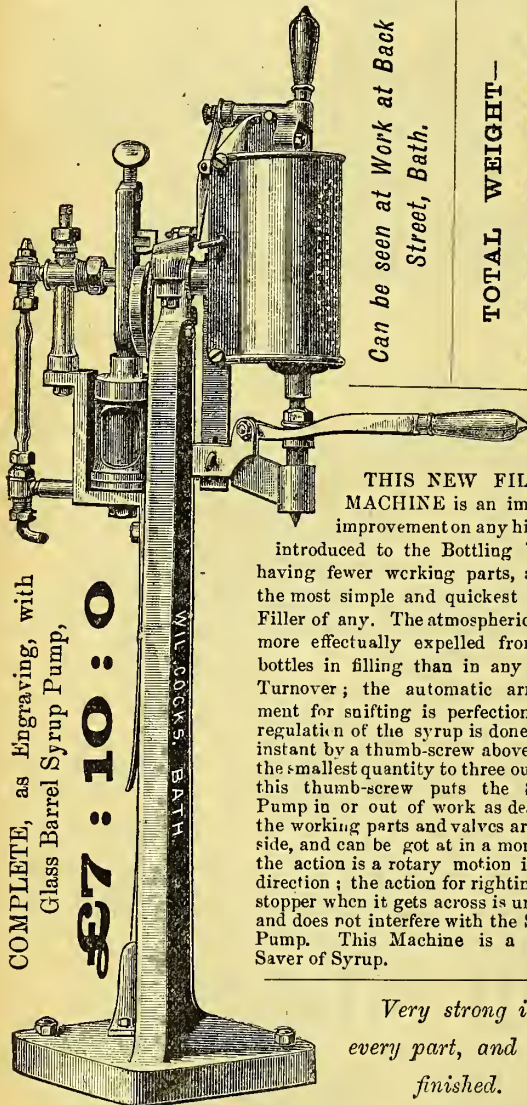
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## TURNOVER FILLING MACHINE

FOR FILLING INTERNAL STOPPER BOTTLES.



Can be seen at Work at Back Street, Bath.

TOTAL WEIGHT—  
**130 LBS.**

THIS NEW FILLING MACHINE is an immense improvement on any hitherto

introduced to the Bottling Trade, having fewer working parts, and is the most simple and quickest Bottle Filler of any. The atmospheric air is more effectually expelled from the bottles in filling than in any other Turnover; the automatic arrangement for suifing is perfection; the regulation of the syrup is done in an instant by a thumb-screw above, from the smallest quantity to three ounces; this thumb-screw puts the Syrup Pump in or out of work as desired; the working parts and valves are outside, and can be got at in a moment; the action is a rotary motion in one direction; the action for righting the stopper when it gets across is unique, and does not interfere with the Syrup Pump. This Machine is a great Saver of Syrup.

*Very strong in every part, and well finished.*

We have laid down Special Additional New High-Class Machinery to meet the increased demand for our Goods.

# N. G. WILCOCKS,

SOLE MAKER AND VENDOR,

**BATH, SOMERSET.**

# N. G. WILCOCKS,

**BATH.**

## AERATED WATER MACHINERY.

### READ THE SUBJOINED TESTIMONIAL

Battersea, London, 4th February, 1885

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending you a testimonial as your make "Favourite" Soda Water Machine, as supplied to my order about 24 years ago. It has given me every satisfaction, and has always done its work well; has cost nothing for repairs, because none were required. The waters are highly gaseous, and the machine produces good in the highest state of perfection. Your Dial Pressure Gauge does great credit, as it does not get out of order. Being an old-established Mineral Water Manufacturer, I offer my opinion with some confidence. You may publish this if you think fit.

Yours truly, T. HICKS

To Mr. WILCOCKS, Bath.

Aerated Water Works, Howden, York  
February 10th, 1885.

Mr. N. G. WILCOCKS, Engineer, Back Street, Bath.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in hearing testimony to the excellent workmanship of your machinery. Four years since I had an Aerated Machine and "Eclipse" Bottler, and also a small Engine and Boiler, all which continue to work to my satisfaction. I may add that, with the exception of the Engine and Boiler, we put the machinery up ourselves. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this.

Yours truly, ROBT. BRIGGS

Princes End, Tipton, February, 1885  
To Mr. N. G. WILCOCKS, Bath.

From BAYLIS, THOMPSON & Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers.

DEAR SIR,—We have great pleasure in stating that the Aerated Water Machinery you supplied us with two years ago continues to work well, and gives us every satisfaction.

Yours truly, BAYLIS, THOMPSON & CO

January 24th, 1885  
From COPELAND & TURNER, Portland Mineral Water Works, 9 Upper Market Square, Hanley.

To Mr. WILCOCKS, Bath.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the Machinery supplied to us by you. We have now had it in use for two years, and it has given entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully, COPELAND & TURNER  
J. COPELAND.

Range Road, Denton, Gravesend, Kent  
February 5th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Having purchased of you a Soda Water Machine and Engine and Boiler, I am happy to say they have given me great satisfaction, and are all I could have desired; they have been greatly approved of by many friends. You may print this if you please.

Yours respectfully, STEPHEN ALLEN.  
Mr. WILCOCKS, Engineer, Bath.

Southsea Steam Mineral Water Works,  
Middle Street, January 30th, 1885.

To Mr. WILCOCKS, Bath.

SIR,—Your Turnover Filling Machine is still working admirably, and appears as good now as when I first had it. It is really the best filling machine for quickness and ease of working I ever had.

Yours truly, T. MARTIN.

Holland Street, Brixton, London, S.W.  
From ROE & MERCHANT, Aerated Water Manufacturers.

To Mr. WILCOCKS, Engineer, Back Street, Bath.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour to hand. We are pleased to say that the large Double Soda Water Machine that we purchased from you three years ago has been in constant work ever since. It has given us every satisfaction. In fact, we have never had the slightest trouble with it, and it turns out a first-class Aerated Water.

We remain, dear Sir, yours truly, ROE & MERCHANT.



## PRIZE MEDALS:

LONDON, 1862, 1873-74; PARIS, 1867, 1878; VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE, 1877; FIRST AWARD, SYDNEY, 1879-80; FOUR PRIZE MEDALS, CALCUTTA, 1884.

LATEST AWARDS:—3 GOLD, 2 SILVER, AND 2 BRONZE MEDALS, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

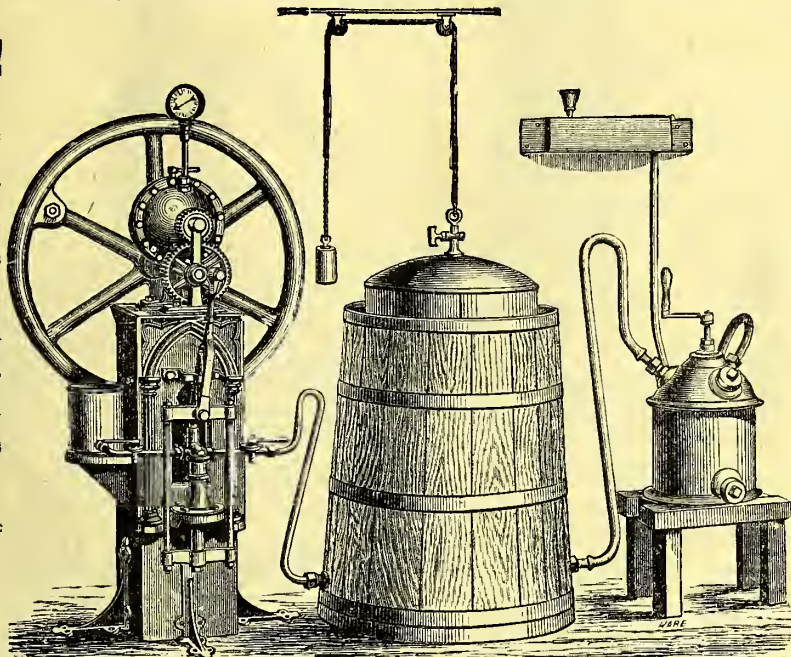
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

# THE "PETITE" SODA WATER MACHINE.

*Specially designed for Chemists and Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Coffee Taverns, Refreshment Houses, Confectioners, and others doing a large retail business.*

## OBSERVE!!!

This Machine—originally introduced by us about 15 years since—has lately been badly copied and brought forward as a novelty by the usual unscrupulous "copyists."



## NOTE!!!

Those contemplating the manufacture of Mineral Waters should not be deceived into buying cheap and worthless machinery. They should not forget the fact that Soda-water Machinery like watches can be made at any price.

**CAUTION.**—See that our Name is engraved on each Machine.

**PRICE COMPLETE, £30.**

This machine is capable of producing about 1,000 large bottles per day. It comprises a strong gun-metal pump, with valve-box at top; a strong copper globe, made to open if required, and fitted with blow-off valve, with connection for bottling machine; the agitator driven by toothed wheels; solution pan, &c. the whole mounted on a massive cast-iron stand; a strong oak tube, iron bound; copper bell with the blow-off cock at top, pipes and connections, forming gasometer; stout lead generator, with tinned copper agitator; gun-metal fittings and pipes; syphon box and pipe for supplying acid to generator; and all necessary requisites, including spanners to fit every bolt and nut. **FULL DIRECTIONS AND RECIPES SENT WITH EACH MACHINE.**

### PRO FORMA INVOICE FOR COMPLETE PLANT:—

1 "Petite" Soda-water Machine, with pipes, connections, spanners, gauges, &c. ... ..	£30	0	0
Patent Filling Machine, for Foster's Patent "Intermittent" Screw-stoppered Bottle (without Syrup Pump) ... ..	10	10	0
(Syrup Pump extra, £8 8.)			
5 gross Foster's Patent "Intermittent" Screw-stoppered Bottles, at 14s. ... ..	3	10	0
5 gross Stoppers for ditto, at 12s. ... ..	3	0	0
10 lbs. each kind of Concentrated Compounds, for Lemonade, Ginger-beer, Ginger-ale, and Orangeade, containing all ingredients except sugar ... .. at 2s. 6d. per lb.	1	5	0
1 Hand-brushing Machine, for Bottle-washing ... ..	1	10	0
Packing all the above for Export, extra, £3.		£49	15 0

Bottles, for Corks, from 13/6 per gross. Corks, from 2/- per gross.

**CODD'S PATENT BOTTLES, 28/- PER GROSS.**

*Illustrated Catalogue of Soda-water Machinery and all accessories post free upon application to*

# BARNETT & FOSTER,

## MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS,

Manufacturing Chemists, and General Providers for the Aerated Water, Beer, Wine, and Cyder Trades,  
**"NIAGARA WORKS," 26<sup>T</sup> EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.**

See also pages 92, 96, iii, iv.



# HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,

84 & 85 WHITECROSS ST.,  
LONDON.

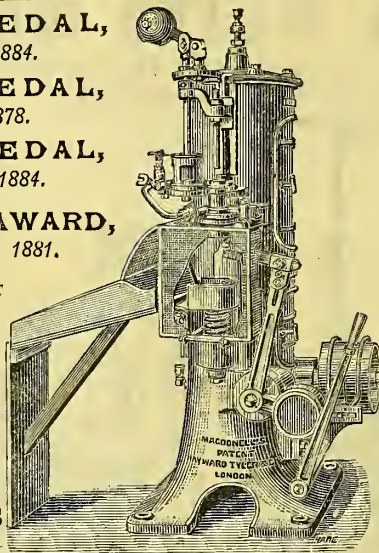
GOLD MEDAL,  
LONDON, 1884.

GOLD MEDAL,  
PARIS, 1878.

GOLD MEDAL,  
CALCUTTA, 1884.

HIGHEST AWARD,  
MELBOURNE, 1881.

Most  
Recent  
Improvements  
in all  
Machinery for  
Aerated Waters



MACDONNELL'S PATENT STEAM BOTTLER.

84 & 85 WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

## THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR SYPHONS AND SELTZOGENES

Exhibited, in competition with those of other leading makers, at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884, has been awarded to the

BRITISH SYPHON MANUFACTURING CO.,

EUGSTER & KOERTGEN, Proprietors,  
2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, E.C. LONDON,

WORKS, WICKHAM STREET, LAMBETH.

IMPORTANT.

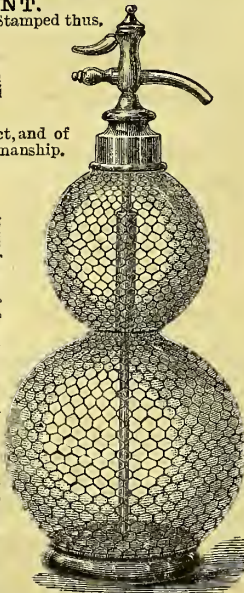
All our Apparatus are Stamped thus.



Guaranteed Perfect, and of  
First-class Workmanship.



Prices for Syphons.—Short Levers, 22/6; Long do., 24/6; per doz. Octagonal or Diamond Vases, 1/1; Superior Nickel-plated do., 1/6; Strongly Silver-plated do., 9/ per doz. extra.  
Prices for Seltzogenes.—3-pint size, wire covered, 13/; cane do., 13/6; 5-pint size, wire-covered, 18/; cane do., 19/; 8-pint size, wire covered, 30/; cane do., 32/6. Liberal discount. With Silver-plated Top or Wire, 6/ extra.  
Drop Caps, Measures, Extra Fittings for Repairs.



Seven Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals for very Superior Quality, Make, and Special Excellency of Finish.

Metal beautifully Polished, and warranted free from Lead.

# THE "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON BOTTLE

(TITLE REGISTERED).

Obtained the HIGHEST AWARD at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.



NOTE GROOVE IN BASE (PATENTED).

The high reputation this bottle has achieved is due to the fact that it is the most perfect introduction; and very compared with others in the market it is pre-eminent. It is not simple in its working parts, therefore the least liable to get out of order; it is the most easily opened, the lightest pressure on the handle being sufficient; it produces a very highly-charged gas-water than is usually obtained from syphons; it compares most favourably in appearance with any, and the metal top being entirely free from lead, the evidence against syphon drinks is at once removed, as the liquid passes over pure in only.

All our Syphons are now fitted at the base with a groove, so that drips from the seat that run down the sides are prevented from soiling the table, see drawing.

NOTE.—Syphons like with our patent floor collecting excess of liquid dripping from the seat after use are supplied at no extra charge, and will be found of great utility in preventing stains, &c., upon the linen. This is a deterioration long been wanted, particularly for private-house use. Send for sample; forwarded on receipt of 2s.

Any name, crest, or trade-mark put on the glass by an improved process, at from 18s. to 24s. per gross. There is a three-fold advantage in this, as it forms a natural advertisement, a great ornament, and a preventive of fraud. The plate for engraving is extra from 5s. upwards, according to the article device required.

## PRICES (WHITE, BLUE, GREEN, OR AMBER) :—

	By the gross, per doz.	Less than 1 gross, per doz.
Quart size	£1 2 0	£1 4 0
Pint size	1 1 0	1 3 0
Half-pint, Pear shape	1 0 0	1 2 0
Octagonal vases, any colour (including Azure Blue)	1 4 0	1 6 0

Tops, nickel-plated, from 5s. 6d. per doz. extra. Tops, silver-plated and burnished from 9s. per doz. extra. A charge is made for packing, except when ordered in patent bin cases (holding one dozen each, price 2s. 6d. each).

Special Prices and Terms to Large Buyers.

Please Note.—B. & F. are the only firm manufacturing Syphons in England that do not supply them filled, and so compete with their customers' trade.

## BARNETT & FOSTER

MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS,  
Manufacturing Chemists, and General Providers for the Aerated Water, Wine, Beer, and Cyder Trades,

"Niagara Works," 26<sup>th</sup> Eagle Wharf Road, London, E.

Send for Price List of Soda-water Machinery and Accessories.

See also pages 91, 96, iii, iv.



# CAUTION.

To ensure the purchase of the genuine celebrated SELTZOGÈNES OF D. FÈVRE, which do not cost more than the imitations, observe on the shoulder of the apparatus the words "VERITABLE SELTZOGÈNE DE FÈVRE," and the Trade Mark signature

Weight of the cases : Cases containing 6 8 pints, about 90 kilos.; 12 5 pints, about 90 kilos.; 12 3 pints, about 60 kilos.

SELTZOGENES CAVED & WIRED.

ALL MY GOODS ARE TESTED.

OFFICE—

398 Rue St. Honoré, Paris.

WORKS—

9 Rue Castex (near the Bastille), Paris.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION—First Order of Merit awarded to Thessier-Fèvre.

Celebrated D. Fèvre Seltzogenes and Powders, for immediate production of Soda Water, Eau de Vichy, Sparkling Lemonade, and Aërated Wines.

D. Fèvre, 398 Rue St. Honoré, Paris, Sole Inventor and Proprietor of the Article and Name "SELTZOGENE." Thessier-Fèvre, Son-in-Law, Manufacturer.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Celebrated D. Fèvre Seltzogene.—3 pint, wire covered, 12s. each; 3 pint, cane covered, 12s. 6d. each; 5 pint, wire covered, 18s. each; 5 pint, cane covered, 19s. each; 8 pint, wire covered, 30s. Liberal discount allowed.

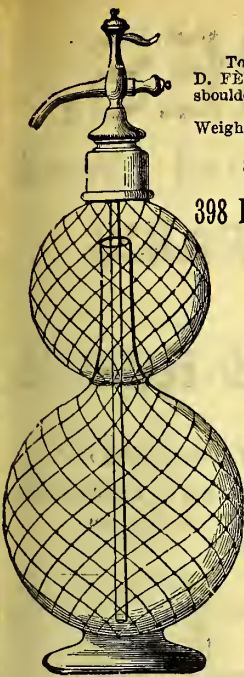
Case and Packing.—12 Seltzogenes, 3-pint size, 4s. net; 12 Seltzogenes, 5-pint size, 5s. 8d. net; 6 seltzogenes, 8-pint size, 9s. 8d. net.

## CELEBRATED D. FÈVRE POWDERS FOR THE SELTZOGÈNES.

Pure Tartaric Acid and Bicarbonate of Soda in the highest state of perfection.—3 pint, per dozen boxes of 12 charges, 24s.; 5 pint, per dozen boxes of 12 charges, 36s.; 8 pint, per dozen boxes of 12 charges, 60s.; 3 pint, per dozen boxes of 10 charges, 20s. 6d.; 5 pint, per dozen boxes of 10 charges, 30s. 6d.; 8 pint, per dozen boxes of 10 charges, 45s. 2d. Liberal discount allowed.

Extra-Taps, Tubes, Valves, Washers, &c. Direction for Repairs. Drip Catchers, Fittings, Measures, &c.

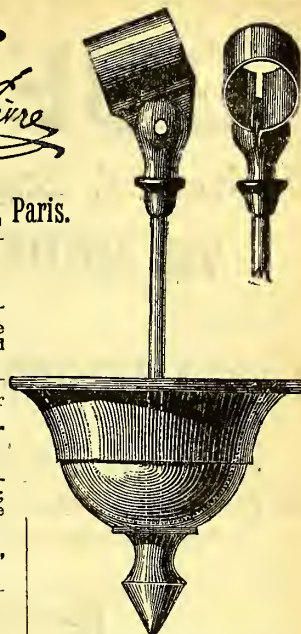
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE.



TRADE MARK.

*D. Fèvre*

REGISTERED.



D RIP CATCHERS for D. FÈVRE SELTZOGÈNES. 8s. 6d. per dozen.

Registered April 1, 1879, No. 333,951.

THESSIER-FÈVRE, SOLE MANUFACTURER.

## T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S



AËRATED WATERS, Newport Pagnel.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AËRATED (without Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS, LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

## GINGER ALE FROM PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

THE ROYAL YORKSHIRE SHIRE GINGER ALE, from Pure Jamaica Ginger, is Non-Intoxicating.



The difficulty of using Ginger in the Manufacture of "Ginger Ale," and at the same time having a CLEAR and SPARKLING DRINK, has, after much labour and expense, been thoroughly overcome by

Messrs. HARSTON & CO., of LEEDS.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.—See Analysis by Drs. J. H. HASSELL, M.D., and OTTO HEERER, F.C.S.

## VALLET'S PATENT IMPROVED STOPPERED BOTTLES,

For Mineral Waters and Gaseous Liquids,

Are now used by upwards of 1000 Soda Water Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

PRICES (Per Gross).—Patent Stopper, as per Fig. 1, 4/6; ditto, as Fig. 6, 4/6; ditto, as per Fig. 7, 4/6; Patent Stoppered Bottles, ready for use; ditto Half Bottles, ditto; Patent Unstoppered Bottles; ditto Half Bottles; Fig. 9, Boxwood Bottle Openers, polished, 2/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 10/6; Common Wood Bottle Openers, 5/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 7/6; Fig. 10, New Bottle Opener, 6/—.

ROYALTY FREE.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.

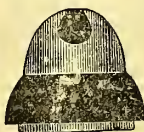


Fig. 7.

It will be seen by reference to figs. 6 and 7 that I now form a button or nut under the base of my Stopper for the purpose of easily extracting same from the Bottle without spilling or removing the indiarubber from the body of the Stopper. This is readily accomplished by the use of a suitable tool made to fit on the nut; the Stopper being grasped is withdrawn from the bottle in a second, without injury to the Stopper.

Therefore, it will be a great saving to Mineral Water Manufacturers, as by the old way of extracting the Stoppers from the Bottle, when necessary, very often the indiarubber is spoiled, and the time it takes by this slow process is worth more than the Bottle itself; so that in many instances Bottles with spoiled or dirty Stoppers are put aside as worthless stock.

Figs. 1 and 6 Stoppers, when invoiced without Bottles, are ready fitted with the rubber washer on, and are easily inserted into the Bottle by the simple pressure of the thumb, the washer at the same time folding in the hollow part of the stem, when passing into the Bottle. They are the only Stoppers which require no tool to fit into the Bottle; and when a Bottle breaks, which seldom occurs, the Stoppers are always fitted with washer and ready to be inserted in a new Bottle. Therefore they are the most durable and inexpensive Stoppers in the Trade.

Sample and Particulars sent on application to

L. VALLET, 49 EVERTON RD., LIVERPOOL.



# GUÉRET FRÈRES,

Mechanical Engineers, privileged in France and Abroad,

**72, BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, PARIS.**

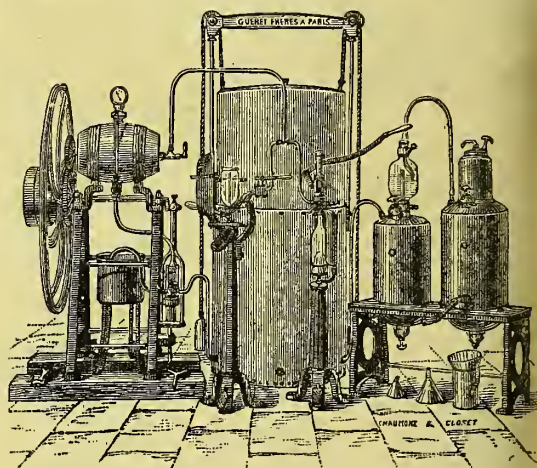
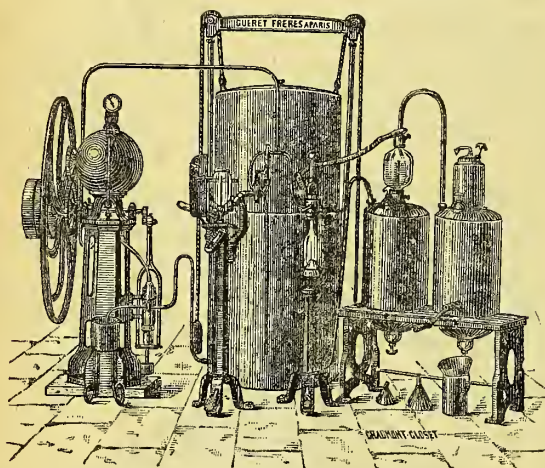
**GOLD MEDAL, AMSTERDAM, 1883.**

**PLANT & SYPHONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AÉRATED BEVERAGES,**

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

**COMPLETE CONTINUOUS APPARATUS, SPHERICAL OR PEAR-SHAPED.**

The Saturator is of brass, guaranteed free from every defect in construction and perfect in action, tested at high pressure, combining economy with the greatest sanitary security, and enjoying an unrivalled reputation.



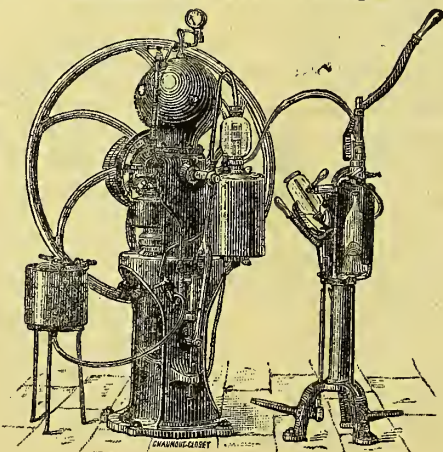
## SYPHONS

With small levers, fittings of metal of highest quality, and best glass.



## CONTINUOUS APPARATUS

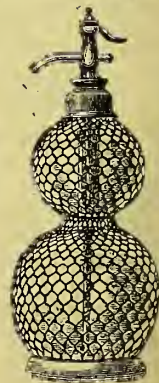
For the automatic generation of carbonic acid gas, the only practical system applicable to the manufacture of Aërated Beverages.



## GAZOSELTZ

For the instantaneous production of Aërated Beverages at table.

Any one can use them.



**FULL PARTICULARS AND GENERAL CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.**

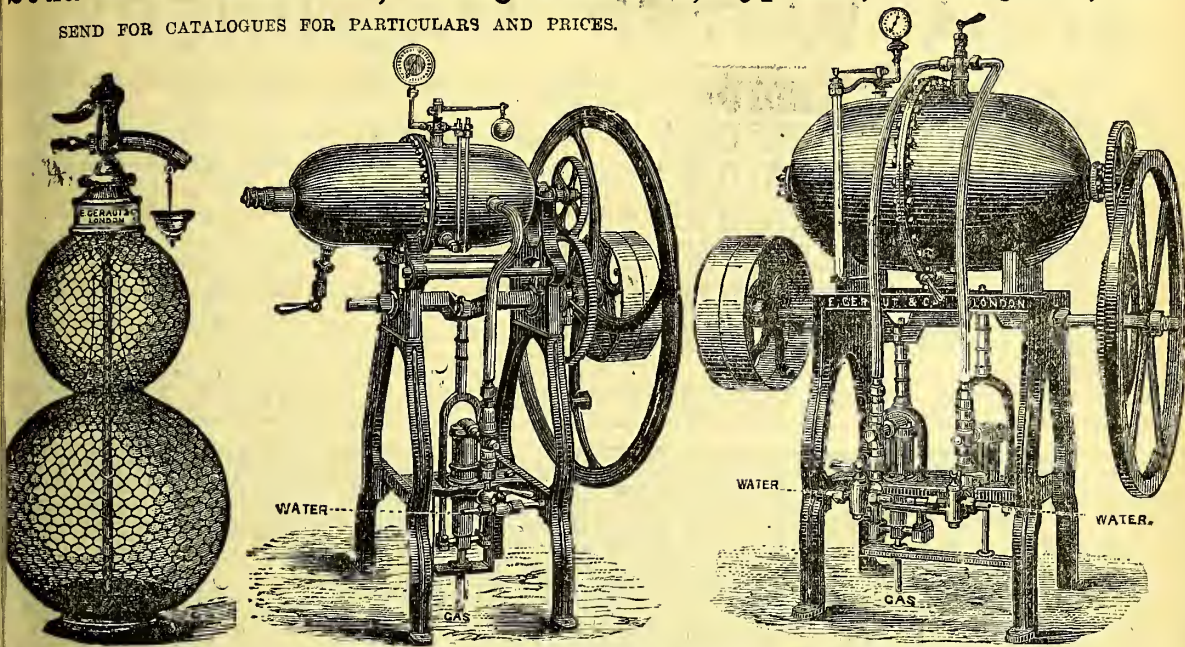


# EUGENE GERAUT & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## Soda-Water Machines, Filling Machines, Syphons, Seltzogenes, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.



### IMPROVED PATENT LEVER SELTZOGENES

FIRST INTRODUCED BY EUGENE GERAUT IN 1853,  
or the immediate production of Eau de Vichy,  
Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade, and  
Aërated Waters.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES AS FOLLOW :

-Pint Wire ..	13/0	3-Pint Cane ..	13/6
" ..	18/0	5 " ..	19/0
" ..	30/0	8 " ..	32/0
-Pint Size, strongly Silver Plated, richly Decorated, Porcelain Stand	30/0		
-Pint ditto	ditto	..	38/0
-Pint ditto	ditto	..	48/0

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For orders of Three, 15% ; large discount allowed  
if quantities upwards. Strongly Silver-plated  
Top, 5/ extra.

#### POWDERS FOR THE ABOVE.

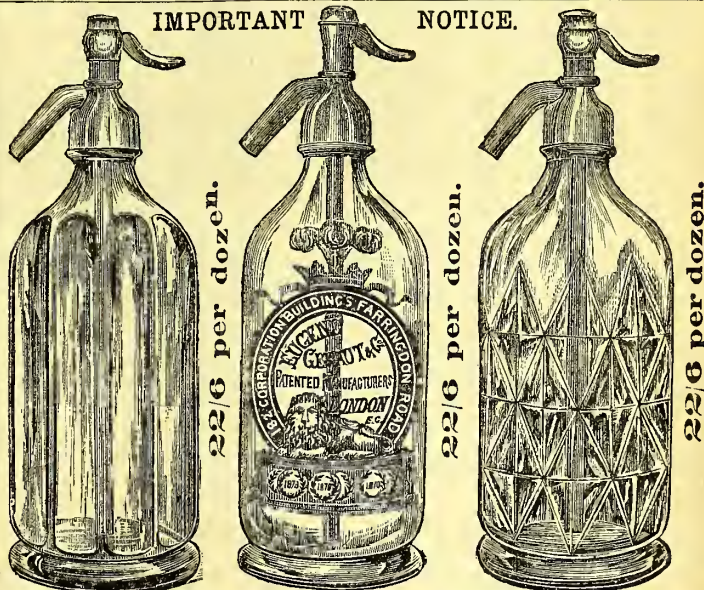
	12 Charges.	10 Charges.
	Per doz.	Per doz.
-Pint Size, in Handsome Boxes.		
Labelled Boxes ..	21/0	18/6
-Pint ditto ditto ..	30/0	26/0
-Pint ditto ditto ..	51/0	44/6

LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Ordering our Seltzogenes through firms dis-  
tinctly state that you require our celebrated name,  
EUGENE GERAUT & Co., marked on the metals.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.



Messrs. E. GERAUT & CO. (the first introducers and manufacturers of Syphons in England 35 years ago) have much pleasure in informing their numerous customers, and the trade generally, that in order to maintain their position as the Premier Manufacturing Firm of Syphons in the World, they have now finished most extensive alterations and additions to their premises, as well as a New and Complete Factory for the manufacture of Glass Vases of the best and purest description. Messrs. E. GERAUT & CO. confidently request their customers, and the public generally, to compare their Syphons with any other make at present in the market, feeling assured that for excellent finish, efficiency, and artistic appearance they are second to none in the trade, and the large and increasing demand of late years experienced fully and authoritatively demonstrates the superiority of their make of Syphons over the e manufactured by younger firms in this branch of the trade. Messrs. E. GERAUT & CO. are therefore in a position to undertake orders of the largest magnitude for their justly celebrated Syphons, which are well known at home and abroad for their safety, simplicity and elegance, and they beg to state, to ensure punctuality and despatch, they shall be very happy to book orders in advance, always guaranteeing the best workmanship and materials. The tops are guaranteed to be manufactured of pure block tin, and are most carefully finished, and every Syphon, previous to being sent out, is tested at a very high pressure.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Long and Short Levers, Oval, Cylindrical, Octagonal, and  
Diamond, 22/6 per dozen for quantities of ONE GROSS  
SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS IS—139 & 141 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.



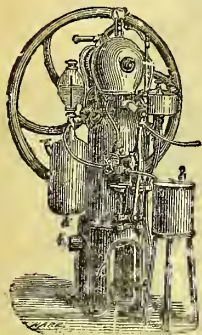
# H. FAVARGER.

GOLD MEDAL]

MONDOLLOT'S PATENT

[PARIS, 1878.

## SODA WATER MACHINERY.



The "MEDIUM" is guaranted to make extra sharp Soda Water, and the finest Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, &c.  
 The "MEDIUM" requires no skilled labour, and can be worked by hand or steam power.  
 The "MEDIUM" saves 50 per cent. of materials over any other hand machine, and requires less power.  
 The "MEDIUM" will last for years without repairs beyond the renewal of washers.  
 The "MEDIUM" requires no gasometer, and occupies but a quarter of the room of an ordinary machine.  
 The "MEDIUM" is automatic in all its work, and merely requires the wheel to be turned.  
 The "MEDIUM" is of the finest workmanship, and is in use all over the world.

Apply for illustrated Catalogue to

H. FAVARGER, 75<sup>C</sup> TURNMILL STREET, LONDON.

## SODA WATER & ICE

### MAKING MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE

BY

## BARNETT & FOSTER

INVENTORS &amp; MANUFACTURERS,

## NIAGARA WORKS, 26<sup>T</sup> EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON,

SEND FOR CATALOGUE — FORWARDED FREE.

The Catalogue above referred to comprises every requirement for the Chemist in the way of Manufacturing and Dispensing all kinds of Aerated Waters. 3 Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals. International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.

## FRATELLI DE PASQUALE & CO.

LARGO MUNIZIONE, MESSINA, SICILY,

MANUFACTURERS, ESTABLISHED ON THE VERY GROWTH PLACE, FOR THE FINEST

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Of Lemon, Bergamot, Sweet and Bitter Orange. Recently Awarded at the Exhibitions of

**CALTANISSETTA, 1879**—A Gold Medal and 200 Liras for Invention of Machinery to the use of their Manufactory, and Silver Medal for Excellence of Produce.

**MILAN, 1881**—A Bronze Medal for Excellence of Produce.

**MELBOURNE, 1881**—A First Order of Merit for Excellence of Produce.

**MESSINA, 1882**—A Gold Medal and 130 Liras for an ample set of Machines to the use of their Manufactory, and a Bronze Medal for Excellence of Produce.

*A first trial order is quite sufficient to remain convinced of the Excellence of our Essences.*

Samples and all particulars may be had from our Wholesale Agents—

**SAML. LAMBERT & CO., DRUG BROKERS, 132 Fenchurch St., LONDON.**



ESTABLISHMENT OF BOULEVARD VOLTAIRE, 162 &amp; 164, PARIS.

GOLD & SILVER  
MEDALSAT ALL  
EXHIBITIONS.

# DURAFORT

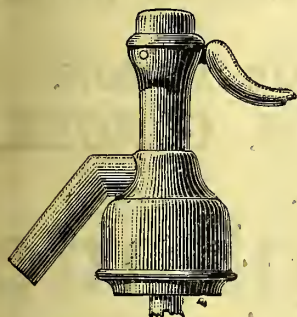
PATENTED.

## SYPHONS

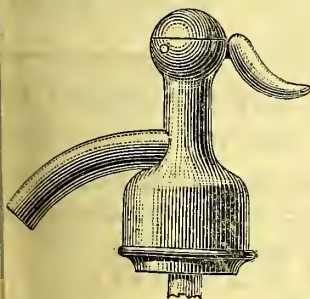
OF ALL MODELS

Made of

Bright or Ordinary Metal,  
and of  
White or Coloured Glass,  
1st Quality.



SMALL LEVER.



SMALL LEVER (Round Head).

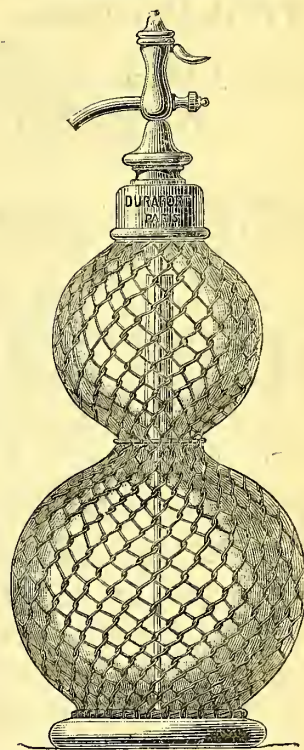


## APPARATUS

AND

## POWDERS

To Make Seltzer and Vichy  
Waters, &c., &c.



SELTZATEUR.

### PRICE OF CYLINDRICAL OR OVOIDAL SYPHONS IN WHITE CRYSTAL.

CYLINDRICAL OR OVAL SYPHON	Fine Tin per dozen	Bright Metal per dozen	Nickelled per dozen	Silvered 1 <sup>re</sup> Standard
With Small Lever or Piston-Lever ...	£0 19 4	£1 0 0	£1 1 11	£1 9 7
Large Lever .....	1 0 6	1 1 5	1 2 10	1 10 6

Half Syphons cost 1s. per dozen less; Green, Blue, or Yellow Syphons, 1s. per dozen more. The Syphons are set up with fixed rings or loose rings. Bottle with rings, 10s., without rings, 8s. 8d. per dozen. The package cost per case of 100 Syphons is 8s.

Press for setting-up Syphons. Pincers and Tools for Repairing.

[April 1, 1885.]



# IDRIS & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
Pure Mineral Water Manufacturers,  
SYPHON AND SELTZOGENE MAKERS.

**BEST GOODS. BEST PRICES.**

Lime Juice Cordial	... ..	7/6 per dozen.	} Reputed Quarts.
Limetta Cordial	... ..	7/6	
Palatable Lime Juice	... ..	9/	
Fruit Cordials	... ..	9/	

(ABOUT THIRTY VARIETIES. LIST FREE.)

**PURE LIME JUICE.**

**PURE LEMON JUICE.**

**NATURAL FRUIT ESSENCES.**

**SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON.**

**SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**

(THE BEST ARTICLE EVER OFFERED.)

## Sparkling Phosphade

The original preparation containing Hypophosphites as certified by Professor Atfield.

THE MOST AGREEABLE OF ALL THE PHOSPHATIC DRINKS AND THE BEST SELLING ARTICLE.

PATRONISED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The attention of the Country Chemists is specially requested to our goods, as Stores, Grocers, and other cutting shops are not supplied, and Sole Agencies are arranged for small towns.

**IMPROVED SELTZOGENES.**

20 per cent. off usual list prices.

**ELEGANT & DURABLE SYPHONS.**

**IDRIS & CO.,**

ASCHAM STREET, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, N.W.



# SODA-WATER MACHINERY

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE have pleasure in introducing to the TRADE their

# NEW "CHEMISTS'"

# SODA-WATER PLANT.

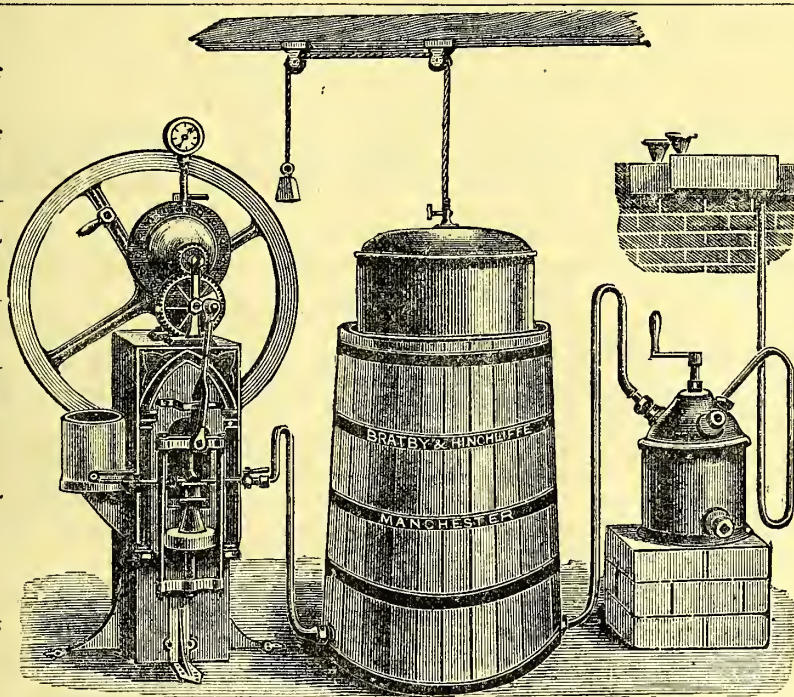
Makes all the popular  
Aërated Beverages.

Can be started at a  
minute's notice.

Suitable for Export.

Cheapest and! Best  
Soda-water Plant  
in the Market.

Specially made for  
"Chemists."



Guaranteed to pro-  
duce pure high-class  
Aërated Waters.

Full Instructions to  
Manufacture all kinds  
of Aërated Waters are  
given with each Plant.

Capable of manufac-  
turing 100 doz. full-  
size bottles of Aërated  
Waters per day.

**PRICE: "Chemists'" Soda-water Plant complete, £28.**

Specially designed for Chemists, Hotel-keepers, and Regimental Messes. BOTTLING MACHINES, £8 extra.

## EVERY REQUISITE

FOR AN AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY SUPPLIED.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, FORWARDED FREE.

# BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE,

SANDFORD STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER, and  
146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO  
H.R.H. THE  
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT



AND THE  
ROYAL FAMILY.

# BOURNE WATERS.

THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

Soda, Potash, Lithia, and Seltzer Waters  
Lemonade, and Aromatic Ginger Ale,

IN 4-DOZEN AND 6-DOZEN CASES, CARRIAGE PAID,

Prepared with the celebrated Artesian Well Water from a great depth—neither pumped, cisterned, nor exposed to the atmosphere, and FREE FROM ALL CONTAMINATION.

The Natural Water sent out in QUARTS for the use of Families as a TABLE WATER direct from the Spring without any exposure to the Air.

MANUFACTURERS:

**R. M. MILLS & CO., BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE**

SOLD BY THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

## BINGLEY'S SUPERIOR GINGER ALE.

AN AROMATIC AND NON-INTOXICATING STIMULANT.

Manufactured by a Special Process worked out by the Proprietor, by means of which the AROMATIC properties and TRUE DELICATE FLAVOUR OF JAMAICA GINGER are fully retained. It is confidently offered as a very superior article.

*The following are a few of the opinions which have been expressed in reference to*

## BINGLEY'S GINGER ALE

*The Chemist and Druggist* of January 15, 1883, says:—"We are bound to report most favourably. Very few makers have succeeded in so perfectly presenting the odour and aroma of Jamaica Ginger in a clear, bright, sparkling beverage."

*The Midland Medical Miscellany* of August, 1883, in a note referring to BINGLEY'S AERATED WATERS, says:—"We are particularly pleased with the Ginger Ale, which, as is not always the case, really presents the flavour of Ginger."

*The British and Colonial Druggist*, May, 1884:—"Mr. JOHN BINGLEY, F.C.S., Northampton, has submitted to us samples of his Ginger Ale, and it but justice to the maker to state that we have never tasted better."

*The London Medical Record*, December 15, 1884, referring to BINGLEY'S GINGER ALE, states:—"The general excellence of the Ginger Ale as a non-alcoholic drink has been established to the satisfaction of the analyst. . . . BINGLEY'S GINGER ALE contains the true flavour of Jamaica Ginger."

Extract from a letter dated December 5, 1884, received from a Medical Gentleman in the West Indies, who had sent for a sample:—"Your sample of Ginger Ale came duly to hand. Upon trial I found it to be an excellent article, and as a beverage it will suit this climate of eternal summer, all the year round. It is pleasant, grateful, and tonic; as useful in the sick room as on the dining-table. One of my patients, who had become very fastidious, and could not relish either meat or drink, was persuaded to try one of your bottles of Ginger Ale (iced); after drinking it he smacked his lips, rubbed his chest, and exclaimed, 'That Ginger Ale has just fit my stomach.' He wanted more, but unfortunately I could not supply him. I intend when making my next order to send for . . . cases. I believe it will sell well here."

MANUFACTURED BY

**JOHN BINGLEY, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, NORTHAMPTON**

*Specially prepared for exportation to warm climates.*

All persons who are interested in such beverages, either for the Home or Export Trades, are earnestly invited to send for samples, which will be supplied GRATIS on application, either direct or through any English merchant.



TELEPHONE NO. 7547.

THE

TELEPHONE NO. 7547.

# CHEMISTS' AERATED & MINERAL WATERS

## ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is absolutely limited to the amount paid for his Share or Shares.)

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL



LONDON, 1881.

LONDON

45 Gifford Street, N.

BRISTOL

Sun Factory.

HARROGATE

Montpellier Works, Starbeck.

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL



BRADFORD, 1882.

THIS Association was started in 1878 to supply *EXCLUSIVELY TO CHEMISTS AND HOSPITALS* manufactured Mineral Waters of the highest class and of specified Formulae (the management of the Association being in the hands of Chemists, Medical men can rely on the fact that the label justly describes the contents of the Bottle or Syphon).

We beg to draw your attention to the great success which has attended the Association during past years. There are now over *One Thousand* Chemists (Shareholders) on the books, and dividends of Four, Five, and Six per Cent. have been paid for the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 respectively.

These facts are significant proofs of the excellence of the Waters manufactured, and of the satisfaction given to our Shareholders and their customers. We therefore feel convinced it would be greatly to our mutual advantage were you to favour us with your trade.

We would also draw your attention to the following important features in connection with the Association :—

1. That none but Chemists (Shareholders) can purchase the Waters direct; consequently, when a Chemist has created a sale, he cannot be undersold by Grocers; whereas, if he purchase from other manufacturers, he will generally find that if he succeed in establishing a ready sale for *any* brand, the *same* waters will soon be found to be offered by Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., in his locality.
2. That the Waters are acknowledged to be of the first and purest quality, being carefully filtered and passed through silver lined machinery, thereby preventing the possibility of any contamination whatever with injurious metals, which has been fully demonstrated by the fact of the Association having obtained the highest medals whenever they exhibited.
3. That the best Syphons, with tops manufactured from the purest tin, are used; also first-class ordinary Bottles, carefully wired and labelled, and corked with superior corks.
4. That all Natural Mineral Waters and Saltzogenes can be purchased through the Association at cheaper prices than elsewhere.
5. That the Association does not supply the *Trade* generally, but, as stated above, confines its sale *exclusively* to Chemists and Hospitals.
6. The Association can procure for Shareholders any articles connected with the Mineral Water trade, such as Plant, &c., on more advantageous terms than could be obtained by any individual Chemist.
7. One £1 Share entitles the holder (if a Chemist) to all the advantages offered by the Association.

SURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MUMBY'S

MINERAL WATERS

Are Perfectly Pure and of First-class Quality.

SODA WATER, POTASS WATER,  
SELTZER WATER, TONIC WATER,  
GINGER ALE, LEMONADE, &c.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS," Portsmouth, 25th May, 1876.

Messrs. C. MUMBY & Co.,  
Gentlemen,—The Soda Water supplied by you for the use of H.R.H.  
the PRINCE OF WALES on board H.M.S. "Serapis" was of excellent  
quality, kept in good condition, and gave great satisfaction to His Royal  
Highness, his suite, and the officers of the ship.

(Signed) THOMAS BRADBRIDGE, Paymaster.  
T. W. SCADDAN, Chief Steward.

These Celebrated Waters can be supplied in  
Syphons with Silver-plated Tops.

GOODS CARRIAGE PAID. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

34 THE HARD, PORTSMOUTH.

London Agents :— Walker &amp; Moore, 17 Redcross St.

TALBOT & CO.'S  
HIGH-CLASS  
MINERAL WATERS  
OBTAINED THE



HIGHEST  
AWARDS  
GREAT  
INTERNATIONAL  
HEALTH  
EXHIBITION  
LONDON  
1884



GINGER ALE

Unrivalled for fine Aromatic Flavour.

Write for Samples for comparison, which is the most satisfactory way of testing  
GOODS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT.

Manufactory: GLOUCESTER.



# JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MANCHESTER MINERAL WATERS,

**PURE SODA, SELTZER, POTASH, LITHIA, &c.,  
LEMONADE,  
GINGER ALE, AND QUININE TONIC.**

*Prepared and Bottled specially for Export, and warranted to keep well.*

Manufactured with the utmost care and by improved machinery, these productions are recommended for purity and excellence of quality by many leading members of the Medical Profession, and have for many years had a preference by the public; the flavour of the Lemonade and Ginger Ale being procured from the fresh Fruit and Finest Jamaica Ginger, they may be relied upon as furnishing delicious and satisfactory beverages, either for general use or specially for invalids.

The Soda Water is absolutely free from any metallic impregnation, and being by improved machinery highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and each bottle containing a definite and unvarying proportion of Pure Carbonate of Soda, J. & B. have every confidence in inviting a trial from those who have not already patronised them.

The Seltzer, Potash, and Lithia Waters are prepared with the utmost exactitude and the purest ingredients.

The New Quinine Tonic furnishes a pleasant form for the administration of a most valuable restorative, and is refreshing and agreeable.

Ginger Ale (Aromatic) of superior quality, and strongly recommended as a Non-Alcoholic and warm stimulant beverage.

*N.B.—Every Bottle is protected by a distinctive Label, with Name and Trade Mark, and each Cork is branded.*

Counter Bills and Analytical Reports, with Agents' Names and Addresses, supplied when requested.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, for superiority of quality, was awarded to Jewsbury & Brown at the Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, at Owens College, Manchester, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Medical Association, August, 1877.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded by the British Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, after a deferred PRACTICAL TRIAL AND EXAMINATION, July 4th, 1876.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN, 44 Downing Street, 3 Grosvenor Street, and 113 Market Street MANCHESTER.**

## LA BOURBOULE,

AN EMINENTLY RESTORATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Contains Chloride of Soda, Bicarbonates, Arsenic (28 millig. of arseniate of soda per litre).

Dose: Half a glass to three glasses per day before or during meals.

A Regenerator for Weakly Children, and for Debility in Adults; also in Anæmia, Early Degeneration, Affections of the Skin and Respiratory Organs, and Intermittent Fevers. Employed as a drink and in gurgles for Bronchitis and Sore Throat, and as a drink and lotion in Ringworm, Chaps, and Redness of the Skin.

Anglican Divine service on Sundays.  
London: GALLAIS & CO., 27 Margaret Street, W. INGRAM & ROYLE, 119 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. WILLIAM BETTS & SONS, 22 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square. Liverpool: EVANS, SONS & CO.

## ORANGE WINE

(VIN AURANT, P. B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine, does not deposit. Is well adapted for Export, as it will keep good in any climate. In casks 13, 27, 56, 112, 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gall., carriage allowed. In wine bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz., including bottles. Cases extra and returnable. Sample, six stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.

## MINERAL WATERS.

Our Mineral Waters are equal to any make. Keep well. Special attention given to Export orders; quotations on application.

SODA WATER, } 1s. PER DOZ. NETT.  
SELTZER WATER, } Free on rails, Hertford.  
POTASS WATER, } Send 6/ for a six-dozen case.  
LEMONADE, } We pay Carriage on a  
GINGER ALE, &c., &c. } sample case.

**GEO. DURRANT & CO., HERTFORD.**

## CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S

CELEBRATED

**AROMATIC GINGER ALE,  
SPARKLING MONTSERRAT,  
"CLUB SODA," AND  
MINERAL WATERS,**

As supplied to Her Majesty's Imperial Houses of Parliament,

Have been Awarded TWENTY-THREE GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS at the various International Exhibitions.

Goods for Export are specially prepared, and are guaranteed to keep in any climate.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION TO—

**CANTRELL & COCHRANE,  
BELFAST AND DUBLIN.**



# KINMOND'S

APNEUMATIC

## MINERAL WATERS

SPECIALITIES:

GINGER ALE (AROMATIC).

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

FRUITY CHAMPAGNE.

SPARKLING PHOSPHORETTA.

Made by an entirely New and Special Process,  
SO THAT THEY IMPROVE BY KEEPING.

Trade List post free from the Manufactory,  
**LEAMINGTON.**

"The National Table Waters."

ABSOLUTELY PURE."



REGISTERED.

**ELLIS'S  
RUTHIN  
WATERS.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Aromatic Ginger Ale,  
or Gout: Lithia Water, and Lithia and Potass Water.

ASK FOR ELLIS'S.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE ADDRESS—R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN,  
NORTH WALES.

London Agents: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

## SODA WATER MACHINE.

EASY TERMS.

CATALOGUE FREE.

WRITE TO

**N. G. WILCOCKS,**

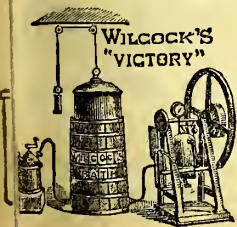
BACK STREET, BATH.

MANUFACTORY:

BATH CITY BRASS FOUNDRY  
AND IRONWORKS,  
BACK STREET.

**N. G. WILCOCKS,**

BATH, SOMERSET,  
ENGLAND.

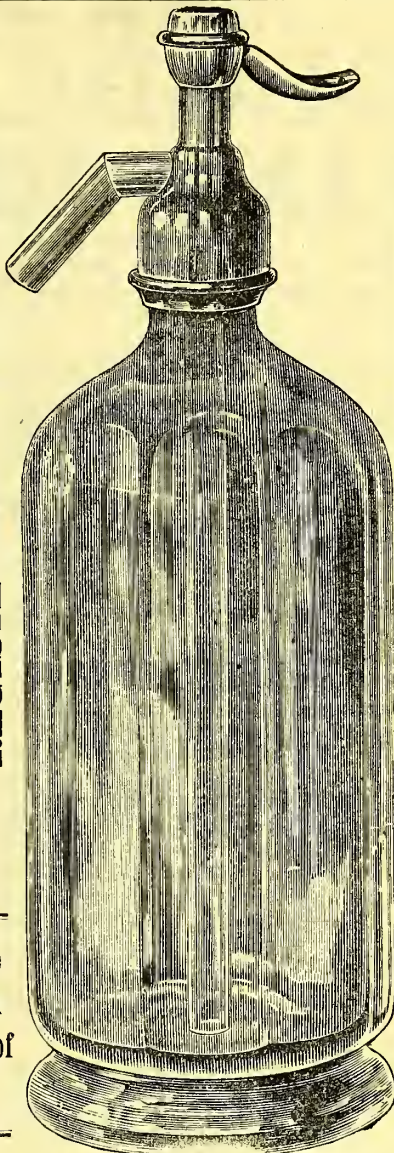


## JAMES VIDIE ET FILS,

Pantin Glass Works, Paris,  
PATENTEES OF THE  
**OCTAGONAL SYPHON.**

The "Octagonal" is externally similar to the ordinary Syphon, the interior being blown of an octagonal shape by a new patent process.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



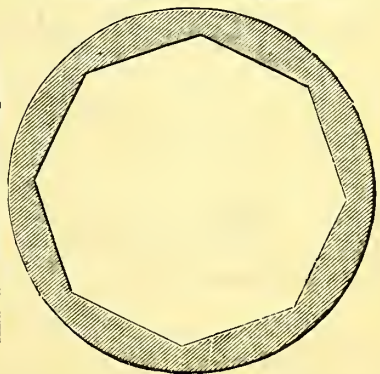
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Gives a most brilliant and sparkling appearance to the contents, and can resist double the pressure of ordinary Vases. Greatly recommend our new tint, "AZURE BLUE," which is the best tint for Syphon Vases.

Sample  
sent on  
receipt of  
**2/-**

Sample  
sent on  
receipt of  
**2/-**

TO BE HAD OF  
Messrs. BARNETT & FOSTER,  
THE BRITISH SYPHON CO.,  
And all Mineral Water Engineers.



TO BE HAD OF  
Messrs. IDRIS & CO.,  
Messrs. HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,  
And all Mineral Water Machinists.

SOLE AGENT:

**C. MELIN, 37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.**



**HONOURABLE MENTION,**  
International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, October, 1880

# HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER

(Guaranteed Pure and Free from Capsicum).

**Trade Price, 5s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.**

Highly adapted for the manufacture of *Transparent Aërated Waters*, and for all *Dietetic, Medicinal, and Pharmaceutical* purposes.

Medical and other Opinions on

HAY'S Soluble Essence of Ginger.

Medical and other Opinions on

HAY'S Ginger Champagne.

"Singularly free from resin."—*The Lancet*.

"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press*.

"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite a remarkable degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, Sept. 1, 1884.

Medical Opinions on the Ginger Beer made from HAY'S Soluble Essence.

"An excellent effervescing drink."—*The Lancet*.

"Preferable to some wines we have tasted under the name of champagne."—*Medical Press*.



"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet*.

"One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in market."—*Medical Press*.

"THE FINE AROMA OF GINGER which Mr. Hay has caught & remarkable success is an excellent SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'BODY,' to many people, besides professed teetotallers, an occasional change at least from the ROYAL FRENCH BEVERAGE to its costly, but equally sparkling and MORE REFRESHING ENGLAND RIVAL, is a welcome treat."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

HAY'S Ginger Ale.

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## THE COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of the

### FINEST GINGER ALE.

This Essence, which is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of the finest Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency.

**Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 0d.**

## HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

This Essence is a combination of the Finest Flavours, and imparts with the Ginger, a most exquisite Aroma.

**Trade Price, 8s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d.**

## HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

This Essence is a complete Bouquet of the Finest Ginger, Lemon, and other flavours in a highly concentrated state. Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale made with this Essence will possess an amount of Aroma, Flavour, and Quality that have hitherto been without precedent, and that will be sure to command a large sale.

THE COST IN MANUFACTURE IS ABOUT ONE FARTHING PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

**Trade Price, 9s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.**

## HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT

SUPPLIES PUNGENCY, AROMA, COLOURING, AND FLAVOURING.

This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts an unusually Fine Flavour and Great Brilliancy, at a cost of a little under 1d. per dozen bottles.

**Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 0d.**

PREPARED BY

**W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL**

Agents—Messrs. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, Wholesale Druggists,  
5 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. HAY CAUTIONS THE TRADE against the use of those spurious so-called SOLUBLE ESSENCE which, besides having NO GINGER AROMA, are FLAVOURLESS, RANK, and DISAGREEABLE, and are little more than TINCTURES OF CAPSICUM.



# Hunyadi János

**CAUTION**—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of Andreas Saxlehner, Buda Pest, Sole Proprietor of the Hunyadi János Spring, compel him to WARN the British Public against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. To secure genuineness, purchasers should see that every bottle has on the LABEL the name of "THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), London."

GEORGE OATES & CO., MESSINA, SICILY

MANUFACTURERS OF

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

PRIZE MEDAL MELBOURNE 1880

References: MESSRS. BARING BROS. & CO., LONDON.

# ORANGE WINE.

most suitable for making Quinine Wine because of its containing the least percentage of tannic acid dissolvable, and being in the most brilliant condition. In casks of not less 8 gallons, 4s. per gallon, carriage paid. Extra superior quality (finest made), 4s. 6d. per gallon, carriage paid.

SAMPLES FREE AND CARRIAGE PAID UPON APPLICATION TO

AMB & WATT, 46 and 48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CASH OR USUAL TRADE REFERENCES REQUIRED WITH OPENING ORDERS.



TRADE MARK.

# "MONTSERRAT."



TRADE MARK.

## PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE

AND

## LIME-FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS.

## 400,000 GALLONS!!

EXTRACT FROM THE "LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," JUNE 8.

**LARGE IMPORT OF LIME JUICE.**—The *Hilda*, which has just arrived from the Island of Montserrat, brings with her another shipment of Lime Juice, which, with her previous cargoes, makes a total of upwards of 400,000 gallons imported by this vessel. The enormous demand for the article is caused by the fact that this Lime Juice is that supplied with such satisfactory results to our forces in the Soudan and South Africa, and also to the Canadian expedition.

Nothing shows more conclusively than the above fact the superiority of the "MONTSERRAT" LIME-FRUIT JUICE over the many spurious imitations offered under the name of Lime Juice or Lime Juice Cordials.

IT IS NOW TO BE FOUND IN THE STOCK OF NEARLY EVERY CHEMIST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

3.—In "Montserrat" alone is the Lime Tree cultivated on a large scale for the production of a Pure Lime-Fruit Juice.

Sole Consignees—EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

London—EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB. Canada—EVANS, SONS & MASON (LIMITED),  
Montreal & Toronto.

United States: WRIGHT & RICH, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago.

(CONSIGNEES' AGENTS.)

AUSTRALASIAN AGENCY—W. J. WATKINS, Wynyard Lane, Sydney, N. S. W.



# W. J. BUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## ESSENTIAL OILS AND FRUIT ESSENCES,

INVENTORS OF

SOLUBLE ESSENCES FOR AËRATED WATER  
AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.

## FRENCH CREAM GUM EXTRACT,

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

*For producing a head of Creamy Richness upon all kinds of Syrups, Aerated Waters, Beers, Ales, Cider, Champagne, &c., 2s. 6d. per pound.*

W. J. BUSH & CO. regret having to Caution the Trade against spurious imitations of this article, most of which are mere rubbish.

## W. J. BUSH & CO.'S

## ENGLISH DRAWN ESSENTIAL OILS.

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT. ANG.

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT. ANG.

*Sine Acid. Prussic.*

OL. ANETHI ANG.

OL. CARUI ANG.

OL. CARYOPH. ANG.

OL. CUBEBAE ANG.

OL. COPAIBAE ANG.

OL. CINNAM. VER. ANG.

OL. MYRISTICÆ ANG.

OL. MENTH. PIP. MITCH.

OL. MENTH. PIP. MITCH.  
RECT.

OL. PIMENTÆ ANG.

OL. PATCHOULI ANG.

OL. SASSAFRAS ANG.

OL. CORIANDRI ANG.

**OL. SANTAL FLAV. ANG.**

OL. LIMONIS

OL. BERGAMOT

} W. J. BUSH & CO.'S SPECIALITY.

**ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.**



# W. J. BUSH & CO.,

**QUÍMICOS MANUFACTUREROS,**  
 DESTILADORES É IMPORTADORES DE  
**Aceites esenciales y esencias**  
**de frutas,**  
 INVENTORES DE LAS  
 esencias solubles para aguas gaseosas,  
 Y MANUFACTUREROS DE CORDIALES.

**Cema francesa, extracto de goma**

PROTEGIDA POR CÉDULAS DE PATENTE  
*Pa producir una rica espuma con todos los jarabes,  
 aguas gaseosas, cervezas, sidras, champaña, etc.,  
 12 rs. la lba.*

W. J. BUSH & CO. sienten tener que advertir  
 el comercio contra las imitaciones espureas de  
 es artículo, la mayor parte de las cuales  
 son absolutamente viles.

**W. J. BUSH & CO.,**  
**Aceites esenciales de**  
**extraccion inglesa.**

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT.	OL. CINNAM. VER.
ANG.	ANG.
OL. AMYGD. ESSENT.	OL. MYRISTICÆ ANG.
ANG. Sine Acid. Prussic.	OL. MENTH. PIP.
	MITCH.
OL. ANETHI ANG.	OL. MENTH. PIP.
OL. CARUI ANG.	MITCH. RECT.
OL. CARYOPH. ANG.	OL. PIMENTÆ ANG.
OL. CUBEBAÆ ANG.	OL. PATCHOULI ANG.
OL. COPAIBAÆ ANG.	OL. SASSAFRAS ANG.
	OL. CORIANDRI ANG.
OL. SANTAL. FLAV. ANG.	

OL. LIMONIS	} Especialidad de W. J. BUSH & CO.
OL. BERGAMOT	

**CHEMISKE FABRIKANTER,**  
 DISTILLATEURER OG IMPORTEURER AF  
**Essents-Olie og Frugt**  
**Essentser,**  
 OPFINDERE AF  
 Opløselige Essentser for Aerated Vand,  
 OG CORDIAL-FABRIKANTER.

**Fransk Fløde- Gummi- Extract**

BESKYTTET VED KONGELIGT PATENT.  
*For at producere rigt Skum paa alle Slags Sirup, Aerated  
 Vand, Öl, Most, Champagne etc. pr lb. Kr. 2.25.*

W. J. BUSH & CO. beklage at De ere tvungne  
 til at gjøre Handlende opmærksom paa de  
 mange uægte Efterlignelser af hvilke de fleste  
 ere værdiløse.

**W. J. BUSH & CO.,**  
**Essents-Olier af**  
**Engelsk Herkomst.**

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT.	OL. CINNAM. VER.
ANG.	ANG.
OL. AMYGD. ESSENT.	OL. MYRISTICÆ ANG.
ANG. Sine Acid Prussic.	OL. MENTH. PIP.
	MITCH.
OL. ANETHI ANG.	OL. MENTH. PIP.
OL. CARUI ANG.	MITCH. RECT.
OL. CARYOPH. ANG.	OL. PIMENTÆ ANG.
OL. CUBEBAÆ ANG.	OL. PATCHOULI ANG.
OL. COPAIBAÆ ANG.	OL. SASSAFRAS ANG.
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**ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDRES.**



# HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF  
THE FINEST LEMONADE.

Added in the proportion of one fluid ounce to each gallon of syrup, the soluble essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon.  
—The Chemist's Journal.



The Essence mixes well with water, and has a delicate flavour. The Lemonade made therewith has a far more delicate flavour than that generally met with.—  
The Chemist and Druggist.

Trade Price, 8/9 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/3

PREPARED BY

**W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist,  
BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.**

# HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SOLE AGENTS,

**INGRAM & ROYLE,**

119 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,  
AND BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL.

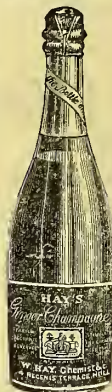
Retail Price, in Half Champagne Bottles, 5/6 per doz.

This SPARKLING, EXHILARATING, and REFRESHING DRINK, while being far more agreeable in bouquet and flavour than the FINEST CHAMPAGNE WINE, is, at the same time, unlike it, FREE from ALCOHOL. It is strongly recommended both for Juveniles and Adults, &c., as the most Wholesome Stimulating Beverage that has hitherto been introduced, and should be in every household during all seasons of the year.

Samaritan Free Hospital, Lower Seymour Street,  
Portman Square, London, W.

Dear Sir,—I have tried your Ginger Champagne, which I find to be excellent, and I look upon it as a step in the right direction towards meeting a long-felt want. Our Senior Physician, Dr. Henry Savage, has also tried it, and is much pleased with it. We ought long ago to have had such a beverage, and I believe that a great deal of drinking would thus have been prevented. I wish your effort much success,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
GEORGE SCUDAMORE, Secretary.



An excellent and most agreeable beverage.—The Lancet.

Made by Mr. Hay, of Hull, with his well-known SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, takes rank as a PURE, WHOLESOME, STIMULATING, and NON-ALCOHOLIC beverage.—British Medical Journal.

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**CAPSICINE**

**GINGERINE**

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**ETHERS**

Address—Cambrian Mills, Wood Street, LIVERPOOL.

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## MINERAL WATERS.

FREDERICKSHALL

25/- Case, 25 bts.; 40/- Case, 50 1/2-bts.

APOLLINARIS WATER, 25/- Hpr., 50 bts.

"Carriage paid." Hammers free.

5 per cent. discount if 20 Hammers.

HUNYADI JANOS (10 Cases, 3/- and 5/- less), 80/- Case, 25 bts.; 50/- Case, 50 1/2-bts.

SELTZER ... 11/- Hpr., 25 bts.

PULLNA ... 15/- Hpr., 50 1/2-bts.

" ... 18/- Case, 20 bts.

VICHY ... 30/- Case, 50 1/2-bts.

" ... 21/- " 50 bts.

CARLSBAD ... 27/- " 50 1/2-bts.

KISSENGEN ... 37/- " 50 bts.

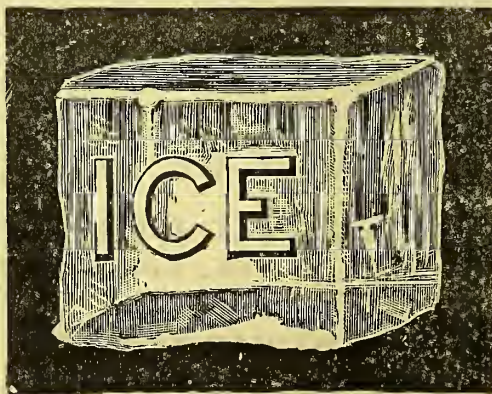
SCHWALLBACH ... 42/6 " 50 "

HOMBURG ... 37/6 " 50 "

WILDUNGEN ... 40/- " 50 "

CARLSBAD SALTS, 1/- Bots., 20/- per doz.

1/- Bots., 40/- per doz. Bots., 20/- per doz.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

## NORWAY BLOCK ICE

FROM FINEST LAKES IN  
CHRISTIANIA.

Professor Frankland's report with analysis:—"The Ice is exceedingly pure, and contains less foreign matter than any water with which I am acquainted in this country."

Original Blocks

(2 to 3 cwt. each) 2s. 0d. per cwt.

1 cwt. to 2 cwt. ... 2s. 6d. per cwt.

1/2 cwt. to 1 cwt. ... 1d. per lb.

Under 1 cwt. .... 1d. per lb.

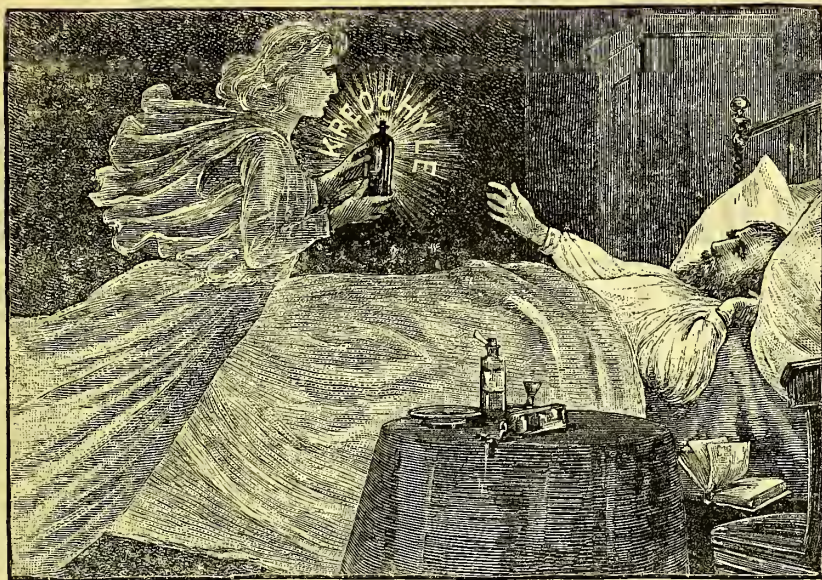
Packing free. Utmost promptitude in despatch.

**W. B. HARRISON,**

Importer of Ice and Mineral Waters,

6 BRIDGE ST., SUNDERLAND.



**THE LANCET.**

"A most concentrated and active form of liquid food; contains large quantities of albumen."

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"Its administration has been attended with much benefit."

**CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL.**

"I have found it a most useful preparation in those cases where a nourishing and stimulating food is necessary."

**BIRMINGHAM HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.**

"I find it is retained when all other food is rejected."

**ANDREW WILSON, Esq., F.R.S.E.**

"Kreochoyle contains aluminous and nitrogenous compounds in very high proportions. Requiring no preparation, it possesses the immense advantage of always being ready for use. The effects of its administration are speedily observable in cases in which all other forms of nourishment have been rejected. One most beneficial property, that of rapid diffusibility, characterises it. The administration of Kreochoyle relieves pain and nausea until such time as other foods can be borne and digested. Those in want of a safe and satisfactory liquid food, for any form of weakness or disease, cannot do better than give Kreochoyle a trial."

**KREOCHYLE**

FOOD AND  
STIMULANT

**BARFF****& WIRE**

FOR INVALIDS  
AND INFANTS.

PRICES—Retail, 5/ per pint; 2/9 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint;  
1/6 per  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

HAND-BILLS, SHOW-CARDS, AND SAMPLES SENT WITH  
EVERY ORDER IF DESIRED.

KREOCHYLE IS A PURE LIQUID MEAT, CONTAINING, IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINARY "MEAT EXTRACTIVES," THE WHOLE OF THE SOLUBLE ALBUMEN OF THE MEAT IN A FORM SUCH THAT IT IS ABSOLUTELY SELF-DIGESTIVE.

**LIQUID MEAT.**

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**BARFF BORO-GLYCERIDE****FOOD PRESERVER.**

FOR MEDICAL & SURGICAL PURPOSES.

**THE TIMES**, April 1, 1882.—"When the Solution is added to Cream, the latter undergoes no change in the hottest weather; and Cream thus prepared has been sent both to Zanzibar and to Jamaica, arriving sweet and good at its destination in either case."

"The Fowls and Beef preserved by Barff Boro-Glyceride were only used this last voyage, making a period of four and a half months; they were firm and perfectly sweet. Signed, P. F. PIM, Steward steam yacht *Ceylon*, October 13, 1884."

**THE LANCET**.—"Nothing can be better than the action of this compound."

Pamphlets, Samples, &c., sent with each order if desired.

PRICES—Retail, 5/ per lb.; 2/6,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; and 1/ sized bottles.

FOR PARTICULARS CONCERNING KREOCHYLE AND BARFF BORO-GLYCERIDE APPLY TO THE

**KREOCHYLE COMPANY, 9 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



# "QUISQUIS ES"

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET TRIED AND SOLD

**E. M. EDWARDS & SON'S**

## UNEQUALLED CEYLON TEA

IN LEADEN PACKETS

You have yet to add to your trade considerably. This Tea is grown in the fertile Island of Ceylon. As these Packets are perfectly air-tight, the Tea can be kept in them for a considerable length of time, and yet lose none of its fragrance and aroma. Being mild and invigorating, it is especially suitable for invalids and convalescents.

GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE, AND FULL WEIGHT WITHOUT THE PACKAGE.

Choice Ceylon Pekoe Souchong ... 2s. 6d.      Choicest Ceylon Pekoe ... 3s. 0d.  
Superb Small Leaf Orange Pekoe ... 3s 6d.

Done up in 1-lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. lead Packets. To be had in Half Chests (60 or 40 lbs.) and Boxes (20 lbs.).

### BLENDING TEAS.

These Teas are selected from the choicest growths of the earliest pickings from the best estates in India, Ceylon, and China.

$\frac{1}{6}$        $\frac{1}{8}$        $\frac{1}{10}$       2/-      2/6 & 3/.

TERMS AND TASTING SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

**EDWARD M. EDWARDS & SON,**

WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH STREET; Warehouse—LITTLE GEORGE ST., MINORIES,

AGENTS WANTED.]

**LONDON, E.C.**

[AGENTS WANTED.]

## FRY'S MALTED COCOA

(PATENTED).

A Combination of FRY'S Pure COCOA EXTRACT with

**ALLEN & HANBURYS' CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT**

**J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.**

### CHEMISTS' TEA AGENCY.

**WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S**

BROKEN-LEAF TEA, 1s. 8d. per lb.

A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The small leaf from some of the finest India and China Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

**WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S**

INTERMEDIATE TEA, 2s. per lb.

BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

**WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S TEAS.—**

AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

Prospectus and Samples Free on Application.

Warehouses, 154, 155, 159 and 160 WHITECHAPEL ROAD, and

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12 BRADY STREET, LONDON.

P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.

THE

**INDIAN TEA GROWERS CO.,**

VIRGINIA BUILDINGS, GLASGOW,

Have for several years supplied FOUR STANDARD QUALITIES of their PURE TEAS—



PACKED in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 lb. TINS,

Which are very suitable for, and greatly popular with, Chemists and Druggists, and Fancy Warehousemen. The Home Retail Prices, marked in plain figures on each Tin, are 2/4, 2/10, 3/2, and 3/6 per lb., or in 5 and 10 lb. Tins, 1d. per lb. less.

Terms to Agents may be had on application to A. M. STEWART, Office of The Indian Tea Growers Co., Virginian Buildings, Glasgow.



# 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ GALLON CASK FOR £1, CASK FREE.



School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.  
January, 1883.

MR. PETER TYRER,

SIR,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury Dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and house-keeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL. — MARIAN SMITHARD, Lectures on Cookery.



"We doubt whether there is any sauce or condiment cheaper, better, or more palatable than ketchup, and we are certainly not acquainted with any more economical or delicious one than that known as the 'Borough Ketchup.' With chops, steaks, cold or hot joints, or as an addition to gravies, &c., this condiment is invaluable. In fact, the 'Borough Ketchup' may be pronounced to be the cheapest, best, and most palatable manufactured."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

"Under the title of 'Borough Ketchup,' Mr. Tyrer manufactures a sauce which possesses much piquancy of flavour, and is a clean and healthful condiment. It is pleasant and palatable to the taste, and will, no doubt, command the favourable attention of connoisseurs."—*The Medical Press, March 14th, 1883.*

**DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY**  
BUT WRITE FOR A FREE SAMPLE OF  
**Tyrer's "BOROUGH" Ketchup**  
SILVER MEDAL LONDON.  
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

"MR. PETER TYRER, of Long Lane, S.E., supplies the School of Cookery at the International Health Exhibition with his renowned 'Borough' Ketchup. We understand that this excellent condiment is in high favour at the 'Healthier.' Grocers who have not yet handled the ketchup will do well to try it. On application to Mr. TYRER, he will forward a free sample."—*Grocer's Gazette.*

From *The Grocer* of July 26th.

"TYRER'S 'Borough' Ketchup.—In the School of Cookery at the Exhibition we notice that the ketchup supplied to the tables bears the well-known 'Borough' brand, manufactured by Mr. TYRER, Long Lane, S.E. This ketchup is of first-rate quality, and has a large sale amongst grocers in all parts of the Kingdom. The agent for Scotland is Mr. J. C. Galloway, 115, West Nile Street, Glasgow. Mr. Tyrer forwards a free sample of this article to any member of the trade on application."

Health Exhibition, London.



"After careful examination we can discover no appreciable difference between this product and that usually sold at three and four times the price. Chemists ought not to go on paying the fancy price, unless they are satisfied that they are getting equivalent value."—*Editor "Chemist and Druggist."*

Berwick-on-Tweed, September 13th.  
MR. PETER TYRER, Borough.

DEAR SIR,—Please find cheque enclosed for one cask of ketchup, same as last.

We find our trade much increased, and profit likewise, since dealing in your article. The trade is much indebted to you for bringing out such a good ketchup, and at so low a figure.—Faithfully yours,

WM. GRAHAM CARR & SONS.



# 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ GALLON CASK FOR £1, CASK FREE.

Sample Keg, containing THREE GALLONS, for 5/, KEG FREE.

CASH BUYERS ARE ASKED TO WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE AND JUDGE THE ARTICLE BY COMPARISON.

SOLE MAKER, **PETER TYRER,**  
70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.  
Chief Scotch Agency: West Nile Street, GLASGOW.



PREPARED

**DANDELION**

(LEA &amp; PERRINS').

MADE WITH PURE

**DANDELION ROOT & THE FINEST COFFEE.**

Sold in Tins, at 8d., 1s. 6d., &amp; 3s. each.

**LIVER TONIC**

(GEORGE &amp; WELCH'S).

1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

**CARBOLINE (TOOTH PASTE)**

1s. 6d. per Pot.

*Supplied by the Patent Medicine Houses on the usual terms, or the Makers***GEORGE & WELCH, WORCESTER.****MUSTARD.****FINCH, RICKMAN & CO.'S****Genuine Qualities**

Are made from the finest mustard seeds only. Their compounds, as manufactured for upwards of a century, are guaranteed free from all ingredients imparting spurious heat, and are therefore equally suitable for both table and medical purposes.

**6 BROKEN WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET. LONDON.****KANGRA VALLEY****Indian Tea Growers' Association,****11 PANTON ST., HAYMARKET**

(Late of NEW COVENTRY STREET, W.).

The distinctive feature of the Business of this Association of Planters is that the Tea is delivered to consumers in the original 1-lb., ½-lb., tinfoiled parcels in which it is packed on the plantations.

THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES:

**ORANGE PEKOE, PEKOE, & PEKOE SOUCHONG,**

Retailing respectively at 4s., 3s., and 2s. 6d.

They were EXHIBITED and INFUSED in the INDIAN TEA SECTION, HEALTH EXHIBITION, and now at the ALBERT PALACE, BATTERSEA.

**SPECIAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS.**

Agents: Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, New Oxford Street, W.; Mr. Edwd. Cleaver, 39 Great Portland Street; and Messrs. W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**FOR INVALIDS & PERSONS OF WEAK DIGESTION.**



**ESSENCE OF BEEF.**

**AND OTHER SPECIALITIES.**

**IN TINS & GLASS BOTTLES.**

Price List on application to the

**LONDON MANUFACTURING CO.,**

**59 to 61, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E.C.**

*By Appointment to H.R.H.***BIGG'S***the late Prince Consort.***SHEEP AND LAMB DIPPING COMPOSITION,***For Destruction of Ticks, Lice, &c., and Prevention of Fly.***HAS NOW BEEN USED WITH GREATEST SUCCESS FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.**

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

**LEICESTER HOUSE, GREAT DOVER STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.***In any Town where no Agent exists Chemists are requested to apply.*

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA AND UNITED STATES—

**EVANS, SONS & MASON, Limited, Montreal, Canada, and Rouse's Point, New York.**



# MALTED FOOD

Dr. MILNER FOTHERGILL writes in "HINTS ON DIET"—"While the Malted Food made by T. WALKER is probably *THE BEST*."

6d. Tins	...	3s. 6d. per doz. nett
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2s. 6d. Tins	...	17s. 0d. per doz. nett

These can be obtained direct, or through Patent Medicine Houses. Specify Walker's.

**LABELS** bear Full Directions, *without any name and address*, but with space for Slip Labels. If 1 gross of 6d. or 1s. size, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross 2s. 6d. size, be ordered, well-designed Labels will be printed at same quotations with Chemist's own Name and Address; or can be supplied direct without Labels, at 3d. per dozen less.

**T. WALKER**, Manufacturing Chemist, 44 CLOTH FAIR, LONDON, E.C.

FOR  
**INFANTS & INVALIDS.**

# IN BULK

40s. per cwt. nett.

This Food is prepared on modern Chemical and Physiological bases. **REQUIRES NO COOKING**, and is reliable in every sense.

## CONCENTRATED PATENT PEPTONISED MILK AND PEPTONISED MILK AND COCOA.

These two preparations are made with pure rich PRE-DIGESTED Country Milk, and, by mere dilution with hot water, afford a delicious restorative beverage the assimilation of which requires no digestive effort.

## SAVORY & MOORE, LONDON.

Tins, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable Everywhere.

Specially adapted for the Colonies and Hot Climates, being free from all HEATING and IRRITATING Properties.

## SCOTT'S MIDLOTHIAN OAT FLOUR

Is unequalled as the most Wholesome and Nutritious Food FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

SCOTT'S MIDLOTHIAN OAT FLOUR, made entirely from the finest quality of Midlothian Oats, is easily prepared, most satisfying, and INVALUABLE in promoting the GROWTH OF BONE, and a healthy regularity of system when given to INFANTS, as it can be used through an ordinary Feeding Bottle by Infants of a few weeks old. Guaranteed perfectly pure, being free from husk and vegetable fibre.

*Highly recommended and used by Eminent Physicians at Home and Abroad.*

Sole Makers—A. & R. SCOTT, Offices—(59 to 67 CROOKSTON ST., 86 ST. JAMES' STREET,) Kingston, Glasgow.

LONDON DEPOT AND OFFICE—14 FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

## LEUBE-ROSENTHAL'S IMPROVED MEAT SOLUTION.

Prepared by R. STUETZ, Chemist, Successor to Dr. MIRUS, Jena, Germany.

This carefully prepared Meat Solution contains the real stimulating and nourishing constituents of the best quality of beef, freed of fat and sinews. It is *exceedingly appetising, and easily digested even by the weakest stomach*. It can be taken either entire or diluted with water. It is totally devoid of that obnoxious, nauseous taste so common to most of the meat preparations. It will keep good in hermetically closed tins for any length of time.

Retail Price per Tin, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 2/-; Wholesale, per dozen, 17/- net.

Wholesale Depot: H. POTHS & CO., 4 Sugar Loaf Court, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.



## DR. KOCH'S MEAT PEPTONES.

A New really Nutritious and Agreeable Food for Invalids, as well as for all persons in good health.

A solution of the long-sought scientific problem. The nutritious constituents of fresh meat peptonised and retaining the albumen, forming a product of the highest alimentary order, not liable to decompose, agreeable to the taste, invigorating, and instantly assimilable, without requiring the process of digestion. Used with the best results in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, &c. Specially recommended for convalescents, and for sufferers from dyspepsia, poverty of blood, sudden faintness, &c. For further details, see THE LANCET of September 6th, 1884.

Sole Consignees—WIDENMANN, BROICHER & CO., 33 Lime St., London, E.C.



ESTABLISHED  
1812.**S. G. CLEMENTS & CO.**ESTABLISHED  
1812.Liquid Extract  
of Annatto.**DRUG AND  
OIL  
MERCHANTS.**

PRIME

RENNET.

**GRINDERS.  
SEED & DRUG  
IMPORTERS.**Butter  
Colouring  
in Oil.**THE NEWEST PRODUCTION FOR CHEESE-MAKING IS THE PRIME RENNET POWDER.**

Samples sufficient for practical test on application. Also Post samples of Liquid Extract of Rennet for producing the largest proportion of Curd; and of Vegetable Butter Colouring in Oil, perfectly innocuous, and imparting no flavour whatever to the butter. Very little required to give requisite tint.

**DRUG AND SPICE MILLS, LEWIN'S MEAD, BRISTOL.**

London Agents—BARCLAY &amp; CO., SANGER &amp; CO., and all Wholesale Druggists.

**SEVEN INJUNCTIONS** have been granted during the past few months.**CAUTION! "YORKSHIRE RELISH."**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in several actions instituted by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., of LEEDS, Injunctions have been recently granted by Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Judicature, restraining several persons from using several Counterfeits of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.'s Labels, and in particular against the use of the words "YORKSHIRE RELISH." The sole and exclusive right to the use of which words having been finally established by the above Firm, they will take immediate proceedings against parties manufacturing or offering for sale Sauce under the above title, not being of the manufacture of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

Information may be given to the undersigned,

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,

12 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

*Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society.*

## HARVEY'S SAUCE

**For FISH,  
STEAKS,  
GAME.  
&c.****CAUTION.**Each Bottle  
of this celebrated  
Sauce, prepared from  
the Original Recipe, bears  
the well-known Label, signed—*Elizabeth Lazenby*

This Label is protected by PERPETUAL INJUNCTION in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none can be GENUINE.

**Prepared only by E. LAZENBY & SON, LONDON.***And sold Retail by Grocers, Oilmen, Italian Warehousemen, &c., throughout the Kingdom.***SPECIAL NOTICE & CAUTION.****BRAND & CO.**

The Original Manufacturers of Essence of Beef (green label under wrapper), and other Specialities for Invalids, have

**NOT REMOVED**From their SOLE ADDRESS, No. 11  
LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAY-  
FAIR, W, and caution the trade to**BEWARE of IMITATIONS.**

**BRAND & CO'S**  
ESTD 1835  
**SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS**  
ESSENCES OF BEEF,  
MUTTON, YEAL & CHICKEN,  
BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,  
MEAT LOZENGES &c.  
SOLE ADDRESS  
No. 11,  
LITTLE STANHOPE  
STREET,  
MAYFAIR, W.



# F. DARTON & CO.,

MAKERS TO H.M.'S GOVERNMENT,

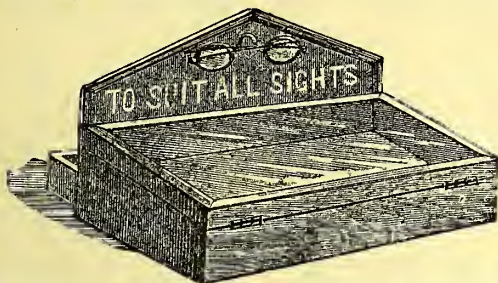
45 ST. JOHN STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD.

[Established  
1834.][Established  
1834.]

## Darton's Improved Imperishable Index Clinical Thermometers,

As noticed in the *Lancet*, *Chemist and Druggist*, &c., can be obtained only of the Inventors and Makers; cannot get out of order, and are therefore specially suited for Export.

For the convenience of Customers who have not yet started the Sale of Spectacles, we fit up Show Cases, containing an assortment of Spectacles, complete with Sight Tester and Instructions, as follows:—



Our £2 2s. SHOW CASE for the Counter, in Polished Mahogany, contains 4 dozen Spectacles, Sight Tester, and Instructions for suiting sight. Our £3 3s. CASE contains, in addition, 2 dozen Folders and 2 dozen Cases. Larger sized Cases, in Polished Mahogany or Ebonised, with an assortment of superior quality Spectacles, Folders, and Cases, £6 6s. and £10 10s. Ditto, with assortment of Best Pebble Spectacles and Folders, £21.

### CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,

Fahrenheit or Centigrade Scale. Contracted Stem, 4 or 6 in., in case, 3/6 each. If with Magnified Bore, 6/ each.

DARTON'S IMPROVED DITTO, IMPERISHABLE INDEX, 4 or 6 in., 4/ each.



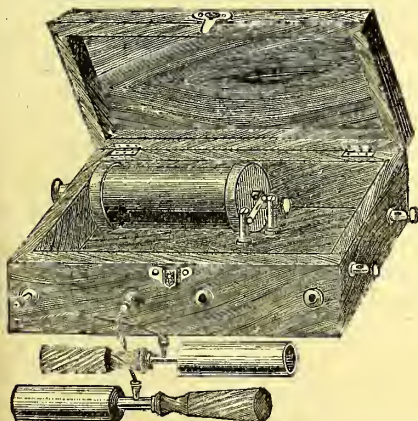
FIG. 1.

Ditto, Enlarged and Magnified Bore, with lens front, 7/ each.



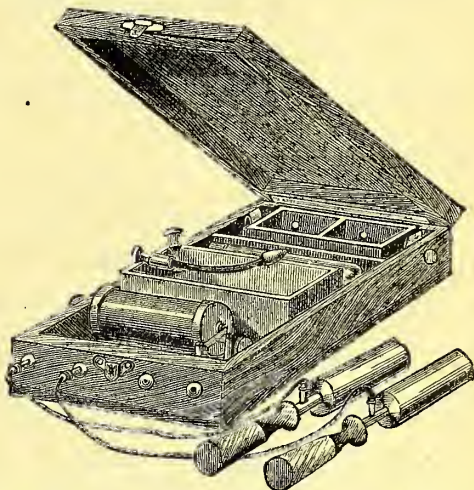
FIG. 2.

1 Bent and 1 Straight 6-in. Clinical Thermometer, in Morocco Snap Case, 10/6 the set. Kaw Certificates, 1/3 each extra.

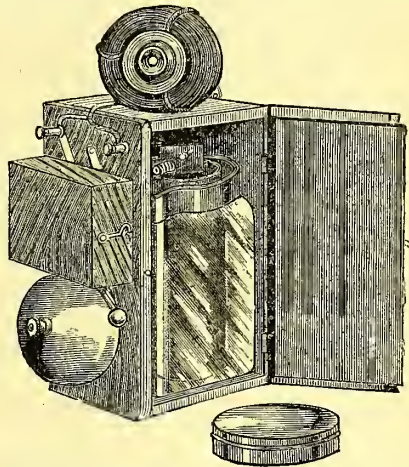


Medical Pocket Coil, in Mahogany Case, Primary and Secondary Currents, each 10/ and 12/6.

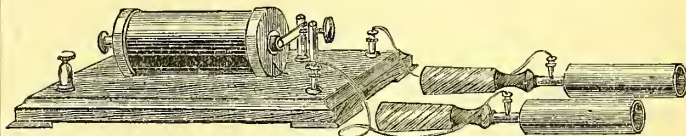
Bichromate Bottle Battery to work same, 3/6 each.



Large Size Pocket Coil and 2 Cell Battery and Medical Appliances, 20/.



Invalid's Bell Set, Cheap Form, Double Wire, Push Piece, Mahogany Case, Sal Ammoniac, &c., complete, 12/6.



Small Medical Coil, with handles, 5/6 and 8/6.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON  
APPLICATION.



## THE VERDICT.

---

“The Lancet” reports :—“Kepler’s is *the best known*, and in this country *the largest used Extract of Malt*. It is as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of cod-liver oil. It is one of our best remedies for atonic dyspepsia, and is undoubtedly useful in consumption and other wasting diseases.”

“The London Medical Record,” January, 1885, says :—“Kepler Extract of Malt is undoubtedly the best, the richest in diastase, and the most largely used. We have witnessed the process of manufacture, have tested it, and are satisfied that it is not only unsurpassed, but unequalled. It is the Extract of Malt which every physician now prescribes.”

“The Medical Times and Gazette” says :—“The Kepler Extract of Malt is deserving special commendation. It is, we venture to say, *by far the best we have seen*. *The one most widely known and most largely used in this country*.”

“The Medical Press and Circular” says :—“The Kepler Extract of Malt is very delicious to the taste, and has been found by analysis to be exceedingly rich in diastase, and consequently is a valuable digestive agent.

“The Kepler Malt, combined with cod-liver oil, is the most palatable and easily digested of any form we have yet seen for administering cod-liver oil.”

Professor Yandall, M.D., of Louisville, U.S.A., reports of it :—“The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, and has the finest flavour of any I have seen ; it is a very valuable preparation.”

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,  
Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.



# LA LECHE "PEPTONIZADA" O DIGESTIVA ES DULCE Y AGRADABLE AL PALADAR

Cuando se prepara conforme á las direcciones con

## EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (FAIRCHILD).

SU PREPARACION

**CUESTA MENOS DE 10 CÉNTIMOS DE PESETA CADA CUARTILLO.**

**Extractum Pancreatis (Fairchild)** es un *polvo seco*, que reúne en la forma mas activa y concentrada todos los enzimes del pancreas, á saber : TRIPSIN, AMILOPSIN, STEOPSIN, y el CUAJO FERMENTADO.

**Puede digerirse con él toda clase de alimentos :** con 5 grs. y un poco de sosa se puede peptonizar un cuartillo de leche en 30 minutos ; con 30 grs. un poco de sosa y 4 ozs. de carne de vaca se producirá en 3 horas un caldo concentrado muy nutritivo y delicioso al paladar.

**El polvo peptonizante (Fairchild)** en tubos de cristal ofrece el medio mas conveniente para la preparacion de "Leche peptonizada," atoles, jaleas, jiricayas ó crema confeccionada con huevos, "blanc-manges," etc., etc.

**Las direcciones** que acompañan el artículo son tan claras y simples que la *criada mas inexperta* puede hacer las preparaciones en muy poco tiempo.

**Las inyecciones nutritivas.** Puede prepararse y digerirse de antemano cualquier clase de alimento con el Extractum Pancreatis ; en esta forma lo absorberá facilmente el recto.

**Los Tabloides de Extractum Pancreatis** ofrecen la forma mas conveniente para la administracion interior directa. El gusto es agradable y se pueden llevar en el bolsillo. Se recetan estensamente durante las afecciones intestinales.

Los polvos digestivos "Peptonizantes" se preparan en la forma mas elegante y conveniente para peptonizar la leche, y son por lo tanto algo mas costosos que el simple Extractum Pancreatis ; en los casos pues en que un precio reducido es la primera consideracion, puede emplearse este último.

El Extractum Pancreatis se prepara en frascos de  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. y 1 oz.

Los polvos "Peptonizantes" se preparan en tubos, doce tubos en cada caja. Un tubo es suficiente para peptonizar un cuartillo de leche. El procedimiento requiere 30 minutos.

Los tabloides pancreáticos son de 3 grs. cada uno, y se venden en botellas de 25 y de 100 tabloides.

*Se remitirán gratis á los que los soliciten muestras, direcciones y folleto descriptivo.*

**BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., QUÍMICOS MANUFACTUREROS,  
SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LÓNDRES, E.C.**



# NEW NORMANDY HONEY.

SEASON 1885.

The new Honey has just arrived; it is fluid, and consequently in a suitable condition for potting. The quality and appearance are unusually delicate. The price is lower than in any previous year, namely:—

In 1, 2, 3, and 4 lb. terra-cotta Jars, made specially for us, and which are suitable for the table, 1s. per lb., jars included.  
In 50 kilo. original Casks, equal to 1 cwt., 90s. per cwt.

## New Herbs, Juices, Extracts, &c.

SEASON 1885.

The season has been very favourable for the growth of Medicinal Plants; there is consequently a considerable reduction in the prices, especially of Henbane Leaves and Extract. We only supply the *flowering tops* of the *Biennial plant*, and not the chopped-up leaves which are so liable to sophistication. *For particulars of prices see Monthly Price Current.*

**SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BIRMINGHAM.**

# DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

THE NEW BLACK INK, different from anything else ever produced.

Writing becomes a pleasure when this Ink is used. It has been adopted by the principal Banks, Public Offices, and Railway Companies throughout Ireland.

It writes almost instantly full black.

Does not corrode Steel Pens.

Dries rapidly on the Paper.

Is cleanly to use, and not liable to blot.

Flows easily from the Pen.

Blotting-paper may be applied at the moment of writing.

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Can be obtained, in London, through Messrs. BARCLAY and Sons, Farringdon Street; W. EDWARDS and SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. NEWBERRY and SON, Newgate Street; S. MAW, SON, and THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street; HAYDEN and Co., 10 Warwick Square, Paternoster Row; HOVENDEN and SONS, City Road; AYRTON and SAUNDERS, Duke Street, Liverpool; GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds; JNO. HEYWOOD, John Dalton Street, Manchester; JAMES HEMINGTON, 6 Moor Street Birmingham; HENRY HODDER, Broad Street, Bristol.

**BEWLEY & DRAPER, Limited, DUBLIN.**

See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.

# SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION,

OR PANCREATISED (PREDIGESTED) FAT,

*Largely Prescribed as an Article of Diet in all cases of CONSUMPTION, WASTING, LOSS OF APPETITE, STRENGTH, AND DIGESTIVE POWER.*

The special advantage of Pancreatic Emulsion is that it provides the NATURAL STABLE SOLID FATS OF FOOD, predigested by the action of the Pancreatic secretion, so that they can be taken without the least disturbance of the digestive functions. As it provides solid fat, it is well to make it alternate with a liquid fat, like Cod Liver Oil, even where the latter agrees; and in many cases where Cod Liver Oil disagrees it may be permanently substituted with the greatest advantage, or it may be taken with the Oil, the assimilation of which it actively promotes.

The Emulsion is of the consistence of Devonshire Cream, easily miscible with fluids, and quite unobjectionable in taste. It may be given in milk or water, and with the addition of a little wine or brandy if desired.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s.

## SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND ST., W.





COLONIAL BUILDINGS, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Published on the 15th of each Month.*

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance; commencing from any date.

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By our clubbing arrangements THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and THE DRUGGIST'S CIRCULAR, of New York, are supplied together for 14s. 6d. per annum through us, or \$3.50 per annum through the office of our New York contemporary.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to EDWARD HALSE, at the General Post Office.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

### POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINES AND PATENT MEDICINE STAMPS.

Mr. Warton: I beg leave to ask my hon. friend the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether the Government contemplate taking any steps with respect to poisonous patent medicines, and whether it would be possible to issue such a stamp to be affixed to patent medicines as would avoid the appearance of giving a Government guarantee of the goodness or harmlessness of such medicines?

Sir Henry Holland: In reply to the first part of the question, I have to state that her Majesty's Government do not intend to proceed with the Poisons Bill which was introduced in another place. In respect to the second part of the question, I have to state that the stamp will be altered so as to make it plain that there is no Government guarantee of the medicines. The stamp in future will bear the words, "This stamp implies no Government guarantee." Specimens were submitted to and approved by my predecessor, and the Inland Revenue department is now engaged in the preparation of the plates. It is expected that the new plates will be completed, and the present stock of old stamps exhausted, within two months from now, when they will be issued.

\*\*\*

WE are able to give some important details concerning the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia, which, it is believed, will be ready for sale in about a month.

Meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry have just been held in London. Dr. Perkin, the retiring president, gave an address on the coal-tar colours industry. Mr. E. K. Muspratt, of Liverpool, was elected president for the current year.

\*\*\*

The new by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society were agreed to at the adjourned special meeting of the Society on July 2. One of them was inserted after all the rest had been formally read three times by the Council, and did not pass through the prescribed course. It can hardly have been legally adopted.

\*\*\*

A chemist in the East of London has been summoned for having in his possession for use in trade certain unstamped dispensing weights. The weights were all accurate, but they were unstamped. We are glad to see that the Chemists' Trade Association took up the defence of the case, and that only a nominal fine was imposed. Chemists generally should take note of this case, though it is to be hoped that most inspectors will satisfy their sense of duty by giving a friendly caution in such a case as this, instead of making "a case."

\*\*\*

The Association have also prosecuted a grocer at Ellesmere for selling a packet of Cooper's sheep-dipping powder, which, it was alleged, contained arsenic, without fulfilling the requirements of the Pharmacy Act in respect to labelling the packet and entering the sale. A nominal fine was imposed.

\*\*\*

Last month the Society of Apothecaries recovered 20l. with costs from Mr. A. W. Tulby, described as an "accoucheur and dealer in patent medicines," of Brunswick Road, Poplar. Several witnesses were called to show that either they themselves or their children had been treated medically by the defendant for chronic asthma, measles, &c. He had sometimes called at their houses, and they paid for the medicines supplied. They admitted, in cross-examination, that the medicines had a beneficial effect, and that the defendant was popular in the district. For the defence it was endeavoured to be proved that the defendant did not compound or prescribe any medicines, and that he merely acted as assistant to a surgeon, in which capacity he was entitled to do what he had done. Mr. Lewis Glyn, for the plaintiffs, said a surgeon had no more right to act as an apothecary than an ordinary druggist.

\*\*\*

We may remind pharmacists who wish to attend the International Pharmaceutical Congress that they may obtain forms of application for membership from us. The fee payable to the Congress is 8s., which will entitle the member to travel on Belgian lines at half rates. Next month we will give particulars of the various routes. We may here state that the English companies decline to give any concession, though the Great Eastern Railway Company (via Harwich and Antwerp) are willing to consider proposals for conveying a party.

\*\*\*

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association is to be held at Cardiff, from July 28 to July 31, under the presidency of Dr. W. T. Edwards, of Cardiff. An exhibition of instruments, diagrams, medical works, foods, drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations will be held during the meeting in the public hall, Queen Square. Dr. Maurice G. Evans, of Cardiff, is secretary to the pharmaceutical section.



# CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S.

## QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of salts. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, designed to detect all the constituents of the mixture, and to show that no other substances are present. In reporting each student is to give a brief account of the work done, with a list of the metals and acid radicles detected, distinguishing those which may be regarded as accidental impurities.

Applications for a portion of the mixture should be sent in not later than the 20th inst. The samples will be forwarded on the 25th.

Students' reports will be received up to August 15.

## REPORTS.

The mixture sent to students in May consisted of:—

Carbonate —	Parts
Lead .. .. .	1
Copper .. .. .	1
Barium .. .. .	3
Calcium .. .. .	3
Potassium iodide .. .. .	1
Ammonium bromide .. .. .	1

The calculated composition of this mixture is as follows:—

Pb .. .. .	7.75
Cu .. .. .	5.14
Ba .. .. .	23.30
Ca .. .. .	12.00
K .. .. .	2.35
NH <sub>4</sub> .. .. .	1.83
Br .. .. .	8.17
I .. .. .	7.65
CO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	31.81
	100.00

In the above calculation it is assumed that the copper salt is the normal carbonate; it, of course, contained some hydrate. The only impurity of any importance present was a trace of copper sulphate.

Out of the twenty-four reports received we have the following failures to record:—Bromine, 22; ammonia, 11; calcium, 9; barium, 8; potassium, 7; lead, 5; copper, 3; iodine, 2. In many cases no attempt was made to detect bromine. A very simple test served to reveal the presence of this important element. To a few drops of the aqueous solution some starch paste was added, and then a dilute sulphuric acid solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of iodine was immediately shown by the blue coloration of the starch. Chlorine-water was then cautiously added until all the iodine had entered into combination with chlorine, this point being indicated by the disappearance of the blue colour. More chlorine-water was now added, when the liquid assumed a yellowish red tint, caused by the liberation of bromine. On adding a drop of chloroform, shaking, and allowing the chloroform to subside, it was found to be coloured a deep reddish yellow by the dissolved bromine. The examination for chlorine in the presence of iodine and bromine is not quite so simple a matter. Many methods for the separation of the halogens have been suggested. Some of these have the disadvantage of requiring reagents not readily procured, and they would, therefore, be unsuitable in the present case. The method that has just been described serves admirably for the detection of bromine. The following plan may be employed to detect chlorine:—The mixture of silver salts obtained by adding silver nitrate to the

solution, which may contain chlorine as well as bromine or iodine, is washed and treated with ammonia. Most of the silver iodide remains undissolved, but the chloride and bromide are dissolved. The ammonia solution is precipitated by adding nitric acid, and the precipitate after being washed is dried and fused with sodium carbonate. The fused mass is exhausted with water; this solution is then almost, but not quite, neutralised with sulphuric acid, and then evaporated to dryness. The dry residue is now mixed with potassium bichromate and introduced into a small retort or bulb tube; concentrated sulphuric acid is added, and a gentle heat applied. If chlorine is present it will make its appearance in the form of chlorochromic anhydride, a reddish brown gas, which readily condenses to a liquid of similar colour. This gas is most easily identified by its spectrum, which is very peculiar. It exhibits a perfectly regular series of well-defined absorption bands.

Before testing for nitric acid by means of ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid it was necessary to remove iodine by adding silver sulphate. The filtrate was then tested in the usual way.

In testing for ammonia the common practice is to use a solution of sodium or potassium hydrate, and frequently there is so much water present that the liquid must be boiled to liberate the ammonia. A sharper result is obtained by mixing the dry compound with dry calcium hydrate, and then moistening the mixture very slightly. If this experiment is performed in a watch-glass the test is made extremely delicate by covering the watch-glass with a glass plate, to which a scrap of slightly moistened turmeric paper adheres. A quantity of ammonia, too small to be detected by smell, will reveal its presence by turning the turmeric paper brown. If there is only a minute quantity of ammonia present it may not be detected until the watch-glass is gently warmed.

## PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to  
EMIL A. WERNER, 5 Church Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin.

The Second Prize has been awarded to  
W. W. TALBOT, 126 Strand, London, W.C.

## Marks Awarded for Analyses.

E. A. Werner (first prize) ..	90	KCl .. .. .	63
W. W. Talbot (second prize) ..	86	J. F. C. .. .. .	60
J. B. .. .. .	84	A. Newton .. .. .	58
"Nemo" .. .. .	84	"Experientia docet" ..	55
A. W. Morrell .. .. .	82	Lewis Ough .. .. .	55
C. B. Gibson .. .. .	80	H. André .. .. .	50
"Prospect" .. .. .	78	"Oswestry" .. .. .	50
"Nil desperandum" .. .. .	75	A. Latham .. .. .	45
"Catalysis" .. .. .	70	W. J. Wallace .. .. .	40
C. A. Shaw .. .. .	70	J. W. A. .. .. .	25
G. M. B. .. .. .	68	C. H. R. .. .. .	20
R. P. .. .. .	65	H. A. .. .. .	10

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Prizes.*—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

\* \* \* All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

*E. A. Werner.*—The detection of bromine scored greatly in your favour.

*J. B.*—The result of your analysis of the insoluble portion is remarkable, as you found chlorine and the sulphuric radicle, and you failed to detect any metal.

*Nemo.*—A much more exhaustive examination for the acids was necessary.



*Nil Desperandum.*—It is evident that you did not succeed in thoroughly separating copper by means of sulphuretted hydrogen, hence the pale green colour of the solution in which you thought you detected manganese.

*Catalysis.*—Arsenious anhydride is by no means singular in its tendency to float on water: many other substances behave in a similar manner towards liquids in which they are insoluble, or but slightly soluble.

*C. A. Shaw.*—A more exhaustive examination in the dry way is desirable. It is a great advantage to have a general idea of the character of the mixture before entering upon the examination in the wet way.

*G. B. M.*—This was a difficult exercise for a beginner. You must not be discouraged. Platinic chloride is a valuable reagent for the detection of potassium. You can easily prepare it in small quantity by dissolving a scrap of platinum wire in nitro-hydrochloric acid, and evaporating to dryness on the water-bath.

*R. P.*—Lead was easily detected in the preliminary examination by fusion with sodium carbonate on charcoal. Lead chloride separated from the warm hydrochloric solution on cooling. The metal barium was an important constituent in this case, as it constituted nearly a quarter of the mixture.

*KCl.*—You observed the green colour of the mixture, but the constituents you detected would not account for this colour.

*J. F. C.*—Your method of analysis does not prove that the substances detected were the only constituents of the mixture. Remember that it is quite as important to show that one metal is absent as it is to prove that another is present.

*A. Newton.*—About one-fifth of the mixture dissolved in water, and the remainder was almost entirely dissolved by warm dilute hydrochloric acid.

*Oswestry.*—Your chief error arose from failing to observe the residue left on evaporating the aqueous solution.

*W. J. Wallace.*—It was a mistake to treat the portion insoluble in water with sulphuric acid, dilute hydrochloric acid was the proper solvent to employ.

*J. W. A.*—You gave too little attention to the acid radicles. In this case they constituted 47 per cent. of the mixture.

*C. H. R.*—The detection of one member of any group seems to satisfy you. Before sending in your next report we recommend you to take a complete list of all the ordinary metals and acid radicles, and see that you have in some way accounted for every one of them.

*H. A.*—You will find the platinum-foil on which you fused a portion of the mixture with sodium carbonate has been injured by being alloyed with the lead. You should have fused it on charcoal. You want some practice with mixtures of your own preparation.

## Pharmacalia.

### PILL-EXCIPIENTS.

A WELL-KNOWN pharmacist has kindly forwarded his formula for a general pill-excipient. He takes sp. vini rect. and water, and slightly warms the mixture. Enough honey is then stirred in to make a rather thin syrup. There are many pill-masses that this will bring to an easily pliable condition. This in his hands was found to answer better generally than honey and water. It may be observed that the mel liquidum is a poor preparation unless made strictly according to directions. The honey and water in the proportion of 2 : 1 must be raised to the boiling-point and skimmed. On the large scale it is invaluable when used for pills in which rhubarb is an essential ingredient.

Mr. J. F. Brown, of Dover, makes an excellent suggestion with regard to glucose syrup. This was strongly recommended by M. Lascheid, and answered remarkably well with heavy chemical powders. So far it was a distinct addition to dispensing aids. But, as every dispenser soon discovers, this excipient is sufficiently sticky to prove disagreeable in use.

Mr. J. F. Brown gives this formula :—

	Parts						
Glucose syrup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

All by weight. For pepsin he prefers this diluted glucose used in the proportion of one-half the weight to any other excipient, and it seems also adapted for compounds of aloes

and iron. The absence of colour is a consideration where a white pill-mass is desirable.

The soluble cream of tartar is capable in experienced hands of being a most efficient pill-excipient. It is specially useful in combining chemical powders which have in themselves little power of cohesion. To this there is an exception in the case of substances which contain much water of crystallisation, as—

Ferri sulphas	..	..	..	..	FeSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O
Sodæ carbonas	..	..	..	..	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , 10H <sub>2</sub> O
Sodæ phosphas	..	..	..	..	Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> , 12H <sub>2</sub> O

The cream of tartar in a soluble condition sets free the water, and the result is unfortunate. In such cases there are two methods to be employed: (1) Desiccation, or (2) coating the substance with glycerine, with subsequent use of powdered tragacanth.

\* \*

### COMBINATION PHOTOGRAPHS.

Those who pay attention to periodical literature will have noticed the curious experiments which have been made at Washington with what are called "combination photographs." A number of mathematicians, geologists, and other scientists have their separate portraits united by an ingenious process into one negative, and the result is certainly pleasing, and, perhaps, to some extent instructive. How far a scientific theory may be based on these experiments it would be difficult to say. It is, however, beyond question that the representative type thus presented is an argument in favour of the effect of cultivated intelligence on the outward form. Perhaps a multiplication of the series might lead the subject out of the region of the fanciful, and give some reliable results. No one can take up a high-class illustrated book of travels without recognising at a glance the deteriorating influence of want of thought and cultivation; we can stay at home and see a familiar and striking instance in the contrasted photographs given by Dr. Barnardo of vagrants rescued from the streets, and the same individuals after careful training. We should much like to see an opposite mode of treatment, and try the effect of a combined photograph of a provincial British jury, or an assorted row of agricultural labourers. Would they come out as stupid as rumour says they are? or would they appear as a dignified embodiment of human intellect? The suggestion, if carried out, would be a step towards ascertaining the value of the process.

\* \*

### AN ASIAN PLANT.

A plant, said to be called the "cup of life" by Turkomans, has received a passing notice from the *Times* correspondent of the Afghan Frontier Commission. He describes coming upon acres of what is popularly named "kalkelli," the plant having most lovely cups formed by the base of the leaves at two or three places round the stem.

These cups allow the stalk to pass through them, but close round in many shapes, and, according to the ripeness of the plant, take many colours, from the most delicate green to orange; while from one end of the rim of the cup springs a graceful dentellated spray of leafage. These cups catch and retain rain or dew, and must be a grateful sight to a weary traveller.

\* \*

### SCIENTIFIC GAIETIES.

The London season has offered its full share of gaiety to the scientific world. Men devoted to abstract studies seem keenly alive to social festivities. On the whole, two places must bear the palm as being best adapted to a conversazione—the South Kensington Museum and the grounds and



buildings of the Inventions Exhibition. In both of these there are not only endless sources of entertainment, but, what is equally desirable, there is ample room.

Our own Society, we need hardly mention, met at the first-named resort, while the Society of Arts gave its annual splendid reception at the latter. The liberality which distinguishes the proceedings of this body deserves to be put on record, and the beauty of the night enabled the executive to carry out their hospitable intent. Those who are accustomed to similar displays must acknowledge that previous efforts had been exceeded. Lights and ladies, flowers and fountains, music and, apparently, inexhaustible refreshments, were a sufficient excuse for neglecting inventions, however cunningly devised. Two evenings previously, on July 1, the Royal Botanic Society were favoured with an equally lovely night for their annual evening fête, and never was this now fashionable event more brilliant or enjoyable. Sir John Lubbock welcomed his fellow-comrades of the Linnean Society in "their own house." The College of Surgeons did the same at Lincoln's Inn Fields, the result being an inextricable block. Vainly did late-coming visitors try to mount the staircase and gain an entrance into the Gallery of Anatomy; as vainly did the earlier arrivals try to descend to the lower regions and the hall. The struggle for hats and coats was amusing after the fight was over. The surgeon's soirée was remarkable for the unwearied personal attention of the president, Mr. Cooper Forster, who throughout the evening never relinquished his post at the main entrance, but stood there to the last, receiving or conversing with his guests. To close this brief record, the doors of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours were thrown open to Fellows and friends of the representative chemical associations on Wednesday, July 8. The respective Presidents of the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, and the Society of Chemical Industry did the honours of reception.

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#### DR. REDWOOD, EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PHARMACY.

At the July meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, Professor Redwood was appointed Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Mr. Wyndham R. Dunstan succeeds to the active duties of the chair, being appointed Professor of Chemistry.

No one connected with British Pharmacy need be reminded that Dr. Redwood began to teach practical pharmacy in 1842, and has for over forty years been one of its most prominent expositors. When George Fownes was compelled to relinquish his duties, owing to ill-health, chemistry was incorporated in the course. Since that date the whole of the organisation of pharmacy has been changed, and compulsory examinations have replaced the voluntary system. We have better general protection of pharmaceutical interests, but we have not better men.

Passing over the political aspect of affairs, which are familiar as household words to every reader, we may lead back for a moment the younger race of pharmacists to the days of small beginnings, when Jacob Bell saw the necessity of having a corporate society which could assert its rights and have a recognised existence. Pharmacists at that period were a scattered race, with no union, and therefore with no power. Each man, with more or less intelligence, lived on a little island of his own; and while the commonest trades had their guilds and confraternities, pharmacy was content to struggle on in separate individuality. When Mr. Hawes, with his Poison Bill, wished to snuff out pharmacy, he found nothing definite to snuff. On the other hand, it was but too evident that there was no constituted body to defend. This

was pointed out by a few men who held no conspicuous position themselves, but who were wise in their generation. Having succeeded in arousing united action, they retired from the management of affairs, leaving it to more distinguished persons to complete the work. This forms one of the strangest episodes in the history of the rise of a Society. Then it was that Mr. Bell took those energetic measures, the results of which are now before the world. He associated himself with a few like Thomas Morson, John Savory, Henry Deane, Daniel Bell Hanbury, and others, and thus a commencement was made for the establishment and continuance of pharmacy in Great Britain.

No sooner was this effected than it was obvious that something more must be attempted. A mere trades-union, however desirable under certain circumstances, would in this instance have dropped to pieces had it ventured to stand alone. Other interests were at stake, for pharmacy was something more than an ordinary trade, and could neither advance commercially nor claim respect for its followers from the world outside, without educational qualifications. Then Jacob Bell looked round for men competent to give that instruction which was so sorely needed, and set himself in earnest to found a school. The movement was popular in the extreme. Novelty, perhaps, had a distinct attraction; but whatever theory may be adopted, never has there been witnessed greater enthusiasm than when the first set of lectures commenced in Bloomsbury Square.

Their popularity was subject to sudden vicissitudes, and the newly inaugurated system was not exempt from ebb and flow. Throughout, our Professor Emeritus was constant at his post, whether he had to address a crowded audience or speak to almost empty benches. Whether the laboratory which he designed was filled to overflowing, or whether the students slackened in their zeal, Professor Redwood calmly pursued the even tenour of his way.

One great source of anxiety for years was the management of the evening meetings. There were by no means so many speakers, seeing that pharmaceutical education was in its infancy. It would be a faulty record of the past that did not allude to the part Professor Redwood took in these proceedings. He had literally, and for obvious reasons, the lion's share. Engaged in practical work all day, he knew more of his own department than the rest, and had far more varied experience.

A remonstrance was once made that one person should so constantly appear, and when on the next occasion the Professor chose to remain silent, it is historical that the meeting would have collapsed had he not reconsidered his determination. That cannot happen now, for our young men are infinitely more advanced than they were in times gone by, and, to their honour be it spoken, they have redeemed the promise of their better training.

Now and then the Society has a chance of seeing what our Professor Emeritus has been. Not very long ago he grew hot about cinchona, and brought back memories of former years. Of his public literary work we are content to say little, for we could add nothing in the light of information. That he has been one of the chief authorities consulted in framing a British Pharmacopœia is well known; and he has been the constant exponent of the various applications of science to industrial enterprise. As an expositor he is at his best, and his most successful lectures have related to popular, because useful, discoveries. Time, which affects most things human, has not altered the actual spot in which he elects to work, for his private laboratory is still the basement of the Society's rooms. Nor have years altered his assiduity, nor diminished his powers of conducting original research.



## The Pharmaceutical Council.

At the meeting on July 1 all the members were present, Mr. Michael Carteighe, president, in the chair. The name of John Barclay, 14 Guthrie Street, Edinburgh, was restored to the register.

A list of local secretaries recommended by the Library, &c., Committee was approved by the Council.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION CENTRES.

A table was submitted showing the number of candidates at the various centres from January, 1882, to April, 1885 (fourteen examinations). This showed the following results:—*England and Wales*.—Birmingham, 226; Brighton, 52; Bristol, 123; Cambridge, 63; Canterbury, 46; Cardiff, 124; Carlisle, 95; Carmarthen, 163; Carnarvon, 92; Cheltenham, 28; Darlington, 71; Exeter, 138; Hull, 93; Lancaster, 78; Leeds, 256; Lincoln, 101; Liverpool, 180; London, 626; Manchester, 349; Newcastle, 119; Northampton, 57; Norwich, 93; Nottingham, 140; Oxford, 23; Peterborough, 72; Sheffield, 86; Shrewsbury, 71; Southampton, 108; Truro, 57; Worcester, 48; York, 98. *Scotland*.—Aberdeen, 158; Dundee, 101; Edinburgh, 298; Glasgow, 187; Inverness, 41. Douglas, Isle of Man, 15; Guernsey, 17; Jersey, 9.

It was resolved to reappoint the same centres and to offer the superintendencies to the local secretaries, except in London and Edinburgh.

### SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Gibson and Gilmour were appointed examiners for the Council prizes; Messrs. Bowen and Ince, for the Jacob Bell scholarships; Professor Bentley and Mr. Corder, for the Peter Squire prize.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

One grant of 20%, three of 10%, and one of 5% were voted.

### EVENING MEETINGS.

Among the recommendations of the Library and Museum Committee was one that the evening meetings of the next session should be held on the *second* Wednesdays of November, December, February, March, and April. It was stated that this change (from the first Wednesdays) was suggested because under the present arrangements so much work is thrown on the officers of the Society. The recommendation was adopted.

### THE PROFESSORS.—A NEW PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

On the recommendation of the same Committee Professor Redwood was appointed Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Professor Bentley was reappointed Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, Professor Atfield was reappointed Professor of Practical Chemistry, and Mr. Wyndham R. Dunstan was appointed Professor of Chemistry.

### INFRINGEMENTS OF THE PHARMACY ACT.

The solicitor had reported to the General Purposes Committee as to the progress of cases in hand. Against F. Vorley, Rushden, Higham Ferrers, a judgment for a penalty of 5*l.* and costs on the higher scale had been obtained. Butcher, Rushden, Higham Ferrers, had confessed judgment prior to the hearing, and an order for payment of the penalty had been made. S. Richardson, Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees, had paid a penalty of 5*l.* Proceedings were ordered in several other cases of alleged infringement.

### SYSTEMATIC PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

The PRESIDENT then moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

That steps be taken for promoting systematic research in pharmacy, and that the Library, Museum, Laboratory, and House Committee be instructed to consider and report on the means by which the object can be best carried out.

In advocating this motion, the President said his object was that the Society should undertake such work as could not and would not be done by individual professors or students on their own account. As possible subjects of research, he said, the effect of different solvents on the commonest drugs had been very little investigated. Again, the best way of dealing pharmaceutically with a new remedy was an important question. One remedy would appear to-day, and another to-morrow, and its use might last for ten or twenty years according to circumstances, and during that time there would probably be in demand a number of pharmaceutical preparations for which there was no definite standard, and it seemed to him there would be great fitness and utility in that Society, which aimed at assisting pharmacy in its widest sense, having a committee of investigators engaged in such work. The annual result of such work might be published, and would form a standard. The moment a new Pharmacopœia appeared it should be the duty of a permanent committee to consider it, and see how far its processes answered, what was intended, how far they could be improved, and how far in some cases they could be eradicated. An announcement had been made that the British Pharmacopœia would appear about the end of the present year, and not before. It seemed to him that, quite apart from the political aspect of the question, and the desirability of pharmacists having a voice in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia, it was desirable that they should begin with the issue of the new Pharmacopœia to do what their resources admitted. They might be content the first year with organising a system of efficient workers at a comparatively small expense, directed by a competent person filled with sufficient enthusiasm for the work. If such a project could be carried out with spirit, the Pharmaceutical Society might in the future be referred to on all matters connected with the analysis and impurities of drugs. The general result of such work as he proposed would be that drugs and preparations for the cure of disease would probably be materially reduced in number, whilst the potency, applicability, and value of those remaining would be proportionately increased. In the case of new preparations, their value would be discovered, and thus the compilers of the National Pharmacopœia would have an amount of material placed at their command which they could not afford to neglect. This sort of work involved chemical work as well as pharmaceutical, and he thought probably some of the old pupils would be glad for a year or six months to associate themselves with a competent director of the research laboratory, and to engage in such investigations for the sake of improving their own education.

Mr. SYMES said he should be prepared to second the motion if it were understood that the proposal extended to education. The announcement on the Agenda gave him great satisfaction, but he should have liked the motion to read somewhat in this way: "That the Committee be instructed to consider and report on the best means of promoting a more complete system of pharmaceutical education, and of pharmaceutical research." If anything like pharmaceutical education were included in the scheme he should give it his hearty support.

The PRESIDENT said the word "education" was a very wide one.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought it would be better not to mix up the two ideas, which were quite distinct.

The PRESIDENT said he saw no objection to the word "education" being inserted, but he should like Mr. Symes to state more distinctly what he desired. There were many ways of looking at this subject, and he did not want to commit the Council to anything definite, but rather that the Committee should consider the subject in its widest bearings. The educational aspect of the question was one which might fairly be considered with the others.

Mr. SYMES would like the scheme to comprise also the promotion of pharmaceutical education as well as pharmaceutical research. His experience was that young men were woefully deficient in their acquaintance with practical pharmacy, even after they had passed their examinations, because they had no opportunities of acquiring such knowledge.

Mr. SCHACHT said the words of the motion "That steps be taken for promoting systematic research," was rather begging the question. He advised that the Committee should be instructed to consider and report as to any possible means



whereby the Society could promote such research. He thought it would be a mistake for them to pledge themselves to promote research without knowing what they were going to investigate.

Mr. HAMPSON also argued that this was a vast and complicated scheme, and claimed that a scheme should be framed to carry out the object and submitted to the Council before committing themselves to anything. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the President's motion. He said the advancement of chemistry and pharmacy was the first object of the charter, but this was their first attempt to carry it out. There would, no doubt, be practical difficulties in the way, but this resolution would commit the Council to no plan, but simply to the principle.

Mr. SYMES moved an amendment intended to combine pharmaceutical education with the scheme. This was seconded by Mr. SAVAGE.

Mr. SCHACHT said this was something quite different, and might be the subject of a new motion.

The PRESIDENT was willing to accept Mr. Schacht's modification of his motion.

Mr. SQUIRE said the work Mr. Symes advocated ought to be carried out in the laboratory upstairs. Some more discussion followed, but ultimately Mr. Symes withdrew his amendment, and the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—

That the Library, Museum, and Laboratory Committee be instructed to consider and report by what means, if any, systematic research in pharmacy can be promoted by the Society, and report to the Council.

#### THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to this Congress at Brussels:—The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Messrs. Bottle, Butt, Greenish, Richardson, Symes, the Editor, Sub-Editor, and the Secretary.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on the 1st inst. The President, Mr. J. E. BRUNKER, M.A., in the chair.

A letter was read, reporting a case of alleged illegal compounding in Londonderry. The Registrar was directed to communicate with the writer on the subject, and authorise the taking of proceedings in the name of the Society.

A letter dated June 15 was received from Sir William Kaye, Q.C., Clerk of the Privy Council, in reply to one from the Registrar of June 8, written by direction of the Council, inquiring under what conditions as to emoluments and duties a visitor at the Society's examinations could be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under the powers vested in His Excellency by the 21st section of the Pharmacy Act. Sir W. Kaye's letter stated that it appeared, from a communication received from the English Privy Council, that the officers appointed to be present during the progress of examinations under the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain were paid a fee of five guineas for each examination that they attended.

On the motion of Mr. ALLEN, seconded by Mr. DORAN, the Registrar was directed to write again to Sir W. Kaye, asking whether the appointment of such an officer would be attended with any expense to the Society.

Mr. Thomas R. Connolly, Kingstown, and Mr. Andrew McIlwaine, Newry, were admitted members of the Society.

Some other business having been disposed of the Council adjourned.

TRANSPARENT CEMENT FOR PORCELAIN.—Non-vulcanised indiarubber, 100 parts, dissolved in 85 parts of chloroform, and 20 parts of mastic added to the solution.—*J. de Ph. d'Als. et Lorr.*

### THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND ITS BY-LAWS.

THE adjourned special general meeting of the Society, to consider the by-laws proposed by the Council, was held on July 2. The President, Mr. Carteighe, was in the chair, and the attendance numbered between seventy and eighty. There was a small but very earnest contingent from Scotland, who came to protest against the suggested interference with their ancient rights and honours. The Scotch representatives were Messrs. Baildon and Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, Mr. Watt, of Haddington, and Mr. Storrar, of Kirkcaldy. These, with Messrs. Borland and Young, on the Council, all made speeches of considerable length, some indulging more than once, until the hungry meeting began to realise the truth of the national motto which Mr. Mackenzie quoted, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Discussion was first resumed on Mr. Martindale's amendment to the original motion, which proposed to return the by-laws to the Council for further consideration. Mr. Atkins (Vice-President) argued against Mr. Martindale's views, and also aimed to smooth the ruffled feelings of the northern section. He, like all the other speakers, maintained the deep mystery which surrounds this wonderful "Scotch difficulty," alluding to it as a problem which he hoped might be solved, "if gentlemen north and south of the Tweed would only bring a calm front and impartial judgment to bear upon the matter," and if time, consideration, patience, and a spirit of mutual conciliation were adopted.

Mr. Baildon pleaded for longer time, and Mr. Shenstone supported the curriculum. Mr. Hampson said he believed the Council were trying to do an illegal act, overstepping their legal powers, and for that reason he would vote for the amendment. Mr. Symes a little later supported the by-laws, and expressed his astonishment at the position Mr. Hampson had taken. Mr. Hampson was astonished that Mr. Symes was astonished, and it appeared that his inconvenient views were supported by Mr. Williams, Mr. Greenish, and Mr. Borland. Mr. Storrar meanwhile added his plea for delay, he, like Mr. Baildon, avoiding as too solemn a subject any clear exposition of the tremendous "Scotch difficulty," which it was supposed they had come to talk about.

Mr. Giles undertook to make everything clear, and was probably astonished to find that the debate continued after he had summed up. Mr. Spink wanted the solicitor to explain the legal position, but this was refused by the President. Mr. Martindale tried to get in a reply, but in this he was disappointed, as he was ruled out of order. After some words from the President, a vote was taken by show of hands, the amendment being rejected by forty-five votes to seventeen.

Mr. Sandford then intervened, and elicited first that the new by-law introduced for the purpose of empowering the Council to appoint on committees persons outside their own body had not been read at the Council three times, as is required by the constitution of the Society. The President said it had been read as an amendment as the by-laws went along, and he maintained that their action was legal, and said they had been so advised. Mr. Sandford then tried to move the rejection of this by-law as an amendment, but this was ruled not to be an amendment. The President, in this supported by the solicitor, said the meeting could veto the whole if they liked, but they could not accept some and reject the rest.

Mr. Sandford then wished to move as an amendment that the by-laws be rejected. This, being an obvious negative to the motion, was clearly not an amendment, but a great deal of discussion was necessary before Mr. Sandford could be persuaded to speak against the motion instead of moving an amendment. He did, however, so speak ultimately, and made a vigorous appeal to the meeting to reject the by-laws because of this one, which he regarded as likely to occasion bad feeling and disunion between the Council and the North British Branch.

Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Watt presented the Scotch case, still with some vagueness; Mr. Urwick opposed the by-laws on the ground that he objected to the Council having power to appoint outsiders on committees; Mr. Martindale worked in at this point his reply on the amendment he had proposed; and then Mr. Young, "in a very few words," related the



history of the North British Branch. The "very few words" developed into a moderate sized lecture, and the audience grew impatient. Mr. Young's object seemed to be to show that the Scotch business was not carried on in a legal manner, and to urge that it was necessary to give power to the Council to appoint a committee. The argument was quite pertinent to the motion, but even Mr. Young failed to show in any respect why it was necessary to change the name of North British Branch to that of Executive Committee, or to degrade the President to a chairman. It is these proposals, as we understand, that constitute the Scotch problem, and which nobody will explain to us.

Mr. Schacht, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Baildon made speeches after this, but the meeting was thoroughly tired, no less than four hours having been occupied in this somewhat aimless discussion. The President, rightly appreciating the general weariness, hurried the vote, which resulted in forty-one votes to eleven in favour of the by-laws. Messrs. Baildon, Mackenzie, Storrar, and Watt requested that their protest against the resolution might be entered somewhere, and Mr. Lescher moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was supposed to be carried.

## Provincial Reports.

### BIRMINGHAM.

*Notes written for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.*

THIRTY YEARS in business and then an "honourable bankruptcy" has been the lot of an old-established chemist residing in the suburbs of Birmingham. The unanimity displayed at the first private meeting of creditors, the reasonable amount offered and accepted, and the sympathy expressed for the debtor, showed the esteem and respect in which the unfortunate chemist was held by his creditors. Where are we going? Whither are we drifting? are questions which are being seriously asked by not a few amongst us, especially the elder ones.

In the "Monthly Notes" in your issue of February last notice was taken of a chemist who had added dentistry to his business as an "auxiliary trade." The same chemist informs us that during the past six months the large number of 430 tooth extractions have passed through his hands. And still they come!

Rumour is current that a large company are about "running" another "store" in this town, in opposition to "Lewis" and the smaller "fry."

Mr. Tozer, Superintendent of the Birmingham Fire Brigade, has supplied to Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay one of his patent fire-escapes. This fire-escape is an improvement on the old-fashioned canvas "shoot," and by means of which a descent of 60 feet or more to *terra firma* can be made with ease, even by ladies, many of whom are employed in various ways at their factory.

We learn that Mr. C. G. F. Thonger, who was lately mentioned in this column as having distinguished himself at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, is the nephew, not the son, of Mr. G. Thonger, chemist, of Harborne.

To give some idea of the premises being built here for a future opponent to the drug trade, the following remarks may be quoted:—"Lawsuits have been threatened against the Corporation in connection with the lofty and palatial buildings in course of erection for Messrs. Lewis & Co., in Corporation Street, at the end of Bull Street. This grand structure towers above the surrounding buildings, being six storeys in height, and surmounted by a handsome observatory and immense stone griffins. Certain of the shopkeepers in Bull Street, however, complain that the building obstructs the light, and have made formal complaints to the officials of the Corporation. The latter point out that the shopkeepers have no ground for complaint, inasmuch as the Corporation have opened up a wide street, where no thoroughfare previously existed, and that they have really let in more light instead of darkening the prospect."

By many chemists the familiar face of Mr. Thomas W. Holdsworth, wholesale druggist, of this town will be missed. Mr. Holdsworth formerly conducted a retail business in New Street, which was disposed of to Mr. R. Walker (now of 95 Smallbrook Street); he then commenced as a wholesale druggist in the Upper Priory, and from there removed to Steel House Lane. After twenty years in the wholesale trade, he has relinquished that business to Messrs. Crooke & Taylor. The former is a pharmaceutical chemist, late of 270 Moseley Road, and the latter has been traveller for Mr. Holdsworth for some years. Mr. Holdsworth has given much time and service to the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association, &c. His retirement into private life will be a well-earned rest.

Mr. Welch, chemist, of 454 Moseley Road, has given up business and left the town.

Mr. F. W. Hooker has purchased the business of Mr. J. A. Davis (formerly A. L. Smith's), 86 Anderton Road, Sparkbrook.

Mr. T. Weaver, 53 Edward Street, Birmingham, has opened a branch establishment on the Parade in the royal town of Sutton Coldfield.

Mr. R. Bayley (late assistant in the wholesale department of Southall Brothers & Barclay) has purchased the business carried on by Mr. John Walton at 330 Victoria Road, Aston.

On Thursday, June 11, the goodwill, possession, &c., of the business lately carried on by Thomas Gilman, 78 Lichfield Road, were put up for sale by Messrs. Edwards, Son & Bigwood; and, although a large commanding shop and commodious premises, of which a lease of twenty-one years would be granted, commencing at a rent of 100*l.* and increasing to 120*l.*, as at many an auction of late, not a bid was obtained.

On June 26, after a long, lingering illness, in her 37th year, died Marianne, the beloved wife of Mr. George E. Perry, pharmaceutical chemist, Hagley Road.

**CLEARING OFF AN OLD SCORE.**—On June 24, before Mr. Kynnersley (stipendiary), James Miller, 62, no fixed abode, was charged with wilfully damaging a large plate-glass window, value 11*l.*, the property of Mr. Gibson, pharmaceutical chemist, Gooch Street. Prisoner went into prosecutor's shop and asked for some money. This, however, Mr. Gibson refused, and the prisoner left the shop immediately, and, picking up a large stone, threw it through Mr. Gibson's shop-window, completely smashing it. Mr. Cheatland stated that, on seeing the prisoner throw the stone, he asked him why he did it, when he replied, "Because he will not pay me the penny which he has owed me for the last thirty years." Prisoner: Yes; it is quite true. He (the prosecutor) has owed me a penny for thirty years, and I went to ask him for it and he refused to give it to me. Mr. Kynnersley sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment, and remarked that that was not half enough, and he was sorry he was unable to pass a heavier sentence. Prisoner: Thank you, sir.

On June 22, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Cole, George Fleet, oil and colour merchant, 215 New John Street, West (who had been adjudicated a bankrupt on June 9 previous), was examined by the Official Receiver (Mr. L. J. Sharp); debts, 320*l.*; assets, 38*l.* The bankrupt said he commenced business in 1870, and this was the third bankruptcy petition he had filed. He first paid a composition of 6*s.* in the pound, and under the second, which was filed in 1883, he paid 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. In reply to further questions, the bankrupt admitted that half of his present liabilities were incurred since December last. He had had a distraint for rent for April last, amounting to 16*l.* 10*s.*, and had purchased a considerable quantity of goods since, which he had not paid for. He had kept no books, and was unable to account for more than about half the amount of the deficiency. The Official Receiver asked that the examination might be adjourned *sine die*.

A first meeting of the creditors of Henry Whittles, chemist and druggist, of 316 Wheeler Street, Lozells, Birmingham, was held on June 30, at the office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy (Mr. Luke J. Sharp), the Official Receiver presiding. The statement of affairs showed liabilities, 813*l.*; and assets estimated to realise 526*l.* The Official Receiver's report showed that the debtor had been in business about



thirty years, having commenced in a shop in Broad Street. When he entered on business he had a capital of 435*l.*, and subsequently acquired 200*l.* under the will of his father, and 300*l.* from the disposal of some property belonging to him. His health being affected, he purchased the business at Lozells, and for some time carried on the two businesses, but both suffered from his absence, caused by illness. In his absence the business at Lozells was carried on by his eldest son, who commenced the manufacture of lubricating oils and materials for preventing rust. Both these experiments failed, and much of the debtor's present liabilities was incurred in connection with them. After consultation among the creditors present and the representatives of the debtor—the state of the debtor's health not permitting his being present—it was agreed to accept a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, payable in three equal instalments, at one, four, and nine months' date, and secured. At the public examination on July 9, it was stated that the creditors had accepted the offer of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. One of the largest creditors who was present said that he considered the debtor's position due to misfortune. Mr. Sharp said that other creditors were of a similar opinion. The Registrar expressed his sympathy with the debtor, and concluded the examination.

The adjourned examination of Thomas Gilman, druggist and drysalter, Lichfield Road and Gosta Green, has been further adjourned till July 13.

At Smethwick, on July 6, a married woman, named Eliza Jane Viney, drank a large quantity of carbolic acid, and died in great agony about two hours afterwards. She leaves a husband and nine children. At the inquest the jury found that she committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

**PROPOSED EXCURSION.**—At a meeting of the Council of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association on June 19, the President (Mr. Thomas Barclay) in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted, "That an excursion be held sometime in August, and that the officers of the Association, together with Messrs. Ellis, Ground, Crooke, and Taylor, form a sub-committee for carrying out the necessary arrangements." We understand that Stratford-on-Avon is talked of for the excursion, and that a "single and married" cricket-match is being arranged. We are informed that the Birmingham chemists would be very glad if the chemists of neighbouring towns would join them. Any who wish to do so should write to the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Thompson, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. The Council also unanimously passed a resolution heartily inviting the British Pharmaceutical Conference to hold its meetings in Birmingham in 1886, and assuring the Executive of the Conference that should it accept the invitation every effort would be put forth to promote the success of the meetings.

#### BRIGHTON.

**THEFT FROM A CHEMIST.**—On June 17, Alfred Hayward, 15, who had been employed at the Sussex Co-operative Drug Stores, pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of opera-glasses, valued at 1*l.*, from the shop of Mr. Weller, jeweller, of 8 Duke Street. He had taken the glasses whilst visiting the shop to sell some old silver. Supt. Gibbs said the boy had been convicted at Dover and had served several years in a reformatory, also that he had stolen the silver tops of some scent bottles at the Drug Stores, but the manager did not wish to prosecute. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

#### BOLTON.

News has been received of the death of Mr. William Hart, who some years ago carried on a successful business in Higher Bridge Street, but who, in consequence of failing health, left the town with his family for New Zealand some five years since. He died at Nelson, of consumption, on Easter Sunday last, April 5, in the 58th year of his age. Mr. Hart was esteemed in Bolton as an honourable and upright gentleman.

Mr. W. H. LEGAT, manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist, Cross Axes, Deansgate, has removed to more spacious premises, St. George's Street, Bolton.

MR. JOHN PRIESTLEY, who died last month in his forty-third year, had been the proprietor of the chemist's business in Deansgate since 1868, and since 1878 had also been the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. He occupied a prominent position in the town, and for some years had been chairman of one of the Conservative associations.

#### CANTERBURY.

**SUICIDE OF A DRUGGIST.**—A sensation was caused in Canterbury on Sunday, the 5th inst., by the suicide of Mr. J. Ramsay Cooper, inventor of the new phonic system of teaching reading, which has lately been adopted in many of the principal elementary schools in London and throughout the country. Mr. Cooper was a leading citizen, and for many years carried on an extensive business as chemist and druggist. On the Sunday morning he attended Divine worship at the Congregational Church, and about half-an-hour after his return home rushed out of his house, and meeting a police-constable said he had taken a dose of 16 grains of strychnine. He was at once conveyed to the police-station, and the police surgeon (Dr. Holtum) summoned, but notwithstanding the administration of emetics he died in about three hours in a state of madness. Mr. Cooper, it is understood, filed his petition a few days ago, his liabilities, it is stated, amounting to several thousands.

#### DUDLEY.

**"RINGING THE CHANGES."**—At the police court, June 15, Maria Jones (39), married woman, of Dibdale Bank, was charged with stealing a florin by means of ringing the changes. She tendered a florin in payment for a small purchase made at the shop of Mr. White, chemist, &c. Whilst putting the things she had bought into her bag, she took up the change and the florin; the latter she had kept under her finger on the counter. The police being called in, defendant offered to give up the money. As she had attempted the same trick on another tradesman she was given into custody, and after being brought before the magistrates, was committed for trial.

#### DOVER.

**SUPPLYING CHROMATE OF POTASH FOR SULPHUR.**—On May 23 a young woman named Rolfe, residing in Snargate Street, had a narrow escape from being poisoned. She had purchased some sulphur from Mr. Watts, herbalist, and took a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. She immediately commenced to vomit violently and to show symptoms of extreme irritation, and Dr. Osborne was called in and attended her. The vomiting probably saved the young woman's life, but she remained in a prostrate condition for a considerable time. On the powder being sent to Mr. Brown's, chemist, Market Square, to be analysed, it was found to be yellow chromate of potash, and not sulphur. Mr. Watts stated that it was supplied to him for sulphur.

#### LEICESTER.

**POISONED BY ALMOND FLAVOURING.**—An inquest was held, June 15, on the body of a boy named Townsend, who was accidentally poisoned under most distressing circumstances. On the Saturday previous, June 13, the lad saw some almond flavouring in a glass, and, being tempted by its colour, drank it. He became suddenly ill, and although medical aid was promptly summoned, death ensued in less than twenty minutes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

#### LIVERPOOL.

**FAILURE OF STORES.**—The affairs of Henry Bennett, who has been carrying on an extensive business under the title of the London and Westminster Supply Association in Deane Street, came before the Bankruptcy Court on June 22. This was after ineffectual attempts had been made to dispose of the business as a going concern. The liabilities are estimated at 14,000*l.*, and the assets at about half that sum. The creditors over 100*l.* are the following:—James Cooper, London, about 4,000*l.*; C. Birchall, Liverpool, about 200*l.*; Rose & Co., London, 200*l.*; Charles Smith, Liverpool, 200*l.*; Thomas Borthwick, Liverpool, 190*l.*; R. Wotherspoon & Co., Glasgow,



170*l.*; Potter & Lee, London, 150*l.*; E. Wolfgang & Co., Liverpool, 110*l.*; Billing, Son, & Co., Birmingham, 104*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The other creditors connected with the drug and chemical trade are Bryant and May, 47*l.*; A. B. Fordham, London, 32*l.*; John Thompson, Liverpool, 22*l.*; and Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, 16*l.* The claim of James Cooper, who is a tea merchant of London, is disputed, and efforts are being made to prove him to have been a partner. He was certainly one of the successors to the London and Westminster Supply Association Limited, who established the concern in Liverpool, but he alleges that he sold it to Bennett, who was his manager in 1882. In two years and nine months Bennett's sales amounted to 110,000*l.* The affairs are being investigated by a committee.

#### SCOTLAND.

**ABERDEEN.**—The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists, acting for the British Pharmaceutical Conference, are making extensive preparations for the forthcoming meeting in September. A commodious hall has been secured, and also accommodation for a limited number in the Palace Hotel. This hotel will be the headquarters, and luncheon will be served here daily. It so happens that the annual dinner of the Society occurs about the time of the meeting, and to this festive board visitors are to be invited. Arrangements have been made for visiting several factories (comb, paper, and textile fabrics) and also granite-works. The inevitable excursion takes place on September 10, the place chosen being Braemar. Excursionists will proceed from Aberdeen by special train to Ballater, and thence to Braemar in coaches and other vehicles of that nature. The coach-drive is a very fine one; visitors will see on the route Balmoral, Invercauld House, and other fine residences. The drive from Balmoral to Braemar (known as the "Queen's drive") is very fine, and the scenery forms a mine to the guide-book writer. Braemar itself is a pretty little village, and any visitors who have a few days to spare might make it the centre for several short walks to favoured spots, such as the Linn o' Dee, Falls of Corrymulzie, &c. Lochnagar may be taken from Braemar, there and back, in a day. Pedestrians can have their heart's content of excursions over hill and moor, the best walk in the district being that through Glen Tilt to Blair Athole, a journey of somewhat over thirty miles. A delightful coach-drive is that through Glen Shee, by way of the Deil's Elbuck, to Blairgowrie. Here one can rest overnight, visit Craighall (a second Hawthoruden), then catch the mail southwards at Coupar Angus.

There is ample hotel and boarding-house accommodation at Braemar. It would appear that there is to be a run on the Aberdeen hotels; visitors should, therefore, communicate as soon as possible with Mr. Alexander Strachan, the local secretary. The Hydropathic Establishment, Heathcote (near Aberdeen), affords good accommodation, and is a pleasant retreat.

The Elgin Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association has lately closed its first session. On the whole, the venture has been eminently successful, and many good and practical papers have been read at the weekly meetings. During the summer recess the members are to make botanical excursions, and no doubt they will begin next winter's labours with renewed vigour.

Mr. A. Govan Reid, lately manager to Mr. A. Y. MacFarlane, Edinburgh, has opened a pharmacy in Stornoway. This is an out-of-the-way corner, but it is a busy place at certain times of the year with the fishing industry and the annual training of the Naval Reserve.

Mr. R. I. Macdonald has also opened a pharmacy in the Links district of Leith, and Mr. T. S. Miller, who lately disposed of his Broughty Ferry business to Mr. E. Fleming, has secured premises in Charing Cross, Glasgow, for another pharmacy.

The drug business in Glasgow is very much cut up by drapers, grocers, and the like. Thirteenpence-halfpenny patents can be got at fivepence less than that figure, and other articles at proportionately low rates. This is felt very keenly by the legitimate trade, but no common action has been taken against it.

The same thing on a large scale is being tried in Edinburgh by Inman & Co., who have commodious premises in Leith Street. Their prices are higher, and they do not appear to be overwhelmed with business.

The medical-man druggist seems to have a poor field in Port Glasgow. A drug business there, which has been in the hands of medical men for half a century, can be had at present for about 70*l.* This includes, presumably, the "professional" practice.

It is reported that a firm of wine merchants in Leith has been caught by the Inland Revenue officers. The firm could not satisfactorily account for the large quantities of methylated spirit which they had purchased in gallon lots, and it is supposed that it had got mixed (accidentally or otherwise) with the national beverage. Bankruptcy and a threatened fine of five figures are the consequence.

Amongst recent deaths in the Scotch drug trade we notice that of Mr. John Crarer, pharmaceutical chemist, Blairgowrie. Mr. Crarer was at one time an assistant to the late Mr. Hamilton, Dundee, with whom he acquired an intelligent knowledge of pharmacy. He started in business at Blairgowrie more than thirty years ago, and succeeded remarkably well. For several years before his death Mr. Crarer was in failing health. We regret to record the death of another country chemist, Mr. George Waldie, of Linlithgow, who died on June 21, after a few days' illness. Mr. Waldie was a brother of Dr. David Waldie, of Calcutta, who suggested to the late Sir James Simpson the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic. Mr. Waldie took over his brother's business, and succeeded also to the printing business of his father, both of which he carried on. He was the author of several works of antiquarian and historical interest, and was much respected by his townsmen.

**POISONING.**—The following are samples of cases which appear in the Scotch papers. On the 30th ult. a young married woman, named Mary Ross, residing in Ardgowan Street, Port Glasgow, being unwell and confined to bed, drank some poisonous liquid accidentally, it is believed, which was to be used externally, and died within half an hour afterwards. The matter has been reported to the Procurator-Fiscal. Alexander Reid, a farm servant in the employment of Mr. Duncan, Durno, committed suicide on the 7th inst., in an outhouse of the Strathbogie Arms, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. This is the last that the public is likely to hear of these cases. In Scotland there is no coroner's inquest; the Procurator-Fiscal inquires into such matters quietly, and any party who has been indiscreet or flagrantly careless in the sale or storing of poisons is sure to have a lasting impression made upon him by the Fiscal.

#### SHEFFIELD.

**POISONING FISH.**—Several times recently fish in preserved streams around Sheffield have been poisoned. On May 30 last a keeper on the Duke of Leeds' estate at Anston, Stones, saw two men taking trout from the stream. They had bagged fifty-seven fine fish, and many more were floating, having been poisoned with chloride of lime. On Saturday, June 13, two men, named Dutton and Caudling, were arrested in Sheffield on the charge, the keeper having identified them.

#### SOLIHULL.

**WHOLESALE FISH-POISONING.**—At the Solihull Police Court, June 24, George Taylor, *alias* Smith, of Yardley, was charged with poisoning upwards of 1,000 fish in Long Brook, Balsall, the property of Mr. R. Lant. Prisoner was caught in the act of poisoning the stream with chloride of lime. He was committed for trial, and was there sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

#### COUNTY WICKLOW.

THE Hon. Mrs. Blacker, sister of Lord Cloncurry, died at Lord Monck's residence, near Charleville, county Wicklow, on Sunday, June 21, from an overdose of laudanum, which was taken to procure sleep.



## WEDNESBURY.

**STILL THEY GO.**—On Wednesday, June 17, the goodwill and possession, with the use of the fixtures, together with the stock-in-trade, utensils, effects, &c., of Mr. Adam Smith, chemist, &c., Wednesbury, were put up to public auction by Mr. E. Cox, acting upon Mr. Smith's order. We also note that a lady chemist in this town wishes to dispose of her business.

## WOLVERHAMPTON.

**TAKING POISON BY MISTAKE.**—Mr. E. B. Thorneycroft held an inquest at Four Ashes, on Friday, June 26, on the body of James Jervis (74), a labourer, who resided at that place, and who had died from taking poison. The deceased suffered from asthma, and by mistake took a dose of liquid from a bottle marked "Poison," and which was intended for external application only. A verdict was returned that death had arisen from misadventure.

## BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

**A MEETING** of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, June 17, at 4 P.M.

Present:—Professor Atfield (Vice-President), in the chair; Messrs. Bengier, Carteighe, Ekin, Groves, Hills, Naylor, and Symons, and Mr. Plowman and Dr. Thresh (hon. gen. secs.).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters regretting inability to attend were read from Mr. Stephenson (President), and Messrs. Borland, Brunker, Dott, Sim, and Strachan.

The Committee considered the proposed local arrangements for the Aberdeen meeting, and the correspondence on the subject which had passed between Mr. Strachan (local secretary) and Mr. Plowman. The suggested arrangements were generally approved, but the Committee deprecated the proposed expenditure on the entertainment of visitors. It was stated that a limited number of beds at a fixed tariff had been secured at the Palace Hotel, that arrangements had been made for visiting the cotton and woollen manufactories, and the paper, comb, and granite works in the neighbourhood. That an excursion had been arranged on the 10th to Braemar, where visitors would be entertained at luncheon. Visiting members would also be invited to the annual dinner of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The place of meeting in 1886 was considered, and Mr. Plowman reported that he had had some correspondence with Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Birmingham, on the subject.

The postage of the Year Book to the colonies and abroad was considered, and it was suggested that the subscription of members residing abroad should be the same as that of home members, irrespective of the extra postage. The further consideration of this was deferred until after the preparation of the financial statement for the current year.

The case of a member improperly using the title M.B.P.C. was considered, and full power was given to the hon. gen. secs. to deal with the case, and, if necessary, remove the name from the list of members.

A meeting of the Sub-committee appointed to arrange details in connection with the General Index was subsequently held. Present:—Mr. Groves (in the chair), Messrs. Bengier, Carteighe, Drs. Atfield and Thresh, and Mr. Plowman (secretary). A compiler was appointed, and arrangements as far as possible were completed for carrying on the work, and it was decided that the index of the forthcoming 1885 volume should be included.

**COMBES' APERIENT.**—Sulphate of magnesia, 35 parts; roasted coffee, 40 parts; boiling water, 500 parts. Boil for two minutes, filter, and sweeten to taste with white sugar. One wineglassful in the morning fasting.—*Health.*

## SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

## FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

**ON** July 7, the fifth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in one of the fine lecture halls of the City and Guilds of London Institute, South Kensington. About a hundred gentlemen were present, and there was a marked air of briskness and prosperity about the whole proceedings, extending from the report and balance sheet to the officers and ordinary members, and even to the "alkali makers that live upon hope." The success of the Society has been remarkable. There are now 2,090 members, 353 having been elected since the last annual meeting, and the catholicity of the Society was shown by the special occupations of the more prominent members who have been lost by death during the year. Dr. Voelcker represented agriculture, Mr. Sidney Gilchrist Thomas the iron trade, and Mr. G. W. Wigner was founder and president of the Society of Public Analysts.

New sections have been established in Nottingham and in the Bristol and South Wales district. Seventy-one papers have been read before the various sections. The Journal shows such tendency to increase in bulk that a sub-committee has been appointed to prune redundant discussion and generally check verbosity. The cost of the journal has been 1,787*l.*, exclusive of salaries; the returns for advertisements and sales 489*l.* Some parts of the first volume have been reprinted at the cost of 128*l.* This is the chief item of expenditure in the balance sheet, and has reduced the balance in the hands of the treasurer by 167*l.*, but it is expected that the increased number of members and some economies will prevent the recurrence of this decline.

By a stroke of what we must call audacity, the Society had persuaded the authorities of the International Inventions Exhibition to issue tickets to members at half-price, and 150 have been sold. The balance sheet showed subscriptions and life fees 2,032*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; balance in hand, 936*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; Journal and interest, 507*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; total, 3,477*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The expenses of the sections have been 226*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Ward, of Leeds, and Mr. Robbins, of London were appointed scrutineers, and it was afterwards announced that the officers and Council of the Society for the coming year would be as follows:—President, E. K. Muspratt; vice-presidents, Sir F. A. Abel, D.C.L., F.R.S., I. Lowthian Bell, F.R.S., Alexander M. Chance, Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., James Duncan, David Gamble, Dr. Peter Griess, F.R.S., Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., John Spiller, E. C. C. Stanford, J. C. Stevenson, M.P., Walter Weldon, F.R.S.; Members of Council, R. Forbes Carpenter, Henry Doulton, Dr. John Evans, F.R.S., Ivan Levinstein, Dr. R. Messel, B. E. R. Newlands, Thomas Royle, Dr. S. A. Sadler, Sir Bernard Samuelson, Bart, M.P., Charles Tennant, M.P., Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., John Williams; treasurer, E. Rider Cook; foreign secretary, Ludwig Mond.

## DR. PERKIN ON COAL-TAR COLOURS

Dr. W. H. Perkin then delivered his presidential address, choosing for his theme the discovery and manufacture of the coal-tar colours. These should always be of special interest to pharmacists, as their discovery was an "accident" in an attempt at the synthesis of quinine. The address was afterwards described by Sir Fredeick Abel as a romance as interesting as any of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," but abounding in valuable practical applications, and told by its chief hero. Undoubtedly the material, in the hands of a practised story teller could be made to fascinate even the general public, but it is in no wise derogatory to Dr. Perkin to say that his life-long devotion to science, and the habit it engenders of cool, restrained statement, robbed the address of those features that appeal to "the laity." Its appreciation needed the seeing eye and the understanding heart, and the attitude of the remainder was well expressed by Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P., who moved the vote of thanks to the retiring president, as that of bewildered awe at the ease with which the complex masses of C's and H's and O's had been handled in the address. It is only twenty-nine years



since the patent was taken out for mauveine, the first coal-tar colour. It proved such an enormous stimulus to the study of coal tar, that at one time it was feared in Germany that the study of chemistry as a science would be seriously injured, and discoveries occurred so rapidly in so many branches of the subject that the history became extremely complicated. Dr. Perkin on this account took as the basis of his address the groups to which the various colours are



Dr. W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S., President.

now known to belong. We cannot hope to produce anything like an intelligible summary, so will simply allude to some of the topics introduced.

When aniline mauve was first introduced, the demand of dyers and the public was for colours that would resist light, soap, and bleaching powder. It so happened that mauve answered these requirements, and proved to be the fastest purple yet introduced. It brought in a taste for bright colours, which allowed them to be more fugitive. If it had itself proved fugitive the whole history of the industry would have been very different.

The importance of the dye was quickly recognised in France; it was manufactured there and sent to this country in defiance of patent rights. At first responsible agents were employed, and these were proceeded against by law, heavy damages being obtained. Thereupon the foreigners ceased to employ responsible agents, and dealt directly with the consumer. It was then impossible to get any redress. The patentee had the burden of proving first that the article was not made by him, while the dyer was probably using more or less of the legitimate manufacture; and, secondly, that it was made by the patented process, while all the secondary products had been removed. No assistance could be obtained from the Customs, and the packages were generally marked "Vegetable Colours."

The alizarine industry is one of the most important branches. Six thousand tons of 30 per cent. anthracene—the raw material—are annually produced in this country—at least a thousand tons more than is wanted. It is separated from the last runnings of the tar distiller. The alizarine is now made in three factories in this country, and has almost entirely destroyed the cultivation of madder throughout Europe.

It is well known that the manufacture of these colours is now chiefly in the hands of the Germans, though the greater quantity is consumed in this country. The reasons for this have been partly the patent laws, which expose a

patentee to the competition of manufacturers of all countries except his own; partly to the false security of English chemical manufacturers, who have considered their pre-eminence too safe to need further research to preserve it; partly the want of efficient men, and the readiness to pay such men sufficient salaries to tempt them into the occupation; and partly the want of educational facilities. Technical education, unless carried out on a much broader and more scientific basis than at present will be of little use. Published processes are antiquated; new ones are kept secret as long as possible. Time should be devoted to obtaining a thorough knowledge of chemical science, and a general acquaintance with physics, engineering, &c., with a study of the way in which chemical operations in several branches are carried out on a large scale. Such a course cannot be carried out in three months; that devised and in operation at the Central Institute of the City and Guilds of London Institute occupies three years.

#### NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

On the motion of Mr. E. K. Muspratt, the newly elected President, it was resolved that the next meeting should be held at Liverpool, which divides with Widnes the honour of being the birthplace of the Society. Mr. David Howard, President of the London section, suggested at this point that the rule established by custom of meeting alternately in London and the Provinces would have to be modified, as the London secretary, Mr. Tyrer, had found very great difficulty in arranging an interesting programme of works to be visited. He would not undertake for 500*l.* in hard cash the work thrown on the Secretary.

#### HEATING BY RADIATION FROM FLAME.

It will be remembered that at the first meeting of the Society in London, the late Sir Wm. Siemens read a very interesting paper on regenerative furnaces, in which coal gas is used as fuel. His brother, Mr. F. Siemens, had prepared for the present meeting a paper "On heating regenerative gas furnaces by radiation from flame, and on a producer to supply gas specially suitable for that purpose, and for the recovery of bye-products." The paper was read, in Mr. Siemens' absence, by Mr. Head, his chief assistant in London. We cannot follow the author through all the details, but the principles involved may be suggestive. A distinction is first drawn between two periods in the history of the flame. The first is the period of active combustion, when the flame contains quantities of incandescent carbon, radiating heat in all directions. At this period, a body cooler than the flame inserted therein is rapidly covered with soot, which prevents the passage of the heat rays, and when heated to the same temperature its surface is speedily injured by the mechanical effect of the flame. In the second period the products of combustion alone have to be dealt with; they are entirely gaseous, and contain much of the heat produced by combustion. "While chemical action is proceeding, the flame ought to be allowed clear space within which to burn; it should not be interfered with by surfaces of any kind, and it should be allowed freely to emit its radiant heat; whereas the products of combustion, having very little power of radiation, and not injuring surfaces upon which they impinge, should be brought into contact with the surfaces to be heated, for the purpose of abstracting their radiant heat."

This principle has been applied in the manufacture of steel and of glass with very remarkable results in the way of economy of fuel and endurance of furnaces. And its application has just been extended most ingeniously to tubular boilers. It would seem impossible to send a gas flame through a narrow tube in such a way that the flame should not be allowed to touch the sides, which should remain quite free from soot. But a working model was shown in which this extraordinary result was produced by the simplest means. At intervals of 3 or 4' diameters in a glass tube, short sections of a cone are introduced, constricting the area of the tube to a small extent. The rushing cylinder of gas and flame is made cone-shaped at these points, and before it has time to expand and touch the sides it reaches another constriction. No stain appeared on the glass, which rapidly heated.



The meeting adjourned, after the usual formalities, till 6:30, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The interval was filled by many with a visit to the International Exhibition. In the chemical section it was noticed with interest that the exhibit of the Anilin und Soda Fabrik, and the catalogue of it, which has been printed, afforded an almost complete summary of the President's address. The catalogue is arranged in groups, sections, and exhibits, followed by references to patents and literature, and is a model for catalogues prepared for experts. To the public it will provide but little edification, and although exhibitions may be somewhat overdone, it is quite clear that exhibitors as a rule have not yet learnt how to make the most of their exhibits.

#### THE ANNUAL DINNER

At 6.30, about 140 chemists with their friends assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern. Among the pharmacists present were Messrs. Carteighe, Savory, Squire, Butt, Robbins, Naylor, Stanford, J. Williams, Hopkins, A. Zimmermann, David Howard, Francis, Boverton Redwood, Greenhough, &c.

The menu and toast list was adorned with a striking portrait of the President, Dr. Perkin, a repetition of the feature first introduced at the annual dinner held in London two years ago. On that occasion Dalton's portrait was presented to the guests, and has since, we believe, been preserved by many as a memento. The dinner received all the attention that it could expect from men of science, and was apparently uncriticised and enjoyed. After two hours' attention to this business, those present sought recreation in speeches. The chairman proposed the usual loyal toast, which was drunk with musical honours, and instrumental accompaniment by Mr. Cresswell, the secretary of the Society.

Mr. E. Rider Cook, treasurer, proposed "the Houses of Parliament," hoping that the House of Lords might soon be placed on as scientific a basis as the House of Commons. Coupled with the toast was the name of Sir J. M.G. Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, who was claimed as a manufacturing chemist on the ground of the disinfectants manufactured at Barking, for the deodorisation of the London sewage. Sir J. M. Hogg, in the course of a vigorous defence of the House of Lords, brought down the house by naively remarking "I'm a Conservative; as you may have found out."

The Germans, who are always with us, at scientific gatherings at least, were very prominent. Mr. Ludwig Mond, foreign secretary, proposed, in his maiden toast, success to the learned societies, coupling with it the names of Dr. Hugo Müller, president of the Chemical Society, and Dr. W. Odling, president of the Institute of Chemistry. The speeches of Mr. Mond, Dr. Müller, and, later on, of Dr. Loewenherz, who responded for the guests, raised the question in the minds of more than one, how many Englishmen in the room could speak in German with as much readiness and idiomatic accuracy as these gentlemen. Dr. W. Odling, who looked as if he enjoyed the joke, ingeniously led his hearers through commercial and professional services and remuneration to the announcement that the Institute of Chemistry had now 400 members, and was on the point of receiving a Royal Charter. The success of the Institute had been desired and could be made certain by members of the Society of Chemical Industry. Now it was about to start on a new course, some concession on the part of the Institute, and advances on the part of the Society might bring within the former every or nearly every professional chemist in the country.

Mr. Walter Weldon, as the historian of the decline and fall (or rise and progress?) of the alkali trade, eclipsed himself as an after-dinner speaker. He displayed equal ingenuity in soliciting subscriptions towards the statue of Nicholas Leblanc, in the course of an elaborate eulogy of the newly-elected President, Mr. E. K. Muspratt. This gentleman was lauded as a manufacturer who made alkali by the Leblanc process, if it could not be said with profit, yet at least without disaster; as the contributor of 50% to the Leblanc statue fund; as the son of Mr. James Muspratt, still among us, the first maker in England of Leblanc soda on the large scale, and as of a courage equal to that of the youngest member of the new Administration, displayed in allowing himself to be nominated in succession to the distinguished (indeed, almost

superhuman) Presidents who had gone before. The last adjective must be taken as a brief summary of Mr. Weldon's panegyric on past Presidents. Mr. Muspratt, in reply, admitted his audacity, and made it his plea for the consideration of the members, asserting that none should surpass him in zeal or effort for the success of the Society.

Sir Frederick Abel ("the only man living who had been President of all three Chemical Societies") proposed the health of the President in a speech graceful, pointed, and exactly suited to his purpose. He felt old, for when a youngster in science he had examined Dr. Perkin at the London College, and yet young, for, though little younger than himself, Dr. Perkin still continued his course of scientific discovery. The President, evidently touched by the warmth of his reception, responded in simple words.

Mr. David Howard, in a felicitous speech, with apt allusions to classical history, proposed the health of the guests, claiming relationship with the Germans, first, because one of an old branch of the Teutonic stock, and, secondly, because his chemical science, like that of many others, had been drawn from Teutonic sources at the feet of Dr. Hoffman. Dr. Loewenherz responded as a physicist who still had many dealings with chemists and with Englishmen.

Dr. Perkin, as retiring President, then proposed the health of the officers of the Society; of Mr. Rider Cook, the treasurer; of Mr. Tyrer, the London secretary, "who never tires"; of Mr. Watson Smith, the editor of the Journal; and of others. The last-named gentleman was down to reply, and did so, mentioning the officers with whom he had most to do, the abstractors, and Mr. Renaut, who compiled the patent list; but there were calls from all sides for Mr. Tyrer. He yielded to the demand, congratulating the Society that accidental neighbourhood of seats had that night reconciled two old friends who had not spoken for years. He then transferred all the honour that was done to him to the Presidents and the by-laws; he had taken his cue from the former, and this was the only credit he could claim.

During the evening Mr. F. J. M. Page sang two songs, and duets on the violin and piano were twice performed by Mr. A. Zimmermann and Herr Max Schrattenholz. Mr. Zimmermann's playing was that of a cultured enthusiast, and was far above that of an amateur; while Herr Schrattenholz's accompaniments showed that they were not the only performances of which he was capable.

#### THE EXCURSIONS.

##### *Manufacture of Rice Starch.*

On July 8 the Society met at the very old established works of Messrs. Orlando Jones & Co., Wandsworth, where they were received very courteously by Mr. Revill, the senior partner. The specialty of the firm is rice-starch, for laundry use, but Chapman's wheat-flour, cleaned rice, and crushed maize for saccharine-makers are also among their products. The works were evidently not constructed with a view to entertaining large parties of visitors, but the urbanity and communicativeness of the guides went as far as possible to obviate all inconveniences. Rice is bought in the husk, husked in the rice-mills on the premises, and separated into large and small grains; the large are sold for use as rice, the small, as a matter of economy, converted into starch. It is first ground, then treated with a very dilute solution of caustic soda to dissolve out the gluten. This solution is run off and wasted. Many experiments have been made, but without success, to discover a method of recovering the gluten. After various washings with dilute soda the mixture is run into settling-tubs, and kept gently agitated by revolving stirrers to allow the fibre to settle, while the starch is still in suspension. The starch-and-water is then syphoned to other tubs, where it is allowed to deposit. The thick pasty mass is dried in centrifugal machines until of sufficient consistency to be made into cubes of 6 or 8 inch side. These are dried to a certain degree in stoves heated by steam, and are then transferred to the hands of girls, who with large knives trim off the slightly discoloured surface. One or two strokes of the knife are enough to slice off the whole of a side. The cubes are then wrapped in glazed paper and stacked in store-rooms maintained at a gentle



heat, where they remain for at least three weeks, gently drying. When the parcels are opened after this period, it is found that the starch, without any further treatment, has broken up into the well-known columnar pieces. It is noticeable that the ends of the columns are at the surface, the fissures extending at right angles thereto. The process is not one of crystallisation, properly so called, but is apparently the same that produced the curious structure of the basalt at the Giant's Causeway, and may be seen in action on mud-banks drying when the river is low. The fibre which deposits first from the rice is sold in the moist state to pig-keepers in the neighbourhood, in the same way as brewers' grains. Some of it is dried, ground, and sold to paper-makers for giving body to paper.

The system adopted of filtering Thames water to make it fit for use in the rather delicate process of starch-making is believed to be unique. A series of tanks 13 feet deep are erected one above another in a tower. These are filled with crushed coke. Water is admitted at the bottom of each tank and percolates upwards, depositing its mechanical impurities in the coke. Twice a day the current is reversed, the deposited matter is washed away, and returns to the river. The coke lasts six weeks before it needs renewal, and when used up is burnt.

The patent for Chapman's wheat-flour was purchased by the firm about fifteen years ago, and a steady business has been done in it ever since without any pushing. Its manufacture is very simple. When wheat is ground the husk is separated in the scales which are known as "bran," and no amount of grinding while still mixed with the farinaceous parts can reduce it to a finer state of division. When sifted out, however, it can be reduced to flour, and this is the fact taken advantage of. The separated bran is reduced to a fine powder, and is then re-mixed with the flour from which it was taken, and, without any other treatment, becomes "Chapman's Wheat-flour." The irritating character of the bran is entirely removed, and the valuable phosphates and other mineral bone-producing matters usually rejected in the bran are restored to the flour. There can hardly be a simpler or more nutritious food.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Revill, as senior partner in the firm, was proposed by Mr. Tyrer and carried by acclamation.

The party then went by train to St. Mary's Cray, the train service being of the description usually provided by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Messrs. Joynson & Co., the renowned paper manufacturers, had thrown open their extensive mills and provided the members with a substantial cold lunch under cover. After lunch the party was conducted through the mills, which are remarkably clean and solidly built. The firm manufacture only high-class writing-paper, which has been held in high esteem for more than one generation.

The materials used are linen and cotton rags in various proportions. In the warehouse were stored no less than The rags are cut up by women and girls, who stand before 600 tons, the bales being piled layer upon layer high over head, a table on which a keen, scythe-like blade is fixed, with the edge away from the worker. The rags, roughly sorted, are taken in the two hands and drawn against the knife-edge, cutting them into pieces about 2 inches square, more or less. They are then placed in a revolving sieve with rather large apertures, which shakes out the dust. This is sold to farmers as manure and to makers of inferior paper. Next the rags are boiled with soda to remove all grease and dirt. They are then washed two or three times. After the final bleaching, they are transferred to tubs, in the radius of which a cylinder revolves. The circumference of the cylinder is set with steel knives, parallel with the axis, and at regular distances. As the cylinder revolves in the mixture of rag and water the rags are caught between the knives and a steel plate. After long chopping here they are transferred to other similar machines in which the knives are of brass, sharper, and set closer together. The rags pass through eight of these in succession, remaining an hour in each, and when the last is reached the mixture should be in such a fine state of division that if a quantity is mixed with a larger quantity of water it can be poured from one vessel to another without showing any little lumps. It is then run off into a large vat capable of holding the contents of eight tubs, and is there kept

agitated by a mechanical stirrer. In this receptacle the ingredients are mixed according to the quality of the paper to be produced. Next it is run to the paper-making machine, which is designed to make a continuous roll of paper so long as it is supplied with the fibre. The mixture of fibre and water, about as thick as cream, flows first over an endless band of wire cloth, on which it forms a layer of the necessary thickness. By the time the roller over which the band revolves is reached the greater part of the water is drained away, and the damp, porous sheet of paper is of sufficient tenacity to bear a journey over and under a succession of cylinders heated by steam, which dry it more thoroughly. The next process is sizing. The size for the best papers is always prepared from raw hide. This arrives fresh at the works from London at regular periods, but in case the supply should fail a stock of dried hide is kept. The size is made by a simple process of boiling the hide with water. When a sheet of absorbent paper is dipped bodily in the size the air in the pores has no chance of escape, and keeps the size from penetrating the substance of the paper, so that, when written upon, the ink soaks through to the other surface. To avoid this difficulty an ingenious device is used. Two or three cylinders revolve partly immersed in the size. The sheet of paper travels first over these, the size saturating its under surface, and gradually forcing the air out of the pores; then comes total immersion under another roller, and a long process of drying, in which the paper travels half a mile over and under 241 cylindrical wire cages, arranged in seven storeys, one above another, in an atmosphere warmed sufficiently to dry it thoroughly by the time it leaves the last. Before this stage is reached the sheet has been divided by revolving knives into two or more strips, according to the extreme width of paper to be made. Nothing now remains but the polishing. First the paper, cut into sheets, is passed between highly-polished steel rollers, whence it emerges much denser and with a smooth surface. Finally, a pile is made, consisting of a sheet of polished copper, a sheet of paper, more copper, and so on, the whole being passed between a pair of heavy rollers. The brilliant surface thus produced is a remarkable advance on that which, to the uninitiated, already looked like a fine finish.

#### THE CONVERSAZIONE.

On Wednesday evening, July 8, a conversazione was held at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly. To add to the success and pleasure of this assembly it had been arranged, as on some previous occasions, that the three chemical societies of London should unite their forces. The guests were therefore received by Dr. Hugo Müller, president of the Chemical Society; Dr. Odling, president of the Institute of Chemistry; and Dr. Perkin, president of the Society of Chemical Industry. The company included a great number of the eminent chemical workers of London and of the provinces, and, besides the beautiful collection of paintings which formed the background, a liberal provision of vocal and instrumental music added to the liveliness.

On July 9 the company went by steamer to Tilbury, visiting on the way the Beckton Gas and Chemical Works, the Crossness pumping-station and disinfectant factory of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the new Tilbury Docks.

This excursion was a brilliant success. Four hundred and fifty members and friends were present, including many men of world-wide reputation. The Beckton Gas and Chemical Works are the central station of ten other gasworks, in which altogether 1,500,000 tons of coal are carbonised every year. All the tar products are here worked up, and the visitors saw stills from which toluol and benzol were distilling in full streams from 2-inch pipes. At the pumping-station manganeses of sodium and potassium are made alone. The enormous works at the Tilbury Docks, covering 7½ acres, were a great source of interest. After inspection, the steamer proceeded a little further down the river to witness a very pretty sight—the flotilla of barges returning from the barge-race which had taken place a little earlier in the day. The party reached the wharf again at about eight o'clock, the proceedings passing off without a hitch.

The London secretary, Mr. Tyrer, is to be congratulated on the smoothness of working and success of all his arrangements.



## PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, May 25.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

THE Chief Secretary recently paid a visit of inspection to the College of Pharmacy. The Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. William Bowen) and the Pharmacy Board (Mr. C. R. Blackett) were present to meet Mr. Berry and show him over the building. The career of a pharmaceutical student, from the Preliminary examination to the completion of his studies, was explained to Mr. Berry, who expressed himself well pleased with the efficiency of the training. The visit was made in connection with an application to the Government for a grant of 1,000*l.* per annum in aid of the funds of the college, and Mr. Berry, at the termination of the interview, I understand, promised that the sum asked for should be placed on the Estimates for next year. If this promise is carried out it will be of great service in providing several additions that are greatly needed, and will enable the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, amongst other matters, to secure the services of a really competent lecturer from England—a step they have for some time contemplated, but have been unable to carry out for lack of funds.

## INTER-COLONIAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Steps have at last been taken to bring about the much-talked-of Inter-colonial Conference, and the following is a copy of a circular which has been issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:—

*Inter-colonial Pharmaceutical Conference.*

Pharmaceutical Society's Office,

Sydney, May 12, 1885.

DEAR SIRS,—It affords me pleasure to inform you that at a special meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, held for the purpose of considering the advisableness of holding an Inter-colonial Pharmaceutical Conference, it was decided that a Conference should be held in Sydney on September 16 and 17 next.

I have, therefore, to state that the Council hopes to have the pleasure of receiving from each Pharmaceutical Society in Australasia at least two members, who may be selected and enabled to attend the said Conference at the date named.

The Council would desire to be informed at an early date the subjects that your Council might wish to have discussed at the Conference; and, in conclusion, trusts that this meeting may be the means of advancing pharmacy, promoting a friendly interchange of opinions, and increasing the facilities for the cultivation of pharmaceutical science throughout the Australasian Colonies.

I am, dear sirs, very sincerely yours,

W. T. PINHEY, Secretary.

To the President and Council of the  
Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

I understand that this communication will be dealt with at the next meeting of the Council, and that an outline of the subjects to be brought forward, so far as Victoria is concerned, will then be agreed to. It is of the utmost importance that all the colonies should be well represented, and if the affair is well managed the happiest results should follow. The only colony that I fear may be unrepresented is South Australia, where no legislation on pharmacy exists. The example of all the other colonies should strengthen the hands of the pharmacists of South Australia to impress on the Government the necessity for speedy legislation for their protection.

## THE LATE PRESIDENT

of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Thomas Huntsman, was recently entertained at dinner by the members of the Council. The dinner was served at the Maison Dorée, and the only toast was Mr. Huntsman's health, which was proposed by

Mr. William Bowen, and very warmly received. It is generally regretted that Mr. Huntsman was unable, through press of private business, to accept the position of vice-president of the Society.

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.

An unusually large number of representatives of English and American drug firms have lately visited us. The experiences of one of these gentlemen have not been of a pleasurable nature, for on his arrival he found he had been personated. Mr. W. Shepperson, the representative of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the gentleman referred to, on discovering that his letters and invoices for over 2,000*l.* of goods had been obtained from the Post Office, at once placed the matter in the hands of the police, who arrested a person named Henry Shepperson for fraudulently obtaining the letters, and endeavouring to negotiate the securities with Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. and other firms. A preliminary examination was held a few days ago at the Police Court, and the case was remanded. Mr. Shepperson has been put to a great deal of inconvenience by the loss of his alivices.

I am pleased to notice that Mr. George William Francis, son of Mr. Henry Francis, of Bourke Street, Melbourne, one of our leading pharmacists, has passed a highly creditable examination at Bloomsbury Square. Mr. Francis sent his son to England a year or two ago, with a view of giving him the best possible education in pharmacy, and it is gratifying to find he has profited by it so well.

The practical pharmacy class at the College of Pharmacy for medical students, which is under the direction of Mr. C. R. Blackett, has been very successful this session, and I hear that the students speak in high terms of the practical benefit they derive from this course of study. The class is likely to be considerably increased in numbers next session.

## ERASING NAMES FROM THE REGISTER.

Mr. Justice Higinbotham has granted a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* to compel the Pharmacy Board to restore the name of F. Nettleton to the register of pharmaceutical chemists. In 1878 Nettleton was convicted of an illegal practice, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. During his incarceration the Pharmacy Board erased his name from the register of pharmaceutical chemists. He applied to be reinstated, and they refused. The Pharmacy Act passed in 1878 enables the Board to erase from the register any chemist convicted of any offence under this Act; but the offence of which Nettleton was convicted was not one under the Act, but under the Criminal Law and Practice Act. Power was given to the Board to erase a name where no answer had been received within six months to a letter sent by the Board; but the Board may restore the name to the register on personal application and production of the certificate, or satisfactory proof of former registration. The defendant denied that any letter had been sent to him, but it was submitted that if it had been the Board was bound to restore his name to the register when he made application. Arguments upon the rule will take place on June 1.

The introductory lecture of a winter course on botany was delivered at the College of Pharmacy on May 4 by Mr. D. M'Alpine, F.C.S., lecturer on botany and biology at Ormond College. The chair was occupied by Dr. Dobson, M.L.C., and there was an excellent attendance. The introductory lecture was on the subject of "The Principle of Division of Labour in Plants." Mr. J. Bosisto, M.L.A., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and promised to give two prizes at the end of the present course. The motion was seconded by the Rev. D. Fraser, and carried with acclamation, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A fire broke out on May 2 on the premises of Mr. Clarke, chemist, Queen Street, Brisbane. The brigade was quickly on the spot, but the premises were completely gutted before



the flames could be extinguished. Mr. Clarke's stock was insured for 1,100*l.* in the New Zealand Company and 200*l.* in the Colonial Mutual. The damage is estimated at 1,700*l.* The building was insured for 1,400*l.* in the New Zealand Company. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

#### SPECIAL LETTER FROM QUEENSLAND.

BY this mail you will receive a copy of the Queensland Pharmacy Act, which has just come into operation here.

#### THE PHARMACY BOARD

has been appointed by the Government, and will remain in office until December 31, 1886, when a new Board will be elected by the chemists themselves. The members are Drs. Benson, Ellison, and Hill; Messrs. Edward Taylor, Yeo, Fitzbibbon, and Field, chemists. Of these Dr. Ellison (who was a chemist in Brisbane, and has lately returned here owing to ill health after taking his M.B., London) will be a very useful member; of the other doctors I know little. Mr. Edward Taylor is the senior partner in the firm of Berkley, Taylor & Co.; Mr. Yeo is Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it is mainly through his efforts that we have the Pharmacy Act in force; Mr. Fitzbibbon is an old resident here, having been dispenser at the hospital previous to his starting in business; Mr. Field is a homœopathic chemist, and has only lately started in business in Brisbane. This is the first time I have seen the name of a homœopathic chemist on the council of a Pharmaceutical Society. I hope we shall have no homœopathic examinations.

#### THE MEDICAL BOARD

has ceased to examine chemists. At their last examination a month ago they passed five out of nine candidates. The following were the questions asked:—

1. What is hazeline obtained from, and what are its properties?
2. From what is vaseline obtained?
3. What is scammony, and what are its preparations?
4. Name the wines of the B.P.
5. Catechu pallidum—family, preparations, how administered, dose, incompatibilities?
6. Chloroform—its chemical composition, properties, preparations, and mode of administration?
7. Zinc—what is it, its sp. gr., and preparations.
8. Quinine—what is it, chemical composition, properties, preparations, solubility?
9. How many drops are there in a fluid drachm of acid. mur. dil., acid. sulph. dil., acid. prussic, spt. ether. sulph.?

Considering that the questions were to be all taken from the B.P., the two first questions were not quite the thing.

#### FIRES.

The buildings out here being built mostly of wood fires are of frequent occurrence. Some months back the branch shop of Mr. Carmichael, in Petrie's Bight, was partly destroyed; while more recently the shop of Messrs. D. Clarke & Co., of Queen Street, was completely gutted. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Clarke, who is a loser by some 300*l.*, besides loss of trade during rebuilding.

#### EXAMINERS.

The first duty of the new Pharmaceutical Board after they have made a complete list of the chemists of the colony will be to appoint the examiners, and determine the standard for the examinations.

#### POISONS BILL.

We hope to get an Act passed next session to regulate the sale of poisons. A Bill was introduced last session of Parliament, but was abandoned. In my next I hope to send you our prospectus of examinations, but some time must elapse before we can get into thorough swing, as we shall require materia medica specimens, &c., and everyone is so short of time in this go-ahead colony.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

#### (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WHILST this colony marches onward in the energetic course of civilisation, and is making steady progress as regards the development of internal wealth, the pharmacist is content to keep pace with the ordinary stages of commerce, and is not careful as to the advantages of combined business relations, such as is shown in Melbourne by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Society. The erstwhile New Zealand Society is dead, and no one yet has developed energy sufficient to put life into the old bones.

#### THE PHARMACY BOARD

occupies a place in this colony similar to the English Pharmaceutical Society. They administer an Act passed in 1880, whereby they are empowered to make regulations for examinations to qualify for registration, to appoint examiners, to register (upon approval) persons holding certificates of competency from recognised bodies, and initiate prosecutions for breaches of the provisions of the Act. The Board held an examination simultaneously in Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, on the 15th April last, which resulted in four passing out of nine candidates. A number of students are now in course of preparation for the next examination, and eagerly avail themselves of one or two schools specially directed to the teaching of pharmaceutical work. This is all the more necessary, as the Board have intimated that examinations will become more rigorous in proportion as opportunities for study in the colony are afforded.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Government have promised to introduce the needful amendments to our present Pharmacy Act during the next session, and have under consideration the Sale of Poisons Bill, of which I enclose a draft.

#### ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Some meddling Paul Pry friend of the present Ministry has induced them to issue an Order in Council, regulating at one scratch of the pen, as they fancy, the sale of Poisons throughout the colony. It orders from July 1 next that every vendor of poisons must send out poisons in octagon-shaped bottles only, and that the word "Poison" shall appear thereon in white letters on a red ground. The Pharmacy Board have promptly represented to the Government the absurdity and inconvenience of their regulation. Octagon bottles are not procurable in the colony, and the label requires a block in order to print it, and is not so effective as the ordinary red poison label.

#### VISITORS.

As may be expected from the increasing popularity, owing to medicinal value, of our hot mineral springs, coupled with the salubrity of the climate, New Zealand is attracting a host of globe-trotters, amongst which the chemist finds very frequently a brother professional on a tour of enjoyment, or the representative of an old country drug-house pops in with book and pencil at least once a month. Amongst the latter class of visitors, many of whom are very popular with us, I may name the most recent:—Mr. Watkins, of Evans, Lescher & Webb; Mr. Fabien, of Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York; Mr. Rivers Langton; Mr. Gwyllim Evans, of Wales; Mr. Lakeman, of Burgoyne; Mr. Dixon, of Maw, Son & Thompson; and Mr. Francis Forrest, representing Pear's. This by no means ends the list. Messrs. Elliott Brothers, of Sydney, are also most considerate in looking after our requirements, so that in a short time the colonial druggist will have weekly visits from the manufacturers' agent or the representatives of the "big houses" in the same manner as is usual throughout provincial towns in Great Britain.

#### GOLD MEDAL.

The Pharmacy Board, with a desire to encourage higher pharmaceutical education, and in order to encourage a spirit of emulation, have decided to offer annually for competition a gold medal and certificate of merit, to be competed for by



apprentices and assistants who shall have been engaged in New Zealand in the preparation and compounding of drugs and chemicals in the pharmacy of a legally-qualified chemist and druggist, for at least two years prior to the date of examination. The subject for examination will be announced in January of each year, and the examination (which will be written) will be held in the following December. The subject for examination in December, 1885, is the chemistry of the narcotics of the British Pharmacopœia, including also chloroform, chloral hydrate, and ether; with their physiological action upon man and animals. Evidence of original thought or work will be considered of special value.

## PHARMACY IN INDIA.

(SPECIAL LETTER TO "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.")

THE drug trade generally in India feel for their brethren at home in the present gloomy and disheartening state of trade, but they nevertheless believe that chemists and druggists are themselves to blame in a great measure for ignoring surroundings. Why a chemist and druggist should entirely omit from his business the sale of spectacles, scientific instruments, drawing instruments, and artists' materials, tobacco and cigars, and such-like articles of public demand is quite beyond their comprehension, and they feel convinced that the feeling of pride in endeavouring to attain a professional status is a sad mistake. It would do many of our friends at home good to come out to India and inspect our handsome pharmacies or judge our manner of business. The latest novelty is always obtainable. Nowhere in India does the chemist and druggist confine himself exclusively to the supply of drugs and chemicals; his term of assistantship shows him the fallacy of such a course. He learns that the more varied his stock the more will be the returns of the pharmacy department, and the more frequently he can induce his clients to visit his establishment the more certain he is that those customers will not forget to buy his drugs when they are in want of them. Conscious of this fact, he is constantly adding new goods and new departments.

The late troubles on the Afghan frontier have had some little effect on business. Officers proceeding to the front, and those held in readiness with the first and second army corps, made large purchases of camp comforts and necessities, amongst which I may mention pocket-filters, every one of which were bought up rapidly, preference being given to the Silicated Carbon Company's (Frazer pattern). One or two small sales of cocaine were also made for the purpose of experiment in field operations until the supply was exhausted.

Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), chemists, druggists, and general merchants, declared a dividend of 22 per cent. for the past year last month, at the same time carrying a considerable sum to the reserve fund; their shares of 500r. are now at 1,150r. each, and before the declaration of the dividend were at 1,225r. The company is in its twenty-first year, and the shareholders cannot but be gratified at the successful management of the firm. The manager in India is Mr. Edward Rammell, an old Bell's scholar, who has just returned from an exceedingly pleasurable "holiday" trip through the Australian Colonies.

Many assistants are turning their attention to that part of the world as a field for travel; Cook & Sons, who have an office at Bombay, arranging and conducting parties at extremely moderate fees. Many Anglo-Indians nowadays make Australia a home in the retiring years of their life.

I notice with pleasure a full-page advertisement in your late issues of Henry's great Indian remedies. Both Thilum and Hippocæa have an extensive sale here, and are worth the attention of the trade at home.

You may shortly expect to see a first-class Indian arrowroot on the English market. Mr. Woodrow, of the Poona College of Science, has succeeded in producing an enormous yield of arrowroot from some specimens of the true *Bernuda* variety, *Maranta arundinacea*. The climate and soil apparently suit the plant to perfection. In fact, so satisfied is he with the experiment that he has sent an extensive order

to England for machinery. In his primary experiments he used one of the "Enterprise" tincture-presses, which answered well in a small way.

According to recently-published statistics the international trade of India seems to be developing satisfactorily. The imports for the year ending March 31, 1885, were valued at 5,315 lacs of rupees, the totals in the two previous years being 5,270 and 5,001 lacs respectively. It must be remembered that in consequence of lower prices of merchandise generally, these figures represent greatly increased quantities. Chemicals and drugs counted for 44 lacs last year, and for 44 and 48 in the two former years. Exports were valued at 8,024 last year, and 8,501 and 8,060 lacs in 1883-4 and 1882-3. Opium was exported to the extent of 199,000 cwt., worth 1,088 lacs. This is a larger quantity, but a less value, than in former years.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CINCHONA ALKALOID IN MADRAS.—Hitherto Madras has been dependent upon Bengal for its supply of cinchona alkaloids; but since the appointment of Mr. Hooper as Government Quinologist in Madras it has been decided to carry out the manufacture there. Mr. Hooper has recently visited the Medical Store Depot, and, after an inspection of the laboratories, found that the appliances could be adapted to the manufacture of the liquid cinchona on a large scale. The cost, taking the bark at the rate of the recent sales at Madras, and allowing the usual percentage for fuel, labour, &c., was estimated at 1.0.9r. per fluid pound. This will enable it to be issued at a price of some 30 per cent. lower than the febrifuge now obtained from the Government factory in Bengal for use in the hospitals and dispensaries at this Presidency. Mr. Hooper has been instructed to at once manufacture 1,000 lbs. of fluid extract at 40 grs. to the ounce.

## PHARMACY IN CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, June 25.

THE annual examinations held in Montreal on the 5th, 6th, and 7th are now a thing of the past. There were thirty-one candidates, of which the following passed:—Major for Licentiate of Pharmacy:—J. T. Lyons (gold medal) and J. L. Beaudry. Minor for Certified Clerk:—W. H. Griffith (gold medal), E. Morin, W. P. Watson, T. E. Read, J. E. Dozois, W. W. Hill, Louis Brossard, and Thomas Goulden.

The new Pharmacy Act got safely through the Legislature, and was assented to on May 9. It is substantially the same as the old Act of 1875, but its provisions are more carefully drawn, the penalties are made more clear, and the clause regulating the annual election of Council can now be understood, and is capable of being carried out intelligently.

According to the Act there are three classes of persons provided for in the curriculum of study:—"Certified Apprentices," who must pass a preliminary examination before admission to study and registration; "Certified Clerks," who must have been admitted as apprentices and have passed an examination, called the "Minor," before being registered as such; and "Licentiates of Pharmacy," who must pass the Major, attend a prescribed course of lectures, and have been in the practice of pharmacy in a store kept by a licentiate before they can be placed on the register and be licensed to carry on a pharmacy on their own account. No apprentice can prepare prescriptions unless he is under the supervision of a licentiate or certified clerk.

On the whole, the Act is a great step in advance, and will doubtless materially assist in raising the standard of pharmacists in the province. Anyway, pharmacy here is keeping pace with the times quite as well as can be expected, and, I think, will bear favourable comparison with medicine.

ARTIFICIAL TRUFFLES are made in France, according to *Cosmos les Mondes*, of potatoes, coloured by exposure to the air of cesspools and flavoured with a few drops of phenol!



## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

June 18, 1885.

DR. HUGO MÜLLER, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected fellows of the Society:—Messrs. Harry Haslett, Thomas Cradock Hepworth, Leonard de Koningh, Charles Langer, Arthur Richard-son, James Sharp, James Pender Smith, James Spilsbury.

The following papers were read:—

"On the Decomposition and Genesis of Hydrocarbons at High Temperatures. I. The Products of the Manufacture of Gas from Petroleum." By Henry E. Armstrong and A. K. Miller, Ph.D.

This paper was quite a scientific one, and a continuation of earlier researches published in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*.

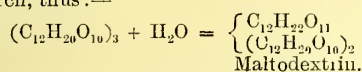
"On the Non-crystallisable Products of the Action of Diastase upon Starch." By Horace T. Brown and G. H. Morris, Ph.D.

In the course of this paper the authors show that when the action of malt extract upon starch-paste is limited, a third body is always found amongst the products of transformation besides maltose and dextrin; they have no doubt that this substance is identical with one prepared by Herzfeld in an impure state, and described by him as "maltodextrin."

They give various conclusive reasons for rejecting the theory that maltodextrin is merely a mixture of maltose and dextrin.

The composition of maltodextrin may be expressed by the formula  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \\ (C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ , that is, a maltose group united with two amylin or dextrin groups, each constituent group retaining its optical and reducing properties.

The authors believe that the molecule of starch cannot contain less than five times the group  $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_3$ , and that the action of malt extract consists in a successive hydration and removal of the  $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_3$  group, leaving as residue a dextrin of decreasing complexity, until the last of the five ternary groups is reached, which undergoes no further change except a comparatively slow hydration, maltodextrin being formed by the hydration of the last ternary group constituting starch, thus:—



The authors are engaged in a full examination of the properties of maltodextrin, an account of which they hope shortly to lay before the Society.

"Decomposition of Carbonic Acid Gas by the Electric Spark." By H. B. Dixon, M.A., and H. F. Lowe, B.A.

Various chemists have investigated the decomposition of carbonic acid by the electric spark. Experiments having shown that no explosion is propagated by a spark in a mixture of carbonic oxide and oxygen dried by standing over anhydrous phosphoric acid, it seemed of interest to repeat the experiments on the decomposition of carbonic acid when dried in a similar manner. Carbonic acid dried over anhydrous phosphoric acid was submitted to a series of induction sparks in a eudiometer by means of a chain composed of short pieces of platinum fused into small glass bulbs. The amount of decomposition varied from time to time, approaching no fixed limit. Similar results were found on introducing a Leyden jar into the secondary circuit of the Ruhmkorff, but the amount of decomposition was less. Other experiments were recorded.

"On the Influence of Silicon upon the Properties of Cast Iron." By Thomas Turner, Assoc. R.S.M.

The author's results show that, contrary to generally-accepted views, a suitable addition of silicon to cast iron improves the tensile strength of the metal. Any addition, however, beyond 2.5 per cent. causes a gradually-increasing deterioration.

In the discussion which followed this paper Mr. Spiller said a Blue-book was published about 1860, by Sir Frederick Abel, containing an account of similar experiments with

cast iron. He had taken part in those experiments. The results arrived at were very different from those now put forward; in fact, he was inclined to question altogether Mr. Turner's conclusions, as he was not satisfied with the method of testing adopted, particularly the shape and size of the testing bars.

"Eleven Months' Experience with Toughened Glass Beakers." By R. J. Friswell.

In July, 1884, twenty-one beakers were purchased of the Toughened Glass Company, working De la Bastie's patents. One of these was broken by an accident, and twenty were taken into use in the laboratory of the Atlas Works. They had the form of thin tumblers furnished with a lip. The bottom is about three times as thick as the sides, and size for size they are two-and-a-half times as heavy as the Bohemian beaker of about the same capacity.

It was stated on behalf of the makers that they would stand boiling over the flame of a rose burner while supported on wire gauze, but as one of them burst soon after he began to use them, on pouring hot water into it, the more severe treatment was never tried, and they were relegated to ordinary use.

Of these some had seemed to decay, minute fissures spreading over the surface like a spider's web. It was believed, and shown, that the sulphuric acid used for cleaning them tended to produce this effect. Caustic soda does not injure the glass.

The result of eleven months' use of the twenty beakers was that two burst spontaneously, one burst on hot water being poured in, six were useless from fissures and enfoliation, eight are in good condition, and three had been broken by unknown means.

Taking into consideration the loss of confidence caused by the high percentage of spontaneous bursting, it may be said that toughened glass is a complete failure in the laboratory.

The following papers were taken as read:—

"Bromo-derivatives of Diphenyl, Tolyphenyl, and Ditoly." By Prof. Carnelley and Andrew Thomson.

"Note on the Influence of Strain upon Chemical Action" By Prof. Carnelley and James Schlerschmann.

"On the Non-existence of Gaseous Nitrous Anhydride." By William Ramsay, Ph.D.

"On the Causes of the Decrepitations in Samples of so-called Explosive Pyrites." By B. Blount.

"On the Specific Action of a Mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric Acids upon Zinc in the Production of Hydroxylamine." By E. Divers, M.D., F.R.S., and T. Shimidzu, M.E.

"On the Action of Pyrosulphuric Acid upon certain Metals." By E. Divers, M.D., F.R.S., and T. Shimidzu, M.E.

"On the Constitution and Reactions of Liquid Nitric Peroxide." By E. Divers, M.D., F.R.S., and T. Shimidzu, M.E.

"On the Behaviour of Stannous Chloride towards Nitric Oxide, and towards Nitric Acid." By E. Divers, M.D., F.R.S., and T. Haga.

"Preliminary Note on the Reaction between Mercurous Nitrate and Nitric Oxide, and between Mercurous Nitrate and Nitrites." By Edward Divers, M.D., F.R.S., and Tamemasa Haga.

"On some Derivatives of Anthraquinones." By A. G. Perkin and Dr. W. H. Perkin, jun.

TO CLEAN PLASTER OF-PARIS BUSTS.—Boil starch into a thick paste, and with a soft brush spread it on the article to be cleaned. Then expose it in an airy place, and, when dry, the paste will peel off, together with all the dirt and dust, and the cast will appear as white as when new.—*Am. Druggist*.

MANUFACTURE OF ETCHING INK.—According to Muller, a liquid for etching on glass has recently been introduced into commerce, and can be used with an ordinary pen. It consists of hydrofluoric acid, ammonium fluoride and oxalic acid, and is thickened with barium sulphate. A better ink is obtained as follows:—Equal parts of the double hydrogen ammonium fluoride and dried precipitated barium sulphate are ground together in a porcelain mortar. The mixture is then treated, in a platinum, lead, or guttapercha dish, with fuming hydrofluoric acid, until the latter ceases to react.—*Dingl. Polyt. and Am. Druggist*.



## THE CHEMISTS' RETAIL.

## [FOURTH ARTICLE.]

WE continue our adaptations from the work of Mr. Ad. Vomacka, "Unsere Handverkaufsartikel" (Leitmeritz, Austria).

## DOMESTIC SALVE.

	Parts
Camphor .. .. .	5
Carbolic acid .. .. .	4
Vaseline .. .. .	80
Diachylon plaster .. .. .	30

Melt together the vaseline and the plaster, and stir in the camphor and carbolic acid when nearly cold.

This makes an excellent general ointment for all kinds of wounds, sores, burns, &c. The directions for use should be to apply it on a piece of linen rag, after the wound or sore has been washed with lukewarm water. The dressing should be changed every twelve hours, washing between each application.

## CORN AND WART CURES.

Equal parts of glacial acetic acid and distilled water. May be coloured with fuchsine and perfumed with mirbane.

Salicylic acid has become very popular. It has the property of softening and dissolving horny skin, and was first recommended for corns by the celebrated dermatologist, Dr. Unna. It is best applied in combination with ten times its weight of collodion.

Either fluid can be put up in glass tubes, of which one end has been drawn out to a point, or in glass-stoppered bottles, the stopper of which has a spiral glass attachment.

The directions for use, if the acetic acid preparation be adopted, should indicate precautions to be taken to prevent the application of the acid to the sound skin. A piece of plaster should be attached, leaving the corn only free. This should be lightly touched with the fluid at night, covered with cotton wool until morning, when a foot-bath in which common salt has been dissolved should be used. The corn should then be carefully pared with a knife. This treatment should be repeated every third day until the corn has quite disappeared. Warts or hard skin can be easily removed by frequent application of the fluid. They will gradually come away in flakes.

## CORAL LIP-SALVES.

I.		Grammes
Cerae albæ .. .. .	..	70
Vaseline .. .. .	..	100
Alkannin .. .. .	..	0.25
Ol. limon. ess. .. .. .	..	1
Ol. bergamot. ess. .. .. .	..	1
Ol. rosarum .. .. .	..	0.5
II.		
Ol. olivar. benz. .. .. .	..	500 grammes
Cerae albæ .. .. .	..	300 "
Cetaeci .. .. .	..	30 "
Alkannin .. .. .	..	1 "
Ol. jasmîn .. .. .	..	5 "
Ol. rosarum .. .. .	..	3 gtt.

The second preparation will be generally preferred. The benzoin will aid in keeping it. The oily ingredients are most conveniently benzoinated by digesting benzoin in a water-bath with the melted mixture, for three hours, in the proportion of 7 parts of the powdered resin with 150 parts of the mixture. The alkanet extract can be dissolved in the mixture before straining. To further aid in keeping the preparation salicylic acid—1 part in 1,000—may be added. The acid should be dissolved in spirit of nitre.

Alkannin is preferable to alkanet root, because by its use the pressing is avoided, and a more brilliant colour is obtained. Saffranin may be used instead of the alkannin, and is cheaper. It should be used in solution, 1 part of saffranin with 20 of alcohol and 80 of water.

Lip-salve may be put up in tablet shapes, in rods, or in

boxes. For the first the mixture is poured into paper or metal moulds, for the second in metal or glass tubes of the required diameter. When cold the salve is removed from the metal or glass mould by immersion in warm water, wrapped in tin-foil, and afterwards in glazed paper.

## ALMOND MEAL.

Mix, gradually, 4 parts of glycerine with 100 parts of ground almonds, and add 5 parts of borax. Perfume with a mixture of neroli, essence of musk, and bitter-almond oil.

Used as a cosmetic after washing.

## CREASOTE.

(Specially prepared for application in Toothache.)

[May be so labelled, but would then be liable to stamp duty. "Creasote Compound. Specially prepared," would be safe.]

Mix equal parts of creasote and strong alcohol, and add 2 per cent. of oil of cloves.

This is less caustic and even more effectual in toothache than creasote used simply. It is well to sell it always coloured with tincture of rhatany, as creasote varies in colour from white to a deep yellow, and if supplied of different tints may be suspected by the public.

## MALT EXTRACT LOZENGES.

White sugar .. .. .	4 lbs.
Extract of malt .. .. .	2 oz.
Vanillin solution .. .. .	60 drops

These require some practice to make successfully. By gradual additions of sugar and water in a copper pan, a thick syrup is made, which is frequently stirred—kept on a gentle boil—until all the sugar is used. The evaporation must be continued until the liquid drops from the stirrer in long threads. Then a little acetic acid or lemon juice is added, and afterwards the malt extract flavoured with the vanilla. The lemon juice or acetic acid, which must be used very sparingly, tends to keep the lozenges transparent, but it also tends to make them hygroscopic. The vanillin solution is made by dissolving 1 part of vanillin in 250 of pure spirit; or a tincture of vanilla may be used.

The most difficult part of the work is to judge of the right degree of concentration of the syrup. The mass is poured on a marble slab which has been smeared with paraffin, rolled out into the proper thickness, and cut into lozenges before it becomes hard.

Malt-extract lozenges are recommended for coughs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, and bronchial complaints generally.

## DOG PILLS.

Magnes. sulph. .. .. .	3iv.
P. rad. valerian .. .. .	5x.
Pulv. jalape .. .. .	3viij.
P. sem. cine .. .. .	3viij.
Glycerini tragacanthi, q.s. ut fit. massa e qua formentur boli No. 60.	

Wrap up each bolus separately in thin tissue-paper. The label below will indicate the use of these pills.

## DOG PILLS.

A specially valuable curative and preventive medicine for various Dog Diseases, especially

Distemper, Mange, Worms, Cramps, Epilepsy, Colic, Constipation, &c.

DOSE.—For a good sized dog give three pills in the course of the day; two for a small dog. Increase or diminish the dose as may be found necessary.

The pills may be given in roast meat or bacon, but if the dog refuses this, smear the bolus with oil and drop it in his jaws.

In very cold and in very warm weather it is advisable to give all dogs one of these pills daily; and at all seasons one or two may be given occasionally to keep the blood pure. Two or three may be given weekly to young dogs to protect from the distemper.



## CATTLE SPICE.

	Parts
Fœnugreek seed .. .. .	500
Juniper berries .. .. .	100
Fennel seed .. .. .	80
Linseed .. .. .	150
Bicarbonate of soda .. .. .	100
Common salt .. .. .	50
Sulphate of soda .. .. .	100
Asafœtida .. .. .	5

All the above in powder, to be mixed and sifted. Label as below.

## CATTLE SPICE.

**For Strengthening the Digestive  
Organs, Purifying the Blood,  
and promoting the Flow of  
Milk in Cows.**

DOSE—For horned cattle, a heaped tablespoonful three times daily in the fodder.

## HORSE POWDER.

	Parts
Powdered fœnugreek .. .. .	100
„ juniper berries .. .. .	25
„ fennel seeds .. .. .	20
„ aniseeds .. .. .	10
„ gentian .. .. .	75
„ camomiles .. .. .	50
Black antimony .. .. .	10
Sal-ammoniac .. .. .	25
Asafœtida .. .. .	1

Mix, and put up in tins or cardboard cases, labelled (with a picture of a prancing horse):—

## CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

Promotes appetite and digestion, purifies the blood, and produces a smooth and glossy skin.

This powder contains no injurious ingredients whatever.

One or two heaped tablespoonfuls to be given in the fodder three times daily.

## VERMIN-KILLERS.

## Phosphor Paste.

	Parts
Wheat flour .. .. .	10
Water .. .. .	10

Make a thin paste, and add—

Crude glycerine .. .. . 125

Warm together in a water-bath, with constant stirring, to form a paste. Stir till cold.

Separately dissolve 10 parts of phosphorus in a warmed mixture of 20 parts of chloroform and 3 parts of oil of star anise, and add gradually to the mixture 20 parts of finely powdered star anise (*Illicium religiosum*). In a porcelain or glass mortar mix the two pastes together.

## Baryta Balls.

	Grammes
Precipitated carbonate baryta .. .. .	100
Crumb of bread .. .. .	50
New cheese .. .. .	50
Oil of star anise .. .. .	3

Crude glycerine q.s. to make a mass, which divide into 100 boluses.

The baryta vermin-killer is generally as effective as the phosphor paste, and is less dangerous. In either case the directions for use would read as under:—

Lay pieces of the poison, about the size of beans, on fresh-broiled bacon, or on a piece of old cheese, pinned to a board or to the floor, and sprinkled with sugar, where the rats or mice run. Let a plate with water be placed close by.

## INSECT POWDER.

The value of the pyrethrum powder lies in its freshness and in the fineness of the powder. For the destruction of certain insects it is much more effective with an addition of 5 per cent. of carbolic acid. This can be mixed with it most conveniently by first dissolving the acid in spirit, and mixing the solution gradually with the powder.

## INSECT-BITE REMEDY.

	Parts
Aquæ destill. .. .. .	100
Potassii iodid. .. .. .	5
Iodi .. .. .	2
Acid carbolic .. .. .	1

Dissolve the iodide in a little of the water, add the iodine, and mix with the rest of the water and the carbolic acid.

Solution of ammonia coloured with carmine is often used for a similar purpose, but the liquid prescribed above is generally preferred.

The liquid should be supplied in small stoppered bottles, with spiral glass attachments to the stoppers. When required for travellers it is convenient to supply it in bottles in box-wood cases.

## MOTH POWDER.

	Parts
Patchouli herb .. .. .	100
Valerian root .. .. .	50
Camphor .. .. .	40
Orris root .. .. .	50
Sambul root .. .. .	50
Patchouli oil .. .. .	1
Oil of roses .. .. .	1

The various ingredients are broken up as small as possible, passed through a wide sieve to separate the coarser pieces, and freed from dust by a fine sieve. The oils are mixed with the orris root, and all the ingredients are then combined.

Put up in paper or silk bags, and labelled as under—

## MOTH POWDER.

This powder sprinkled among Furs, Clothes, Carpets, Furniture, &c., will effectually prevent the ravages of moths.

It is very advantageous to open and air the materials every month or two.



## MOTH LIQUID.

	Parts
Spirit of wine .. .. .	500
Naphtaline .. .. .	10
Carbolic acid .. .. .	10
Camphor .. .. .	5
Essence lemon .. .. .	5
Oils of thyme, lavender, and eucaly (of each) ..	2

This can be used by sprinkling over furs, clothes, carpets, furniture, &c.; or, better still, by application by a spray-producer.

## BEETLE POWDER.

	Parts
Powdered borax .. .. .	20
Precipitated carbonate of baryta .. .. .	10

The precipitated carbonate of baryta should be used, and not the native witherite.

## BEETLE POWDER.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—If the holes of the beetles can be reached—and they are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of ovens or other warm places—sprinkle in them some of this powder and smear over with a paste made of plaster of Paris and water. If the holes cannot be found or reached, boil some peas, stir them with beer to make a soft paste, add to this some butter or lard, and mix with the paste so obtained about one-fourth of its weight of this beetle powder. In the evening lay little lumps of this compound about where the beetles come, taking care to place a plate with water close by. In the morning sweep the beetles which will be found lying about into the fire. By some perseverance in this action the beetles can be entirely got rid of.

## BUG DESTROYER.

	Parts
Tincture of tobacco .. .. .	200
Boric acid .. .. .	6
Carbolic acid .. .. .	6
Salicylic acid .. .. .	12
Oil of Indian balm .. .. .	1

This preparation is far superior to most of those recommended for the destruction of bugs. Dr. Hager says the combination of boric and salicylic acids is an excellent substitute for arsenic or sublimate for the destruction of insects.

The tobacco tincture is made by digesting 40 parts of the commonest tobacco in 200 parts of proof spirits, in a warm place for three days.

## BUG DESTROYER.

*Contains neither arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nor any other of the legal poisons; and may be used in a house with perfect safety.*

**DIRECTIONS.**—Whenever possible clean the furniture, pictures, &c., where the bugs barrow with a strong hot soda solution, then paint over with this solution two or three times with a small brush.

The development of these pests may be prevented by mixing two or three bottlefuls of this tincture in a batch of whitewash, when it is used. The tincture dries up on the whitewashed parts, but all its active ingredients remain. All powders used in that way are soon scattered.

## POPULAR PERFUMES.

THE subjoined formulæ have been supplied to us by a manufacturer who is not now in business, but who states that when sold they gave general satisfaction:—

## 1. ALBERT EDWARD BOUQUET.

	Oz.
Jockey Club .. .. .	10
Ess. bouquet .. .. .	10
Heliotrope .. .. .	6

## 2. ESS. BOUQUET.

Extract rose .. .. .	30 oz.	Extract vanilla .. .. .	13 oz.
„ tuberosa .. .. .	25 „	„ civet .. .. .	4 „
„ cassia .. .. .	20 „	„ musk .. .. .	3 „
„ orange .. .. .	10 „	„ ambergris .. .. .	1 „
„ violet .. .. .	20 „	Ess. bergamotte .. .. .	1 „
„ orris .. .. .	20 „	„ lemon .. .. .	1 „
		Otto rose .. .. .	45 minims

## 3. FRANGIPANNI.

Extract rose .. .. .	20 oz.	Extract civet .. .. .	5 oz.
„ orange .. .. .	10 „	„ musk .. .. .	3 1/2 „
„ cassia .. .. .	16 „	„ ambergris .. .. .	1 „
„ jasmine .. .. .	20 „	Ol. vitivert .. .. .	10 minims
„ orris .. .. .	30 „	„ santal .. .. .	10 „
„ violet .. .. .	35 „	„ bergamotte .. .. .	130 „
„ tuberosa .. .. .	20 „	„ citron .. .. .	30 „
„ vanilla .. .. .	16 „	„ neroli .. .. .	45 „
„ tonquin .. .. .	12 „	Otto rose .. .. .	45 „
		Ol. French geranium .. .. .	50 „

## 4. GUARDS' BOUQUET.

Extract neroli .. .. .	12 oz.	Extract orris .. .. .	20 oz.
„ musk .. .. .	6 „	Ol. cloves .. .. .	40 minims
„ rose .. .. .	30 „	„ bergamotte .. .. .	65 „
„ orange .. .. .	20 „	„ French geranium .. .. .	45 „
„ vanilla .. .. .	12 „	Otto rose .. .. .	35 „

## 5. ORRIS EXTRACT.

Crushed orris .. .. .	7 lbs.
S.V.R. (60 over proof) .. .. .	8 pints

Place in a wide-mouth covered jar; stand one month; pour off; press and filter remainder.

## 6. EAU DE COLOGNE.

Ess. bergamotte .. .. .	60 minims	Ol. neroli .. .. .	40 minims
„ lemon .. .. .	60 „	„ citron .. .. .	10 „
Ol. lavand. ang. .. .. .	30 „	S.V.R. .. .. .	16 oz.
		Aq. flor. aurant. .. .. .	4 „

## 7. RONDELETIA.

Otto rose .. .. .	12 minims	Grain musk .. .. .	4 grains
Ol. lavand. ang. .. .. .	60 „	Ambergris .. .. .	12 „
„ bergamotte .. .. .	30 „	S.V.R. .. .. .	10 oz.
„ cloves .. .. .	30 „	Aq. dest. .. .. .	2 „

## 8. JOCKEY CLUB.

Extract rose .. .. .	20 oz.	Extract tuberosa .. .. .	16 oz.
„ cassia .. .. .	13 „	„ civet .. .. .	4 „
„ jasmine .. .. .	13 „	„ musk .. .. .	2 „
„ violet .. .. .	20 „	Ess. bergamotte .. .. .	1 „
„ orris .. .. .	20 „	Otto rose .. .. .	45 minims

## 9. SANTAL EXTRACT.

	Oz.
Ol. santal .. .. .	2
Rose triple .. .. .	10
S.V.R. .. .. .	90

## 10. HELIOTROPE.

Extract vanilla .. .. .	10 oz.	Extract orris .. .. .	16 oz.
„ rose .. .. .	20 „	Ol. almonds .. .. .	13 minims
„ orange .. .. .	12 „	Otto rose .. .. .	23 „
		Extract musk .. .. .	3 oz.

## 11. JONQUILLE EXTRACT.

Extract jasmine .. .. .	20 oz.	Extract vanilla .. .. .	5 oz.
„ orange .. .. .	10 „	„ storax .. .. .	4 „
„ tuberosa .. .. .	20 „	„ violet .. .. .	7 „
		Otto rose .. .. .	16 minims



## 12. LAVENDER WATER, SUPERIOR.

Ol. lavand. arg. . . . .	2 oz.	Extract musk . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" bergamotte . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Otto rose . . . . .	5 minims
Extract millefleurs . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	S.V.R. . . . .	32 oz.
" maréchale . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Aq. flor. aur. . . . .	4 "
		" dest. . . . .	2 "

For cheap lavender water, use French oil.

## 13. NEROLI EXTRACT.

Ol. neroli . . . . .	140 minims
S.V.R. . . . .	30 oz.

## 14. LIGN ALOE.

Extract orris . . . . .	10 oz.	Extract rose . . . . .	20 oz.
" vanilla . . . . .	10 "	" civet . . . . .	3 "
" jasmine . . . . .	15 "	Rose triple . . . . .	15 "
		Ol. lign aloe . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

## 15. NEW-MOWN HAY.

	Oz.		Oz.
Rose triple . . . . .	16	Extract violet . . . . .	20
Extract geranium . . . . .	20	" tonquin . . . . .	30
" jasmine . . . . .	20	" vanilla . . . . .	10
" orange . . . . .	20	" civet . . . . .	5
" rose . . . . .	30	" musk . . . . .	1

## 16. MARECHALE BOUQUET.

Rose triple . . . . .	16 oz.	Extract jasmine . . . . .	20 oz.
Extract rose . . . . .	20 "	" neroli . . . . .	10 "
" orange . . . . .	20 "	" musk . . . . .	4 "
" violet . . . . .	20 "	" civet . . . . .	5 "
" vitivert . . . . .	10 "	Ol. cloves . . . . .	30 minims
" cassie . . . . .	20 "	" santal . . . . .	30 "
" orris . . . . .	20 "	" bergamotte . . . . .	60 "
" vanilla . . . . .	16 "	" French geranium . . . . .	35 "
" tonquin . . . . .	10 "	Ess. lemon . . . . .	30 "

17. MILLEFLEURS<sup>1</sup>

Rose triple . . . . .	20 oz.	Extract musk . . . . .	3 oz.
Extract rose . . . . .	30 "	" civet . . . . .	4 "
" tuberoe . . . . .	10 "	" tonquin . . . . .	5 "
" jasmine . . . . .	16 "	Ol. almonds . . . . .	10 minims
" orange . . . . .	10 "	" neroli . . . . .	10 "
" cassie . . . . .	16 "	" cloves . . . . .	10 "
" violet . . . . .	20 "	" bergamotte . . . . .	60 "
" cedar . . . . .	5 "	" patchouly . . . . .	30 "
" vanilla . . . . .	7 "	" French geranium . . . . .	30 "

## 18. KISS-ME-QUICK.

Extract jonquille . . . . .	40 oz.	Extract tuberoe . . . . .	20 oz.
" orris . . . . .	30 "	" civet . . . . .	7 "
" tonquin . . . . .	20 "	Ol. citronella . . . . .	30 minims
" rose . . . . .	40 "	" bergamotte . . . . .	60 "
" cassie . . . . .	20 "	" verberna . . . . .	15 "
" violet . . . . .	20 "	" patchouly . . . . .	10 "
		Otto rose . . . . .	45 "

## 19. TONQUIN EXTRACT

Tonquin beans, crushed . . . . .	Oz.
S.V.R. . . . .	1
	25

Shake well; stand 21 days.

## 20. MAGNOLIA.

Extract rose . . . . .	40 oz.	Ol. citron . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
" orange . . . . .	20 "	" citronella . . . . .	10 minims
" tuberoe . . . . .	16 "	" almonds . . . . .	10 "
" violet . . . . .	16 "	Otto rose . . . . .	20 "
" jasmine . . . . .	10 "	Extract civet . . . . .	4 oz.

## 21. VANILLA EXTRACT.

Vanilla beans, crushed . . . . .	Oz.
S.V.R. . . . .	1
	23

Stand 21 days; shake well.

## 22. MYRTLE FLOWERS.

	Oz.		Oz.
Extract orange . . . . .	20	Extract jasmine . . . . .	15
" tuberoe . . . . .	10	" vanilla . . . . .	5
" rose . . . . .	30	" civet . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 23. FLORIDA WATER.

Ess. lemon . . . . .	6 oz.	Ol. cloves . . . . .	4 oz.
Ol. lav. exot. super . . . . .	8 "	S.V.R. . . . .	4 gals.
" lemon grasse . . . . .	2 "	Aq. dest. . . . .	1 "

## 24. MAY FLOWERS.

Extract rose . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Extract violet . . . . .	10 oz.
" jasmine . . . . .	10 "	" storax . . . . .	2 "
" orange . . . . .	10 "	" civet . . . . .	1 "
" cassie . . . . .	12 "	Ol. almonds . . . . .	13 minims
" vanilla . . . . .	16 "	Otto rose . . . . .	17 "

## 25. CIVET EXTRACT.

Civet . . . . .	1 drachm
Powd. orris . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
S.V.R. . . . .	20 "

Rub the civet in a mortar with the orris; place in a stoppered bottle with S.V.R.; stand 21 days; shake well.

## 26. OPOPONAX.

S.V.R. . . . .	26 oz.
Pod. musk . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Vanilla beans crushed . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tonquin beans crushed . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Infuse above one month, and add—

	Oz.		Minims
Extract orris . . . . .	10	Ol. citronella . . . . .	13
" rose . . . . .	10	" citron . . . . .	60
" cassie . . . . .	5	Ess. lemon . . . . .	15
" orange . . . . .	5	" bergamotte . . . . .	60
" violet . . . . .	16	Ol. patchouly . . . . .	30
		Otto rose . . . . .	50

## 27. WHITE ROSE.

	Oz.		Oz.
Rose triple . . . . .	7	Extract cassie . . . . .	4
Extract rose . . . . .	13	" jasmine . . . . .	4
" violet . . . . .	7	" patchouly . . . . .	3

## 28. STEPHANOTIS.

White rose . . . . .	20 oz.
Extract jasmine . . . . .	10 "
" civet . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto rose . . . . .	7 minims

## 29. STORAX EXTRACT.

	Oz.
Gum storax . . . . .	1
S.V.R. . . . .	20

## 30. PATCHOULY EXTRACT.

Ol. patchouly . . . . .	80 minims
Otto . . . . .	20 "
S.V.R. . . . .	23 oz.

## 31. VERBENA EXTRACT.

Ol. verberna . . . . .	160 minims
" bergamotte . . . . .	60 "
S.V.R. . . . .	18 oz.
Aq. rosa . . . . .	3 "

## 32. GERANIUM EXTRACT.

Ol. French geranium . . . . .	2 drachms
S.V.R. . . . .	30 oz.

## 33. YLANG-YLANG.

	(z.)		Oz.
Ol. Ylang ylang . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Extract jasmine . . . . .	20
" bergamotte . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" violet . . . . .	25
" pimento . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" vanilla . . . . .	16
S.V.R. . . . .	26	" orange . . . . .	10
Extract orris . . . . .	40	" civet . . . . .	4
" rose . . . . .	40	" musk . . . . .	3
" tuberoe . . . . .	20	" storax . . . . .	3
" cassie . . . . .	20	Rose triple . . . . .	20

## 34. WEST-END BOUQUET.

	Oz.
White rose . . . . .	15
Extract violet . . . . .	10
" jasmine . . . . .	7
" civet . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$



## 35. ROSE, TRIPLE.

Otto rose..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ drachm.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	30 oz.

## 36. SPRING FLOWERS.

Extract rose	..	..	10 oz.	Extract civet	..	..	3 oz.
" violet	..	..	10 "	Rose triple	..	..	4 "
" cassie	..	..	3 "	Ess. bergamotte	..	..	60 minims

## 37. WOOD VIOLET.

Extract cassie	..	..	40 oz.	Extract orris	..	..	20 oz.
" rose	..	..	30 "	Ol. almonds	..	..	15 minims
" violet	..	..	50 "	Otto rose	..	..	35 "
" jasminc	..	..	20 "	Extract civet	..	..	5 oz.

## 38. JASMINE EXTRACT.

No. 24 jasmine pomade, cut up small	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R. (60 over proof) ..	..	..	8 pints
Place in a wide-mouth covered jar; stand one month; and add—			
Extract storax	..	..	4 oz.
Stir daily.			

## 39. WALLFLOWERS.

Extract cassie	..	..	10 oz.	Extract vanilla	..	..	10 oz.
" orange	..	..	20 "	" civet	..	..	3½ "
" rose	..	..	20 "	Ol. almonds	..	..	10 minims
" orris	..	..	10 "	Otto rose	..	..	20 "

## 40. MUSK EXTRACT.

Pod musk	..	..	..	..	..	150 grains
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	20 oz.

## 41. CEDAR EXTRACT.

Ol. cedar	..	..	..	..	..	1 Oz.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	30

## 42. VITIVERT EXTRACT.

Ol. vitivert	..	..	..	..	..	1 oz.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	4 pints

## 43. ORANGE EXTRACT.

No. 24 orange pomade, cut up small	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R. 60 (over proof) ..	..	..	8½ pints
Place in a wide-mouth covered jar; stand one month; stir daily.			

## 44. CASSIE EXTRACT.

No. 24 cassie pomade, cut up small	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R.	..	..	8½ pints.

Work as above.

## 45. ROSE EXTRACT.

No. 24 rose pomade, cut up small	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R.	..	..	8½ pints

Work as above.

## 46. TUBEROSE EXTRACT.

No. 24 tuberose pomade	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R.	..	..	8 pints

Work as above.

## 47. VIOLET EXTRACT.

No. 24 violet pomade	..	..	7 lbs.
S.V.R.	..	..	8½ pints

Work as above.

## 48. LILY OF VALLEY.

Extract tuberose..	..	..	10 oz.	Extract rose	..	..	10 oz.
" jasmine	..	..	5 "	" violet	..	..	5 "
" orange	..	..	5 "	" civet	..	..	2½ "
" vanilla	..	..	5 "	Ol. almonds	..	..	5 minims
" cassie	..	..	5 "	Otto rose	..	..	10 "

## 49. AMBERGRIS.

Ambergris	..	..	..	..	..	2 drachms
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	25 oz.

## THE DRUG TRADE WITH SPAIN.

(Continued.)

FROM what was said in the former article, it may be hoped that intending exporters to Spain will fully understand the great importance of correctly stating all the gross and net weights, and, for their information, a short illustration of the best means of doing this on the plan adopted by leading French and German houses may not be out of place.

First, the correct gross weight for each individual package must be given to the ship or steamer, to be entered in the manifest and bills of lading; the steamship owners do not hold themselves responsible for exact weighing, and if the weights are not furnished in kilogrammes by the shipping-house they put down the nearest approximation they can, with the usual result of the importer getting fined more or less heavily. The general declaration for the manifest must also embrace every branch of goods included in the order, thus:—Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical products, which would include all patents; but, if a very assorted line, it may be necessary to add besides, chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus, druggists' sundries, surgical instruments and accessories, glass bottles, &c. This is simply the general statement for the manifest, which should be as broad as possible without actually detailing the contents, but stated in such a manner as to include all the different kinds of goods shipped. Besides this, the invoice sent to the buyer is usually detailed as follows:—Example—

## Case A.N.Z., No. 1, gross 72 kilos.

2f. 7 kilos. 320 gr. jar	5 kilos. potass. iodid., at 12f.	.. = 60f.
3f. 13 kilos. 760 gr. 2 bot.	10 kilos. potass. bromid., at 5f.	.. = 50f.
1f. 6 kilos. 200 gr. tin	5 kilos. opium (9 % morph.), at 30f.	= 150f.
&c., &c.		

This example shows price charged for package, gross weight of the article in bottle, jar, or tin, net weight of each, and gross weight of the case with marks. For sundries the same process is carried out slightly modified; thus, all the common glass in the same case is invoiced together, and net weight of the lot given; stoppered and fine crystal glass goods are also grouped together, as well as porcelain, earthenware, indiarubber goods, &c.

The above is the best way of invoicing for the Spanish market; there are other systems of course, but they do not give the same satisfaction, neither are they so safe.

Unfortunately, a general idea prevails in England that 2 lbs. are equal to 1 kilo., and this false impression has put a good deal of money in the shape of fines into the pockets of the Spanish Government. If it is found too much trouble to make a calculation at the rate of 453 grammes for each lb., and 28 grammes for each oz., a very near approximation can be obtained by counting 2 lbs. for each kilo., and deducting 10 per cent., thus 4 lbs. = 2 kilos., less 10 per cent. = 1,800 grammes, which is right within about  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., as can be proved by multiplying 453 grammes by four, obtaining 1,812 grammes.

Patent medicines and medicinal products should as much as possible be packed into the same case, because they have to be inspected officially by the pharmacist attached to each Custom-house, for which he charges so much per case; so that, if half-a-dozen different patent medicines are spread through six different cases, the lucky importer has the pleasure of paying the fee six times over, instead of once only, had they all been packed together.

Besides the strict attention to the proper invoicing, the following points are necessary for the successful cultivation of a profitable business with Spain:—A good captivating traveller is required, well up in the business and speaking the language, to visit all the customers at least once a year; twice is better, and is the plan followed by French and German houses, who send their travellers in April and October, each journey taking about three months. A complete quarterly prices current should also be published in Spanish, prices in pesetas and per kilos, and grammes, with a supplementary monthly list of changes in prices and of novelties. The traveller at first should travel with a very complete set of samples, to be gradually diminished until only novelties and leading articles are left. Of course, all



travellers are supposed to be endowed with a greater share of patience and tact than other people, but in this country they will require it more than anywhere else, perhaps, although, once they succeed in establishing themselves on a friendly footing with the customers, and their firms fill the orders properly, they will find the connection easily worked. There are several routes for entering Spain, but the most usual, and apparently the most profitable, is *via* Paris, where a circular tour ticket for the whole of Spain and Portugal can be obtained at a very reduced rate. As the time for the tour is just a little limited, it would, perhaps, be advisable not to take the circular ticket for the first journey, when, of course, the traveller, not knowing his customers, cannot be expected to cover his ground so quickly as afterwards, when these tickets will really be found advantageous. The journey can be begun either through Irun, in the Basque Provinces, or through Port Bon, in Catalonia; whichever route is selected, it cannot be reversed in future journeys, as otherwise the customers last visited would receive the next call far too soon. Most travellers enter through Irun, and visit the towns in the following rotation:—San Sebastian, \*Tolosa, \*Vitoria, Bilbao, Santander, Burgos, Valladolid, \*Medina del Campo, Leon, \*Avila, Salamanca, Madrid, Toledo, Lisbon, Oporto, Cordoba, Sevilla, Cadiz, \*Gibraltar, Alicante, Málaga, Granada, Murcia, Cartagena, Albacete, Valencia, Tarragona, Barcelona, \*Figuera, \*Gerona, Zaragoza, \*Pamplona, \*Logroño. These are all the most important towns, those marked \* are often left out. Besides these there are, in Galicia and Asturias, Vigo and La Coruña, both well worth visiting, but very much out of the way. The journey should be made from Santander by steamer, and the town of Ferrol can also be visited at the same time. The traveller is only allowed 30 kilos. of luggage free, but the samples are very economically carried by a special tariff, called "doble pequeña," or really double-luggage train rate. By this tariff the samples have to be entered or hooked at the station two hours before the train starts, and by this means they go in the same train as the traveller, and arrive with him, whilst they only pay double the rate of ordinary goods-train.

Of course, each manufacturer will think that he can compete thoroughly in his own line of business, and it may be so; but experience has shown the writer that the following lines from England are in the best demand in Spain, and only require a certain amount of pushing and care to secure good orders:—

Cocoon oil, croton oil, cod-liver oil (highly refined), linseed oils, palm oil, aloes, acetic acid, gallic acid, benzoic acid, citric acid; carbolic, phosphoric, lactic, oxalic, and tartaric acids; aconitine, poppy-heads (large), nutgalls, camphor, English starch, and in powder, musk, alum (also powder and calcined), star aniseed, antimony, arrowroot, arsenic, atropine, sugar-candy, precipitated sulphur, balsams of Canada, copaiba, Peru, and Tolu; benzoin, vermillion, bicarbonates of soda and potash, ichthammate of potash, horax, tar, bromine; bromides of ammonium, of sodium, and of potassium; cinnamon, cannabis indica, cantharides, sulphate of iron (pure and common), coppers, carbonates of ammonia, magnesia, potash, and soda; castoreum, catechu, white wax, vegetable wax, cyanide of potassium, cinchonine; ammoniacal citrates of bismuth, of iron, of iron and quinine, and all scale preparations in general; cloves, chloral hydrate, chloroform (especially pure anæsthetic), chloride of lime, calomel, perchloride of mercury, chloride of zinc, colchicum bulbs and seeds, colloidum, colocynths, fine thin orange-peel, cream of tartar (superior), creasote, precipitated and prepared chalk, cubebs, iodides of mercury, scammony, essences of lavender, saffra, and peppermint; spermacet, strychnine, sulphuric ether; phosphates of lime, of iron, and of soda; phosphorus and amorphous phosphide of zinc, glycerine, tragacanth, shellac, mastic, gum ammoniacum, asafetida, euphorium, galbanum, guttapercha, myrrh, guttapercha, Calabar and Tonka beans, morphia and its salts, reduced iron; hypophosphites of ammonia, lime, iron, potash, and soda; hyposulphite of soda, buchu leaves, coca leaves, senna, iodine, iodoform, iodides in general, jaborandi, lactates of iron and in general, lactophosphate of lime, lycopodium, Iceland moss, litharge, hops, mace, calcined magnesia, naphthaline; nitrates of ammonia, himmuth, strontia, silver, potash, and soda; areca nuts, nux vomica, nutmegs, opium, oxalate of ammonia and of potash, oxide of zinc, pancreatin, paraffin, acidulated

lemon and fruit drops, gelatine lozenges, peppermint lozenges, pepsine, permanganate of potash, peroxide of hydrogen, pyrophosphate of iron, plumbago, black lead, podophyllin, sugar of milk, guarana in powder, impalpable powders of superior quality of all drugs in general, caustic potash; red, white, and yellow precipitate; propylamine, prussiates of potash, Panama or quillaya bark, cinchona barks (all kinds), quinine and sulphate, ginger (all kinds), jalap, ipecacuanha, orris-root, sarsaparilla, copal, jalap, resins, sandarach, ruhharb, salicine, salicylate of soda, santonine, saffra, cardamoms, coriander seed, caustic soda; sulphates of copper, magnesia, potash, soda, and zinc; sulphocarbonate of zinc, tamarinds, tannates of iron and of quinine, tannic acid, tartar emetic, black and green tea, granular effervescent citrate of magnesia and all effervescing granular preparations, Venetian turpentine, thymol, vanilla; valerianates of ammonia, quinine, and zinc; vaseline.

Of patent medicines by far the greater portion are of French make; the Americans are also advertising largely and doing an extensive business, whilst the English patent medicine proprietors, except Holloway and Morrison, appear to be neglecting this field completely. Eno's fruit salt, Lamplough's pyretic, Brown's chlorodyne, Cockle's pills, Bond's marking ink, Judson's dyes, and similar preparations could all command an enormous sale if properly advertised. English surgical instruments, lint, and appliances of all kinds are also held in high esteem in Spain.

Druggists' sundries of all kinds are also very saleable. Elastic stockings, homœopathic medicines, and novelties of every description are all suitable.

As an instance of the way goods are pushed in Spain by some French houses, it may be stated that they even sell cost, freight, and insurance, and duty paid besides. In such a case they deduct from the invoice the amount the customer has to pay for freight and for Custom-house duties.

(To be continued.)

## THE MINOR EXAMINATION.

BY A RECENT GRADUATE.

THE article entitled "My Minor Examination," which appeared last month in your "journal of the trade," would be read with great interest by many would-be chemists who have yet to go through the ordeal. But I fear many will come to the conclusion that the Minor is not after all a difficult or important examination, and hence will go up insufficiently prepared; at least I have heard remarks suggesting this idea from some who have as yet to obtain the degree.

My experience was somewhat different from that of your last month's contributor, and as mine is evidently more recent, it may on that account be interesting and acceptable to some of your readers. I judge that my predecessor passed some months ago, as one of his examiners, Mr. Brady, has not been on the Board for some time. I received but seven days' notice, instead of the more usual fortnight. For five of these days I worked hard, and the last two days I did what I would advise all to do who are fairly well up, and that is, took matters very easy, and did next to no studying, but more outdoor exercise, and on the morning of the examination felt myself fairly prepared. I presented myself at 10 A.M. along with about thirty others. As my name was fifth from the bottom of the list, I and about half-a-dozen others were ordered out for half-an-hour. On my return I was summoned upstairs, and told to take a seat—not the despised "funking form," but a comfortable chair. There I sat for nearly an hour, and heard during that time the anything but cheering words from the chairman no less than eight times, "Mr. —, I am very sorry, but you have failed to satisfy your examiner." I was then called to my first subject—

PHARMACY.—I had between one and two dozen tinctures, spirits, powders, &c., to recognise, to give all their strengths, mode of preparation and dose, to compare them with other preparations of the same drug, &c., together with many such questions as, "How much of the active ingredient in one teaspoonful?" &c. "Give the commercial and B.P.



methods of making the acids, including sulphuric, hydrocyanic, acetic, nitric, and citric." "Give their sp. gr. characters, &c., special attention being given to hydrocyanic." "How to make ext. of malt; enumerate the chemical actions as they take place." "Name the alcohols in the B.P., how prepared, and their uses." "Give the equation from memory for making tinct. ferri acet." "Give the composition of three or four pill-masses." "How to make several syrups, and give the why and the wherefore."

**BOTANY** was the next subject. I was given about a dozen roots to pick out, including horse-radish, aconite, dandelion, and one or two, others two or three pieces of each; was required to state their N.O.'s, their uses in medicine, &c. Was shown a bit of ivy, asked how its roots differ from those which I had been looking at (alluding to the aerial roots of the ivy). Give the divisions of the vegetable kingdom; distinguish between three or four N.O.'s. Shown conium and fool's parsley, had to distinguish them. Had to place several flowers under their N.O. I had no flowers to recognise, although there were plenty, all familiar ones, on the table. Was asked to describe the structure of an exogenous stem, and to explain how it differs from an endogenous stem.

**DISPENSING.**—Nothing difficult, as the following will show:—

Hyd. chlor.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. xij.
M. Ft. pil. x.	Cap. j.	c. sing.	dos. m.	seq.		
Pulv. rhei	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Sodæ bicarb.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Bismuthi carb.	..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Mucil. trag.	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Sp. amm. co.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	..	3vj.
M. Fiat mist. C. coch. j.	marg.	qua	hora	et	coch. ij.	h.s.s.

**CHEMISTRY.**—This was my most difficult subject, and one which, I think, requires most attention, for the more you study the more you find there is to learn in this direction. I was given about a dozen chemicals to recognise, nearly all crystals with good characteristic points. Two I could not recognise, one a crystal like a lump of alum. "No, it is not that," I was told, "but you shall find out. Here you will find the necessary apparatus." I proved it to be a fine crystal of "sodæ pot. tart." I was then given a solution which proved to be perchloride of mercury. I was then taken in theoretical chemistry; was asked what I understood by the terms Isomer, Polymer, and several others. Two or three calculations were set me, such as, "How much KI from 100 lbs. I?" "How much H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> from 32 lbs. S?" "What occurs when several gases are burnt?" &c. "How would you proceed if you wished to analyse the atmosphere?" "What should I expect to find in London air? what absent in the country? what addition at the sea-side?" "What is the composition of 'hard' water? why called hard? why called soft? What does rain water contain?" "Give a quick method of distinguishing between the two without the aid of chemicals." Here I amused my examiner by telling him to "wash his hands in it, and then he would know."

"What do you know about chlorine, bromine, and iodine? What are these called? Give their characters and compare them one with the other. Are they disinfectants? if so, how do they act? Give equation for making bromine? Give their natural sources." "How is phosphorus prepared? What is amorphous phosphorus? how prepared? what used for? give characters. Name the oxides of phosphorus and the acids of the same."

Finally I was asked a few questions on the chemistry of the B.P.

**PRESCRIPTION READING.**—Some were well written, others bad and scarcely readable, but with time could be made out. I had to give full translation in Latin of two prescriptions written in English; to read several in full Latin; was asked about forty doses, including all the important ones; was asked the approximate composition of several proprietary articles, the doses, &c.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**—Was shown a great many drugs, special attention being given to the adulteration, inferior samples, and the geographical source, my examiner amusing me by telling what answers others had given in this respect.

Was asked the composition of several drugs; their methods of extraction. Was taken through the animal materia medica of the B.P. Shown many non-official drugs, none of which were much out of the common.

This ended my day's work. On the morrow I received my certificate, but only seven of my companions were as fortunate.

Perhaps I may now be allowed to give a little advice to future candidates. Many are surprised there are so many failures. Although I only had three months in a college, I saw quite sufficient to satisfy me in regard to the failures. The usual work of the student is to prepare the work for the morrow—and this never thoroughly—and to attend the lectures, to which he pays little attention. Afterwards he has a chat with a few friends, visits the theatres, &c., two or three nights a week until about a fortnight before the "exam.," when he works, goes in, and fails.

There are others who work conscientiously, and these generally pass the first time. I had three friends, and although we had not seen each other previous to our college life, yet being of the same turn of mind we worked together, and although only students for three months, all passed the first time of trying.

## A PHARMACIST'S NOTE-BOOK.

### BLEACHING OILS.

**THE** German chemist Pascher has carried out an important novelty with regard to the bleaching of oils. This is usually effected by means of 2 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and a subsequent washing with water. In many cases a perfectly pure oil is spoiled by an incomplete washing after the action of the sulphuric acid. Such is often the case in the colza oil, largely used as a source of illumination. Unless the purified oil is completely washed, the wick of the lamp is blackened in a very short time, and frequent cutting and trimming become requisite. By Pascher's new method this washing is greatly facilitated; instead of using pure sulphuric acid, he takes a mixture of equal parts of spirit at 96 per cent. and ordinary concentrated sulphuric acid. Half the quantity of acid usually employed is thus replaced by spirit. The effect is most satisfactory. No resinification of the oil is produced as when sulphuric acid alone is used, and from the first the mixture is perfectly homogeneous. Gradually the mass becomes cloudy, takes a green colour, and finally becomes black. In the course of one or two days, during which the vessels are left quite quiet, a comparatively small quantity of a black deposit has found its way down as a sediment; it occupies only a small space in proportion to the bulk of the oil so treated.

In testing the efficacy of this new process, experiments were made on 200 quarts of oil at a time. Walnut and colza oils become by this treatment as clear as water; linseed oil still retains a distinct yellow tinge when seen through a certain thickness.

Before being sent out oils treated in this manner must be submitted to a thorough washing with cold water, used in liberal quantities. It has been found in practice that the addition of the spirit economises one-half of the sulphuric acid, and yields a much superior product.

### CICUTINE ON A LARGE SCALE.

Cicutine or conine, the alkaloid of the hemlock, has been coming rather prominently forward of late years, and appears to be useful as a powerful sedative agent in neuralgia, affections of the spine, the shooting pains of cancer, &c. It was introduced into therapeutics in the granular form, in doses of  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain, by Dr. Burggraeve, of Ghent University. We noted not long afterwards that Prof. Schorn was giving considerable attention to its preparation. He distils 100 kilogrammes of hemlock seed with 4 kilogrammes of carbonate of soda, and by the aid of steam at a pressure equivalent to three times that of the atmosphere. The liquid which passes is collected so long as it presents an alkaline reaction. The greater portion of the cicutine separates from the rest of the distilled liquid, in the form of an oil. Hydrochloric acid is added to neutralise it, and the whole is then evapo-



rated to the consistency of a syrup. After cooling, this syrupy liquid is treated with twice its volume of alcohol, which throws down hydrochlorate of ammonia. This is separated by filtration. The filtrate is evaporated, decomposed by caustic soda, and treated with ether. A certain amount of the substance known as "conhydrine" often separates from the ethereal solution.

To obtain the cicutine the ether is allowed to evaporate and the alkaloid dried up in presence of carbonate of potash. It is then submitted to fractional distillation. About 60 per cent. of the product passes towards 168° to 169° C. Thus obtained, cicutine is a colourless oily fluid, volatile at the ordinary temperature of a summer day; it combines with 25 per cent. of its own weight of water, which can be separated by heat. It is soluble in 90 parts of water, and does not appear to be affected by the action of light. Its sp. gr. is 0.886.

In combining with bromine, iodine, tartaric acid, oxalic acid, &c., this liquid alkaloid forms salts which crystallise in some instances with facility. The bromhydrate of cicutine is largely prepared in the form of granules by Chateaud, of Paris.

#### EPSOM AND GLAUBER SALTS.

Sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda, or, as they are still often termed, "Epsom salts" and "Glauber salt," have perhaps proved more useful in general medical practice than any other single remedy, not excepting the "heroic" quinine itself. Some prefer sulphate of soda on account of its action being rather milder, but the sulphate of magnesia, either alone, or associated with bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid, is most extensively used, especially on the Continent, where it is sold under the name of "seidlitz," when associated with a small quantity of effervescing mixture.

English seidlitz mixtures have been more or less supplemented of late years by the aperient mineral water of Hunyadi Janos, in which we have a mixture of Epsom and Glauber salts in almost equal proportions. Professor Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, made a very careful analysis of this mineral water, the sample being taken directly from the spring to the laboratory. Its temperature is that of our ordinary spring water in England; and from 1,000 parts a residue is left on evaporation amounting to 42.1 parts, of which sulphate of soda forms 19.6, and sulphate of magnesia 18.4. There is also sulphate of lime, 1.3; bicarbonate of magnesia, 1.1; and chloride of sodium, 1.4, with nothing else of any consequence. In round numbers the water of this spring may be said to owe its aperient quality to 3 per cent. of a mixture of Epsom and Glauber salts in equal proportions.

Nothing is easier, of course, than to imitate these natural waters; but in doing so great care must be taken not to employ an impure water, more or less contaminated with sewage or surface drainage.

#### HYPONITRIC ACID IN CHOLERA.

Hyponitric acid (or nitrous vapours) constitutes a powerful disinfectant, and has been often used with satisfaction, like chlorine or sulphurous acid, for purifying the atmosphere of hospital wards. The reason why we allude to it here is that the numerous articles which have recently appeared in our medical journals regarding the inoculation experiments carried on in Spain by Dr. Ferran recall a note from another Spanish physician, which treats of hyponitric acid as a chemical antidote for cholera.

Ramon de Luna is a Spanish chemist who witnessed the outbreak of cholera in Madrid in 1865, and has ever since taken considerable interest in the subject, collecting data, making experiments, and so forth. The results of all his investigations have been summed up for us in a few lines, which we reproduce in his own words:—"The cause of cholera, he asserts, is in the air, through which the infection is propagated. Its action is exerted exclusively upon the respiratory organs. It is especially during sleep that the incubation of the cholera germs occurs. The action of the bacterium, bacillus, or ferment, bears chiefly on the blood-corpuscles, preventing hæmatosis, thus bringing about a state of asphyxia, which gradually proves fatal. The only way, therefore, of saving individuals attacked by cholera is during the algide period, to cause them to inhale, with all due precautions, a mixture of air and hyponitric gas. Two or three inhalations, he continues, have sufficed in cases which have

come under the author's observation to give immediate relief and to bring on a decided reaction; after which they were out of danger in the course of a few hours. Finally, de Luna says, that, as a means of preserving people from the ravages of this terrible scourge, he would strongly recommend fumigations of hyponitric acid vapour two or three times a day in bedrooms, wards of hospitals, ships, &c., before the inmates retire to rest, and again before they rise in the morning.

There may be more in this recommendation than would appear to many at first sight. We know that during the recent outbreak at Manila none of the 300 workmen at the Mint (where they breathed more or less nitrous vapour) were attacked by the disease.

AWA.

Our note book contains some observations upon a very remarkable plant, the *Piper methysticum*, or awa (sometimes pronounced *kava*), which is held in renown in all the Polynesian Islands. Friends of ours, who have visited these remote districts, say that the plant in question produces sleep, which is accompanied by visions that are of an enchanting nature. In this respect they consider it more powerful than either opium or Indian hemp. The sale of Awa in the Sandwich Islands is prohibited except on the production of evidence that it has been prescribed by a physician. Nevertheless, no law in these islands is more frequently violated. It grows almost everywhere, springing up spontaneously in all parts of the islands, so that it is quite impracticable to prohibit its culture. The taste of the root is described as being acrid, or as an acid pungent flavour like horse-radish, with a certain aromatic odour.

It is not uncommon to see a couple of girls and an old man or so sitting on the ground masticating awa root, the process being contemplated with interest by a number of adults standing around. When the substance of the root is thus reduced to a pulp they toss it into a large calabash and prepare for a fresh mouthful. This goes on till a considerable quantity of the pulp is provided, then water is added and the mass is kneaded and well stirred with the hands until it has the appearance of soap-suds. It is then strained through a cloth, and after more water has been added the liquid thus prepared is poured into cocoanut cups and handed round to the company.

Those who drink this preparation pass through a stage of idiocy into a deep sleep, which, we are assured, can be reproduced once without a further dose by bathing in cold water. Confirmed awa drinkers might be mistaken for lepers, for they are covered with whitish scales, and have inflamed eyes and a thickened epidermis, which eventually turns white and peels off.

Awa is occasionally taken as a medicine; it is supposed to be a cure for corpulency. The root and base of the stem are the parts used, and preferably when fresh. It has a powerful fascination for the inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands. In the Fiji Islands it is used medicinally for rheumatism, &c., and the natives employ it as a narcotic and stimulant beverage. Awa has, like tobacco, a calming effect rather than an intoxicating influence, unless the juice be fermented as described above.

#### SPENT LEYS.

The great French chemist, Dumas, once said to us, "Those who wish to make fortunes with chemistry may turn their attention to residues"—that was about a quarter of a century ago. Gas tar was then a residue, the rich "sulphur mines" lying outside soda works were residues, just as the *débris* resulting from sorting and jigging of ores in Cornwall form residues which are now attracting some attention. There are *residues* at every turn of the road which leads from the laboratory of the industrial chemist to the mansion in the country, where he will eventually reside if he works them up well.

Spent leys are another form of residue, and constitute a new source of glycerine. Among others, a German chemist, Herr Fleming, has been at work in this direction. He has set himself the task of recovering glycerine from spent soap leys by means of dialysis.

At Neuwied, in Germany, there are four soap works of moderate size, which produce annually about 1,500 tons of waste liquor, containing as much as 75 tons of glycerine.



Analyses of many batches of spent soap leys show us that their contents in pure glycerine amounts to quantities varying in round figures from 1 to 7 or 8 per cent. In order to recover this glycerine by distillation, the first thing to be done is to remove the salt which exists in the liquid. The most effectual way of doing this appears to consist in submitting the spent leys to dialysis. The liquid is concentrated in suitable pans by aid of steam heat; it is then neutralised by the careful addition of sulphuric acid (the quantity requisite must be determined by an analytical test made upon a small sample, as it depends upon the amount of carbonate of soda present). Owing to the violent evolution of carbonic acid gas it is difficult to obtain a perfectly neutral solution in this manner, and it is found preferable to add a slight excess of sulphuric acid, which, after the separation of the sulphate of soda, is removed by lime. This sulphate of soda and some chloride of sodium separate together as the liquid concentrates. After the small excess of sulphuric acid has been removed by lime, the liquid is re-evaporated by steam heat, when a further small amount of sulphate of soda and salt crystallise out on cooling.

The liquid is now submitted to dialysis, or "osmosed," as the Germans say, and leaves the osmometer (dialyser) sufficiently free from mineral constituents to be distilled, after concentration, either by itself alone, or after the addition of crude glycerine, obtained as a residue in the manufacture of stearic acid.

In this distillation the loss of glycerine is said to be very small, and the product is tolerably pure. The principal feature of this new process is that, unlike molasses, the glycerine liquor does not attack the parchment paper of the osmometer. The enormous quantity of spent soap leys produced in various parts of the world (in fact, wherever people wash) renders any experiments in this direction of considerable importance.

#### ESSENCE OF ALMONDS.

M. Boyveau, of Grasse, reports that for the last few years an artificial essence of almonds has been occasionally met with in trade which it is difficult to distinguish from the ordinary essential oil, whether obtained from kernels or from the cherry-laurel. This artificial essence differs, however, from the former by the following characters:—By its lower specific gravity (true essence, 1.043; artificial product, 1.029, 1.030); by its odour, which is more acrid, especially manifest when strips of paper are soaked in each of the samples compared, and the essence allowed to evaporate by exposure of them to the air; finally, by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

A cubic centimetre of this acid is poured into a graduated test tube, and a cubic centimetre of the essential oil to be examined is poured over it. The two are then shaken up together, when it is observed that the *artificial essence* at first takes a red tint, and then immediately becomes brown, loses its transparency, and thickens. In the course of twenty-four hours it is thus transformed into a solid brownish-coloured mass.

In the same circumstances the true essence obtained from the *bitter almond* takes a beautiful currant-red colour, which in the course of a few hours becomes more intense and darker, but the mixture remains perfectly clear.

The essence obtained from the *kernels of peaches* and *apricots* colours in the same manner a fine currant red, but it soon becomes very dark red; the mixture also thickens to some extent, but remains clear and forms no deposit, nor gives rise to any solidification.

When the essence obtained from the *cherry-laurel* is tested in the same manner it takes directly a dark red tint without passing through the delicate currant red shade. It also thickens a little but remains perfectly clear and fluid.

By this means, we are assured, it will be easy to detect a mixture which contains 30 or even 25 per cent. of the artificial product, for in this case the sample examined as described will turn brown and lose its transparency.

If this should meet the eye of M. Boyveau we should be glad if he would send us a little information as to the nature of the artificial product to which he alludes, and tell us whether it is a mixture of *nitro-benzol* and cherry-laurel essence, &c., or an entirely new product of the coal-tar industry

## Veterinary Pharmacy.

### THRUSH.

THRUSH has no apparent connection or similarity with the same-named disorder of human beings, and the origin of the term is obscure, or it might not appear so meaningless.

Thrush in the horse is recognised by a fetid discharge from the foot, more particularly from that part called the "cleft of the frog," and in bad cases involving the whole of that elastic portion of the hoof which is known by the name of "frog."

The offensive condition above referred to may be constitutional and hereditary to a great extent, or brought about by standing in dung and urine in badly-paved or ill-drained stables.

When it arises from neglect and dirt, care and cleanliness go a long way to cure it, and a new and satisfactory growth may be obtained by judicious remedies. When, however, it is hereditary and chronic in a horse fairly well bedded and looked after, it is not always safe or advisable to stop it suddenly, since in some feet it would appear to act as an issue or seton to inflammatory action or concussion in more important and deep-seated structures.

The frog grows from, or is secreted by, a sensitive substance taking the same outline, and consisting, when carefully examined, of a number of mushroom-like processes, or papillae, whose office in health is to grow a sufficient amount of horny matter to replace the wear and tear in a healthy foot. When, however, these papillae become inflamed from the above causes they produce an inordinate quantity of imperfect material rapidly undergoing changes and producing the characteristic offensive odour of decaying horn. The treatment then should be devised to stop this excessive and wasteful production, and restore to the sensitive frog its proper functions. In a bad case it will be advisable to give a dose of "physic," which term in the veterinary world is exclusively applied to aloes—"physic" and aloetic balls being synonymous terms. A ball containing 5 drachms of aloes barb. is usually enough for a light horse, and 6, or even 7, for a cart-horse. Large doses are attended with danger, and all the good results of an aloetic purge may be obtained from a small dose if the horse is properly "prepared"—that is to say, kept on bran mashes and chilled water for eighteen hours before giving the ball. Aloes have a peculiar action on horses' feet, and would seem to divert inflammation even of a chronic form during the time the drug is acting, so that a lame horse will often pull out sound, and, we might add, get sold without showing his defects.

The blacksmith should be called in to pare away freely all the decomposed parts and thoroughly "bottom" the fissures before using any curative agent. Nearly all the old-fashioned caustic and corrosive agents are beneficial, and seldom do any injury, because the sensitive parts are generally protected too much to be destroyed.

Carbolic acid, among the recent preparations, is the best, but has not the power of destroying and getting rid of dead, offensive horn that is possessed by nitric and hydrochloric.

Yonatt recommends an ointment composed of zinc sulph., ʒi., cum ung. picis, ʒj.

Liq. antim. chlor. is a most effectual application, and is improved by being mixed with an equal proportion of liquor aloes.

The following ointment has been found to answer well:—

Cupri acet.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Alum exsic.	..	..	..	..	..	..	ʒi.
Ol. picis	..	..	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Adeps	..	..	..	..	..	..	ʒj.

Mix.

Common salt is a favourite remedy among stablemen, and in mild cases is of much benefit. Whatever remedy is used care should be taken to make it penetrate to the seat of disease, and there is no better plan than to press in a small quantity of tow with a spatula as far into the cleft of the frog as it will go, and then saturate with the intended lotion, or, in the case of an ointment, pour in a little warm, and afterwards



place a pledget of tow in the cleft previously rolled in the remedy. If no lameness is present and the horse must continue at work, it will be well to give a diuretic ball on Saturday night (or previous to any rest-day) instead of the aloetic dose. Where the attendant cannot give a ball, and the prescriber is unable or unwilling, he may substitute a powder in a bran mash; but it is not every horse that will eat medicaments, and they should be selected with this fact in view, and masked by some more agreeable powder. The following is a good diuretic powder, and almost any horse will take it:—

Pulv. hellebor. nig.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. xv.
Pot. nit.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Sodii chlor.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Pulv. fenug.	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.

M. Ft. pulv.

Sodii chlor. and pulv. fenug. may be safely added to any horse powder as an inducement to take the more potent remedies.

Doses of 2 to 6 oz. of mag. sulph. can be given in this way if added to the sodii chlor. and fenug.

### SWELLED LEGS

often accompany thrush, and are common among cart-horses, so much so as to have earned the name of "Monday morning leg," owing to the dropsical enlargement following upon resting or standing long in the stable.

Dropsical swellings in horses do not necessarily indicate failure of the heart or derangement of the portal system, and need not be regarded with the same fear as in the human being. When it is remembered that the horse has no muscles below his knees and hocks, and that his venous blood has nearly always to ascend against gravity, it is not surprising that the aqueous portion frequently exudes into the surrounding connective tissue. The swelling of the legs and varicose veins from which so many persons suffer who are engaged in drapers' shops arises from the same cause, but where veins are clothed with muscle the propulsion of the blood is better maintained; hence only the outside veins in the human subject become varicose, while the dense skin of the horse prevents the varicose condition; the hollows between the tendons allow of the gravitation of exuded serum. In an elastic stocking we see a substitute for a thick skin, and the wearers generally have the alternate evil of swelled legs or feet.

There is no remedy or remedies more reliable for the quick reduction of these "filled" legs than mag. sulph. and pot. nit., made palatable by the addition of common salt. Exercise must of course be given, even if the swelling is tender and the horse lame; but where neither pain nor lameness exist to an appreciable extent, the swelling generally goes off during the first hour's work.

### GREASE AND CRACKED HEELS.

#### GREASE

is another condition for which the agricultural chemist more particularly is called upon to prescribe. Like thrush it is a morbid excessive production of a material which in health has a very useful function. The heels of the horse are provided with numerous glands, which secrete an unctuous material for the flexures of the joints and maintain the skin in a soft and pliant state, where otherwise cracks and excoriations would result.

Cracked heels and grease are both caused by the irritation, inflammation, and, in the one case, ulceration of the adjacent skin, and in the other morbid growths, which are known to most people, in their aggravated form, as "Grapes."

Cracked heels, when existing independently of grease, may be treated successfully with mild and emollient remedies, and are less likely to crack again than when induced to unite by the aid of escharotics, or caustic remedies. The veterinarian is generally consulted in the inflammatory stage, when the horse is lame, the heel red and swollen and intensely painful, and the animal often very much frightened when he tries to use it. In such a case no time should be lost in applying a poultice of linseed or bran, or, better still, equal parts of lini con. and bran, with carbo animal. ʒj. and glycerine ʒj. When the acute pain and lameness have been reduced by

poulticing, the heel should be well fomented in hot water, and an ointment applied, such as—

Zinci carb.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Alum pulv.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒj.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ol. amygd.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Adeps	..	..	..	..	..	3iss.

Mix.

This should be carefully "kneaded" into the heel and adjacent parts, leaving some on a pad of cotton-wool lightly covered with a bandage.

The administration of a fever powder will be as well, and should consist of such an one as

Antim. tart.	..	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Pot. bicarb.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Mag. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.

Mix.

If the edges of the crack appear to unite no other treatment will be required, but rest should be enjoined, and if that cannot be had for a sufficient time, the heel should be dressed with glycerine 1 pint and aqua 20 pints before starting out, as the film left after evaporation is just sufficient protection from dust and wind.

Horses which are subject to cracked heels should not have them washed, but allowed to dry, when they come in dirty, and be brushed clean afterwards.

Grease in any but the worst stage can at least be kept in check, if not successfully cured; there is no difficulty in its diagnosis, anyone possessed of a nose will have only to smell it once. It, being an excessive production like thrush, requires much the same treatment, only it is to a greater degree constitutional, and, therefore, requires to be attacked by internal as well as external remedies. Agents which act upon the skin and kidneys have a very marked effect on grease, and are best given in the form of a ball. The following will be found as good as any:—

Pot. nit.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Pulv. resinae	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Cupri sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Sapo duro	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Glycerinum	..	..	..	..	..	q.s. ut ft. bolus

One ball three times a week.

Many are the recipes for diuretic balls, and great the faith placed in them by the carter and groom; but nothing has been more abused, or is a more frequent cause of disease and death, than the injudicious use of diuretics.

All the old writers, and many of the practitioners who could not write to save their own lives, were under the impression that any manifestation of kidney disease must need a violent stimulant, just as every ailment of the human form must require bleeding or purging when not requiring both: and so we find such remarks as the following from the pioneer of veterinary literature:—

"Take:—

Yellow resin in powder, 2 lbs.; nitre kali prepared, juniper berries and Castille soap, of each 1 lb.; cut the soap in thin slices, and the remainder reduce into powder; beat them into a mortar to a proper consistence and form them into a common-sized ball.

"These balls will be found excellent for carrying off and cleansing the kidneys and bladder from the stone and gravel. Horses are subject to the stone in the kidneys, and it is very common when a horse stales to see a large quantity of sand fall on the pavement, sometimes of a light brown, and from different horses the colour has varied according to their different habits of body. Horses subject to this disease are frequently troubled with obstructions in the urinary passages, which bring on the choleric or gripes and frequently terminate in an inflammation. A ball may be given every day in cases that are bad, but once a week will be sufficient when given as a preventive."—Clater's *Every Man his Own Farrier*, A.D. 1809.

Modern science points to a very different kind of treatment, of which we shall speak hereafter, but diuretic doses in the case of grease, swelled legs, and skin affections are of great value in judicious doses.



As an external remedy for grease, we have found the following the most serviceable:—

Alum exsic.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Cupri sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Cupri acet.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3i.
Acid. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. dest. ad	..	..	..	..	..	..	3xxx.

M. Ft. lotio. Nocte maneque utendum cum stupā.

To wash the leg clean with soap before applying the lotion is a good plan, as the lotion will be more effectually applied to a soft moist surface, and the dresser will not have to keep his hand wet with it so long. Since it is rather like the "sharp water" of the ancients, and any but the horny-handed carter will feel it round the finger nails after a few applications and perform his task in a perfunctory manner, it is as well to apply it on a short mop-stick made for the purpose. Grease is not nearly so prevalent to-day as it was fifty or one hundred years ago, when hairy-legged horses were much admired, and agricultural shows had not led to the general improvement in stock and the weeding out of stallions with hereditary diseases like the one under consideration. Although the pathology was but dimly understood, the successful treatment was, and although our pharmacy may be more elegant, the parent of the above recipe may be seen in the old work of Mr. Clater, a chemist whose recipes are still largely used by farriers and made up by them in great secrecy—not altogether a loss to the dispensing chemists, as the following will show:—

"Take of—

Ethiop's mineral,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; millipedes, the same quantity; Castile soap, 1 oz. Make into a ball and wash it down with a pint of this decoction."

"Take of—

Madder-root and turmeric, of each, 4 oz.; burdock-root, sliced,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; monk's rhubarb, 4 oz.; liquorice, sliced, 2 oz. Boil in a gallon of forge-water to 3 quarts; strain off, and sweeten with honey."

This, again, would hardly come under the head of elegant pharmacy:—

"Take of—

Linseed oil .. .. . 1 pint

Put about one-fourth of it in a chamber-pot; then add oil of vitriol, 2 oz., by a little at a time, keeping it constantly stirring at the same time with the other hand; when united add by a little at a time 4 oz. of spirit of turpentine; afterwards add the remainder of the linseed oil, and stir them well together; lastly, add oil of origanum, 1 oz.; compound tincture of myrrh, 4 oz. Mix and put them into a bottle for use."

The Veterinary Pharmacopœia has the following lotion for grease:—

Cupri sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Alum sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Aqua	..	..	..	..	..	Oiss.
Acid. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3iss.

M. Ft. lotio.

A SAFE COSMETIC.—Vigier (*Gaz. Hebdom.*) recommends boric acid 1, rose water 100, English honey water 5, as a lotion which may be applied morning and evening to the face in cases of acne, redness, &c. The skin to be lightly moistened with the lotion.

CLEANSING RAGS FOR POLISHING METALLIC SURFACES.—Dip flannel rags into a solution of 20 parts of dextrin and 30 parts oxalic acid in 20 parts logwood decoction, wring them gently, and sift over them a mixture of finely pulverised tripoli and pumice-stone. The moist rags are piled upon each other, placing a layer of the powder between each two. They are then pressed, taken apart, and dried.—*Am. Druggist.*

TO PREPARE CHALK.—Pulverise the chalk thoroughly, and mix it with clean rain-water, in proportions of 2 lbs. to the gallon. Stir well, and let it stand for about two minutes. After the gritty matter has settled pour the water into another vessel, so as not to stir up the sediment. The settling in the second vessel will be prepared chalk, ready for use as soon as dried. It may be perfumed and coloured.—*Am. Druggist.*

## THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

### THE CHEMICAL SECTION—FIRST NOTICE.

MR. H. B. CONDY, of Battersea, to whom is due the introduction of the alkaline permanganates, shows now "Condy's New Disinfectant," which was patented in 1884. This is offered in liquid and solid form, and is a compound of sulphate and permanganate of alumina. It is claimed that this compound renders available a much larger proportion of oxygen, and that it acts more rapidly than the alkaline permanganates. Among other chemical inventions Mr. Condy shows hyposulphate of soda, a new medicinal salt, which he considers will be preferred to sulphate of magnesia, as being less drastic, and at the same time possessed of antiseptic properties. It is given in doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. to 1 oz. He also shows a patent white lead, which is said to be superior in colour and body to that made by the Dutch process, so that it will bear a considerably-increased proportion of oil.

MESSRS. HOWARDS & SONS exhibit a collection of some of the products for which their firm has so long been famous, but it will be seen on closely examining this case that everything included is fairly new since 1862, in accordance with the official requirements. Cinchona bark dates back to a far more remote date, but the samples here shown are all specimens of cultivated barks from the East. The great enterprise of introducing cinchona into India has been entirely carried out within the past twenty-five years, and it was in May, 1863, that the late Mr. J. E. Howard performed the earliest analyses of Indian barks for the Government. These barks, therefore, and the alkaloids obtained from them, come most legitimately within the scope of this exhibition. Among the alkaloids exhibited will be found *Cuprine*, isolated by Dr. Paul and Mr. Cownley in 1885, and cinchonamine, which was first produced by Mr. Arnaud in 1883. The former is obtained from the *Remijia pedunculata*, and is shown as sulphate, and the latter, from *Remijia purdicana*, is shown as alkaloid and sulphate. Cinchonamine is said to be five times as toxic as quinine. At present, it is chiefly noted for the insoluble nitrate salt which it forms, on which account it has been suggested as a test for  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Messrs. Howards also show coca leaves and cocaine hydrochlorate. The purity of this product is a matter of the highest importance. A probable cause of dissatisfaction with the alkaloid, which will need to be watched, may be the presence of *hygrine*, the accompanying inert alkaloid in coca leaves. *Iodoform*, which is also shown, has not been introduced into medical practice for more than about three years. It has been stated that this important antiseptic has been met with adulterated with picric acid, and with precipitated sulphur. We have no doubt that Messrs. Howards, who have given their careful attention to the manufacture of both cocaine and iodoform, will take care to maintain the high reputation of their firm in regard to the perfect purity of these important products. Their newly-introduced camphor blocks (compressed), and camphor flowers, specially suitable for pharmaceutical preparations, are also shown.

THE EGLINTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, of Glasgow, make a specialty of chromates and bichromates. The chromic salts of potash, soda, lime, ammonia, and alumina are shown. Patent bichromate of soda is said to be a satisfactory substitute for bichromate of potash, containing as much chromic acid and costing some 10% per ton less. Chromate leather, tanned with bichromate of potash, is shown by this firm; it is said to be produced in one-fifth the time of ordinary leather, and at less than half the cost. At the same time it is claimed to be much more durable than ordinary leather, thoroughly waterproof, and suitable for all purposes of ordinary leather. Another exhibit by this company is silica bricks, made from pure flint, especially adapted by their refractory power and little liability to expansion for lining steel and iron heating-furnaces, arches of gas-retorts, &c.

MESSRS. HOPKIN & WILLIAMS have only a small case, but it includes, as might be expected, several objects of pharmaceutical interest. Among the most novel chemicals we notice some of the oleates of the metals; a specimen of sulpho-carbolate of zinc just as it comes from the crystal-



lising-vats, some sulphate of copper purified from iron by a process which we are told is new and cheap and hitherto unpublished, though we do not gather that it is patented. Hydriodate of quinine shown by this firm is quite soluble in water, and is adapted for making syrup. "Zincuria" is a very rare and valuable substance which is likely to be used in place of lime in the oxyhydrogen lamp. When incandescent it gives off more light than perhaps any substance known, and is possibly even superior to the electric (incandescent) light. This firm also show salicylic acid made from the wintergreen oil, together with the soda-salt made from the same. This is very different in its form to the artificial acid made from coal-

MESSRS. MACKEY, MACKEY & Co. show especially their various preparations of cerium. This medicine was introduced into practice by Sir James Simpson in 1859, as a remedy in the vomiting of pregnancy. Since then it has acquired an established reputation. This firm have another case in which they show lubricating oils.

MESSRS. GASKELL, DEACON & Co., of Widnes, exhibit bleaching-powder, sulphite of soda, bicarbonate of soda, and crystal carbonate, all of which are made by processes invented and patented by them. Their crystal carbonate is an extremely pure and concentrated form of soda-crystals, and as it is free from caustic soda it has a great advantage over soda-crystals for laundry purposes. The bicarbonate of soda is made from crystal carbonate, and is in great demand by the public on account of its purity. It is understood that Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon & Co. make more bicarbonate than any other firm in the world.

The exhibit of MESSRS. BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD is described in a pamphlet which they have drawn up as illustrating the history of thirty-eight years of their manufacturing operations in connection with the residual products of gas-making, and exemplifying the complete success with which these substances have been converted from offensive nuisances to very valuable products, every atom of which is now utilised. The experience of these exhibitors goes back to the time when coal-tar was but little utilised except for the purposes of producing naphthas for dissolving india-rubber, or for illuminating-oils and the heavy oils, or creasote, for the preservation of timber. Since 1862, however, coal-tar products and the residual products of gas manufacture have been handed over to timber-preservers, alizarine-makers, manufacturers of aniline and other dyes, soap-makers, india-rubber manufacturers, manufacturers of sanitary antiseptics, patent fuel-makers, manure manufacturers, manufacturers of illuminants, manufacturers of lubricants, &c., and Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood have introduced numerous improvements in the manufacture and purification of these substances, and also in the apparatus employed for those purposes. A very complete case of specimens of products from coal-tar and ammoniacal liquor is exhibited, and the nature of this industry, and of the group of industries connected with these products, is very clearly illustrated by a series of large diagrams which have attracted considerable attention, and which were exhibited by Mr. S. B. Boulton at the Institution of Civil Engineers last year on the occasion of a paper by him being read before that body. Many of these coal-tar products are of great purity and beauty, and they show the wonderful progress which has been made of late years in this important branch of chemical manufactures. A separate industry, namely, the antiseptic preparation of timber, is also illustrated by Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, and in this connection they exhibit many specimens of creasoted wood which have resisted decay for periods of from seventeen to thirty years. A complete model is also shown of an improved method of preparing timber with creasote, patented by Mr. S. B. Boulton in 1879. By means of this invention one of the principal impediments to the success of the creasoting process, namely, the wetness of timber at the time of preparation, is effectually remedied. The whole of the moisture is by means of this improved process drawn out of the timber without subjecting it to such a heat as would injure the texture of the wood, and the water withdrawn is replaced at the same time by the creasoting fluid in such quantity as may be specified by the engineer. The explanatory pamphlets drawn up by this firm are worthy of attention, as they contain in a very succinct

form a considerable amount of information which may be useful as matters of permanent reference to those who are interested in this class of industries.

#### JAPANESE SECTION.

Two of the most striking discoveries made since 1860 are the discovery of Japan by Western Civilisation and of Western Civilisation by the Japanese. It is scarcely more than 25 years ago when our ambassadors in Japan went in fear of their lives, and the other day a courteous Japanese commissioner in European dress gave us interesting information in well-hosen English on subjects which must be far out of the usual course of education even in Japan.

Perhaps the most recent introductions from Japan are menthol cones, unknown five years ago, and now in universal use throughout the civilised world. Their use in headaches and neuralgia, the method of application, and the very form in which the drug is put up have been borrowed from the Japanese, and a number of cones in little cases that look quite English are exhibited in the section. Japanese peppermint oil, and the same "purified," are also shown, both being liquid. Japanese camphor, or "moth expeller" (a translation of the Japanese name), cod-liver oil, and clove oil exhaust the list of drugs exhibited. The latter is distilled by Kividzumi Mohei in an apparatus invented in 1877 by the exhibitor's father. A drawing of the apparatus is shown, the peculiarity being that a rather thick layer of charcoal is placed in the head of an ordinary still, so that all the vapour must pass through it. The oil is used in Japan for lubricating delicate machinery and instruments, and also in perfumery.

In pharmacy almost the only exhibit is a large bottle labelled "sugar extracted from malted rice," in reality, a malt extract, which can be sold at 3s. per kilogramme. This is also combined with citrate of iron, and with cod-liver oil. An interesting object is a small copper still for distilling alcohol and saki, the Japanese brandy. This has a distinctive character. Above the ordinary one are six other lentiform heads connected by short lengths of tube. Each is made the bottom of an open pan, which can be filled with cold water and emptied by means of a tap. From the uppermost a pipe conveys the vapour to an ordinary condensing worm. It will be seen that this apparatus provides an effective method of rectification within comparatively small space.

In druggists' sundries again the Japanese take the lead in some things. The Americans seem to have found the idea of their wooden tooth-picks in Japan. They are made of various kinds of wood, some having a pleasantly scented bark. Tooth-brushes are made of sticks of willow wood, from the size of a cedar pencil downwards, nicely rounded and tapered. The thicker end is frayed for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, and forms a dense and rather soft brush. These are supplied to visitors in the Japanese hotels, are used once, and thrown away. Tooth-powder, called "Ko-machi-no-tomo," is also exhibited. A washing-powder for ladies' hair is made from ground peas, a suggestion which might be worth a trial. A kind of sachet-power used for this purpose, and also as a perfume, is put up in little bamboo bottles. These are made by cutting off close below the joint a few inches of a handsome rich brown bamboo. The open end is plugged with wood, and at the other, just above the natural septum that forms the bottom, a little hole is bored and fitted with a movable plug of wood. When any of the powder is wanted it can be shaken out from this aperture in any required quantity. Medicated toilet-paper, containing a little salicylic acid, and also oiled paper, very tough, for surgical purposes, are both displayed. Surgical ligatures made from the tendons of whales are somewhat novel. Their use for this purpose was suggested in 1875 by Ishiguro Tadeneri, a surgeon in high office, but it was not till some years later that they were generally adopted. Hechimas are the Japanese equivalents of loofahs, which they much resemble. They are the fibrous tissue of a good, probably a species of *luffa*. They are used not only for washing purposes, but are introduced, cut into shape as a sanitary sole, for the prevention of cold and damp feet.

Soy, in Japanese *shōyu*, from the soja bean, cherry blossoms, preserved with salt, and used as a kind of tea (made by infusing two or three flowers in hot water), and various sweetmeats, will have some slight interest for our readers. The latter are exhibited with the moulds and the materials used



in their manufacture. Sea-weed gelatine, beans, wheat, and tea, all in powder, are used in combination with sugar, and there is a very handsome specimen of "rocky eandy" made of crystallised sugar alone. Most of the exhibits mentioned are from the Japanese Pharmaceutical Establishment, Tokio, but there are also private exhibitors. We are indebted to Mr. T. Wattase, the Japanese Commissioner, for the readiness and courtesy with which he gave us information.

### GERMAN PLANT NAMES.

THE name of Pritzel is well known to all workers in the literature of botany. His "Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanicae," Leipzig, 1851, Ed., II. 1872, are simply invaluable guides to the subject. They involved very great research into botanical works of all periods, and it is little to be wondered at that a patriotic German botanist, well versed in literary history and with philological leanings, should be attracted by the variety and interest of the plant names of his Fatherland. With the co-operation of Prof. Jessen, he commenced and completed the compilation of an exhaustive collection of these names. But he did not live to see it printed. The first part was issued in 1882, and the conclusion, containing the names of the fungi, an exhaustive index, and a list of the authorities quoted, appeared last year.

The book contains 700 pages. The Latin names of the plants are arranged in strict alphabetical order, species of the same genus being numbered with Roman numerals. Beneath the Latin name comes a brief paragraph in small type giving where necessary the scientific synonyms of the present day, the Latin names used in the middle ages, and where possible brief numbered etymologies of the German, and sometimes of the Latin, names. Then follow in two columns the German names, from the Gothic, where known, through old and middle high German and middle low German, to the dialects in use from the North Sea and the Baltic to the confines of Russia and the Alps. The names still in use in druggists' shops, or recorded in German literature from the earliest times, are all collected, and often do much to explain each other. The general formula may be illustrated from *Curcuma longa* :—

#### *Curcuma longa*, L. *Anomum curcuma*.—Murray.

Names from those used in middle ages, (1) *Curcuma*, the Persian name for saffron; (2) *terra merita*; (3) the ginger-like East Indian saffron yellow rhizome, formerly used as medicine and spice, and now as a dye.

Curcuma, Curcume	Gurkume, Gürkumey
Gelbruchtswurz	Gelber Ingwer
Gelbwurz	Kurkuma
Gilburtzel	Mülleringwer
Gilbwurzimber	Babilonischer Safran

For some reason not mentioned the names of the fungi are collected in a separate section. There are three indexes—a most useful one of the mediæval Latin names of plants; a second containing 24,000 German names; and a third of the personal names applied to plants. This collection differs from the "Dictionary of English Plant Names," of Britten and Holland, now in course of publication by the English Dialect Society, in that it is not confined to the names of plants indigenous to Germany, but includes all introduced and cultivated plants, even those varieties of wheat, cabbages, and lettuces that are not merely gardeuers' kinds. The dahlia, the fig, vanilla, and aloes all find a place.

Not the least interesting part of the book is the list of authorities, occupying pages 686 to 695. Pritzel left nothing of the kind, but it has been supplied as far as possible by Jessen. One of the authorities quoted is "*Synonyma Apothecariorum* sive Vocabularius simplicium." This is a manuscript list of simples apparently in use all over Germany during the first half of the fifteenth century as the general apothecaries' lexicon of drugs. About 400 different plants, mostly German natives, are enumerated, of which about 375 have been identified with sufficient certainty. It seems to have been a systematic compilation from all the oldest German botanical writers, as Saint Hildegard (A.D. 1099–1179), Albertus Magnus (A.D. 1193–1280), the "Herbarius," the "Ortus Sanitatis,"

and so forth, and this fact makes the signification of the various names more certain than is usually the case. There is a copy in the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge, in which Dutch (Niederländisch) names are added. In 1519 it was printed in a condensed and modified form at Strassburg by Lorenz Friese (Phrisius). Even older manuscripts are quoted from the elaborate compilations of Diefenbach, Graff, and others, and the whole range of German lexicons and botanical literature down to 1875, including the local floras enumerated in the "Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanicae" has been laid under contribution.

Another authority interesting for its own sake is a manuscript catalogue, most carefully compiled by Senator J. Lehman, between the years 1850 and 1870, of the names by which various articles were asked for in an apotheker at Rendsburg. The names he records show the word formation that is going on at the present day, as in all previous generations, by confused or mistaken pronunciations of foreign or little-known words.

Without pretending to give anything like an adequate account of the contents of this work, we propose to extract some of the names recorded as given to certain drugs. It may be as well to explain the meaning of the divisions of the German language, which are constantly referred to. The literary language of Germany is, and has been ever since the days of Charlemagne, the high German. It is spoken in various dialects all over Germany. Its history may be traced through three periods. The present or new high German period dates from Luther; the middle high German period extends from Luther backwards to the twelfth century; the old high German extends from thence to the seventh century (Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Language," Ed. 7, vol. i., p. 204). We have Gothic documents of the fourth century, and this is the only dialect of the German races of which we have any records earlier than the seventh century. It died out in the ninth century.

It is known that the *Rumex alpinus*, L., a large species of dock, received in the later middle ages the name *Rhabarbarum monachorum*. The German botanist Bock, better known as Tragus, translated this name into Müchsrhabarber, and our sixteenth-century herbalists transferred it to *R. lapathum*, the most nearly allied English species. But although the drug rheum is mentioned in the "Synonyma Apothecariorum" as *rebarber* and *reubarber* and *Rheum rhapsonticum*, L., is also recognised as *repontik* or *reupontick* there seems to have been no official name for the monk's rhubarb. In Allgäu, at the present day, it is, indeed, called *Rhabarba*, and, in Bern, *Rherbarbare*; but in the Bernese Oberland it is called *Blaeken* and *Blagde*, and, in the druggists' shops, *Butterbletschen* and *Geduldkraut* (herb patience). *Blacken*, *blagde*, *blatschen* are connected with *Blatzeu*, old high German *Pleazza* (hanging rags); butter is our English word. Both *Geduldkraut* and this other set of names show a certain confusion with other plants. *Geduld*, *Kräutlein Geduld*, das *Kraut Patientia*, and *Pazienkraut* are names for *Rumex patens*; *Butterbladen*, *Butteramper* (*Ampfer* is nearly synonymous with *Blatzen*), *Butterblätter*, *Butterlattich*, *Butterplötscher*, and similar names are given to *Rumex crispus*, *R. obtusifolius*, and other species, such as are commonly called docks, the leaves of which were used for wrapping butter.

Resin, "originally from *Pistacia terebinthus*, L., now from several conifers," retains in old and middle high German and in the "Synonyma Apothecariorum" names which seem to hint at an idea that it came from Greece. In old high German the boiled resin or colophony was known, among other names, as *crispech*, *erispet*, *erispot*; in middle high German as *krikspech*; in the "Synonyma Apothecariorum" as *Grekespek*, *Grekespex*, *Greksbech*. This series seems to explain itself as Greeks' pitch, though the meaning of the oldest names is very doubtful. In old high German the same resin was also known as *gesoden harz*, = boiled resin, and *harzôch*, *harzueh*. The resin of *Larix Europaea*, of the Southern Tyrol, was known as *lergat*, *lergedit*, *lorget*; in middle high German as *gloriet*, surviving in Switzerland as *lörget*, *lorgiot*, *lörkat*; while, in a vocabulary dated 1482, we find *loriath* and *loriot* for the resin, and *loriet*, *lorietbaum* for the tree. *Schmeller*, in the Bavarian Dictionary, gives *lörgiot* and *loriot* as Cimbrian names for the tree, and *lergat* as the name in Carinthia. There are many intermediate forms connecting this with the Latin *larix*. One curious interpretation



of the word *larix* derives it from "lares," the house-gods, and makes it the *hauspaum* (house-tree).

It is only in middle high German that the name turpentine appears, showing an increasing familiarity with the substance, or greater trade intercourse with the Greeks. We then find *zerbeneise*, *zerbenesi*, *zerbentine*, *zerbenzeri*, *zerbenzine*, and *zurubanzan*, derived from *terebinth*, the name of the tree producing it. These, however, are parallel with *Bullbech* and *Bullharz* (pill-pitch or pill-resin), which apparently refer to the shapes in which the resin exudes.

Common or yellow resin had for its oldest names, *flod*, *seiffa*, and *hartzta* or *harz*, the latter meaning hard or hardened.

Balsam of *tolu* is asked for as *Amerikanischer balsam*, *Carthagabalsam*, *Hondurasbalsam*, and *St. Thomasbalsam*, as well as by its proper name, *Tolubalsam*.

Some of the vulgar names of *Resina Tacamahaca* will raise responsive memories in the minds of every assistant. How like *Hak* and *Tak* and *Hick* and *Hack* are to the corruptions so well known to us!

One name for *copaiba* is *Weisser* (white) *Perubalsam*, while the real Peruvian balsam is called both white and black (*Weisser* oder *Schwarzer Perubalsam*). *Damar* is sometimes called *Katzenaugenharz* (cats'-eyes resin).

For gum *elemi* German druggists are asked under the names of *Elemiharz*, *Oelbaum gummi* (olive-tree gum), *Oelbaumharz*, and *Wildoelbaumharz*, while in the *Rendsburg* list *Eneme* is given. The last four names are interesting monumental records of the history of the drug as given in the "Pharmacographia." *Theophrastus* (third century B.C.) says that a little above *Coptus*, on the Red Sea, grows the olive (*elaia*), from which exudes a substance much valued to make a medicine for the staunching of blood. *Pliny* says that in Arabia the olive tree exudes tears, which are an ingredient of the medicine called by the Greeks *enhaemon*, from its efficacy in healing wounds. *Dioscorides* briefly notices the gum of the Ethiopian olive, and his commentators have generally adopted the opinion that this was none other than the substance known to them as *Elemi*. This name is not found in documents before the middle of the fifteenth century. *Gommi Elemijn* occurs in the *Frankfort* list (circa A.D. 1450), and *Gumi elemi* in a similar list of the drugs in the apothecary's shop at *Nördlingen* (A.D. 1480). *Enhaemon* is probably the origin of the word *Animi*, formerly applied to *Elemi*, but now to a sort of copal, and, so long ago as 1537, *Brassavola* suggested that the word *elemi* is derived from the same source, "gummi elemi dicti quasi *enhæmi*." The fact that the lazy or unskilled rustic tongue changes *elemi* into *eneme* at the present day gives considerable support to this suggestion, and the other names show the popular remembrance of the old idea that *elemi* was produced by the olive tree, wild or cultivated. About the end of the seventeenth century an American resin began to be sold in place of the primitive *elemi*, and for the last 20 years an entirely different drug, produced in the Philippines, has displaced all other kinds.

*Scammony* is a euphonious name not easily mispronounced. In the middle German period, when it was introduced, it was spelt *scammonie*, *scamonie*, and *scamponie*; later we have the forms *scaffönie* and *scaffonie*. But the curious thing is that *Helleborus niger*, the Christmas rose, is called *scampoine* in old high German; *scaffönie*, *schoffonie*, and *schamphonien* in middle low German; while *Veratrum album* in the *Synonyma Apothecariorum* is called *scamponie*, *schamphonie*, and *schampanirwurz* in the apothekes of the present day. The confusion arose, doubtless, from the somewhat similar medicinal effects.

*Annatto*, *Bixa orellana*, L., has only four names—butter-farb = butter colour; orlean, from the specific name *orellana*; and *stephanulrich* and *urian*, from the Indian name *urucu*.

The only clear geographical idea to be gained from the names of the *Capsicum annuum* is that it is not German. It is called *cayennepfeffer*, *guineapfeffer*, *brasilischer*, *indianische*, *hispanischer*, and *kalickuttischer* *pfeffer*; also *henenpfeffer* (*i.e.* hen's), *negropfeffer*, *kappenpfeffer* (*i.e.* cowl pepper), and *polter hannes*. The only older name is *brunsilgen* *peper*, which is equivalent to burning pepper, with reference to the colour. This leads naturally to what was known as *Brazil* wood. This was the wood of *Cesalpinia sappan*, an East Indian tree, the oldest red dye-wood, known long before *Brazil* was discovered. Even in mediæval Latin the names *Presilium* and *Prisilium* occur. In middle high

German we find the forms *Bresil*, *Presil*, *Prisel*, also used as adjectives with *Holz*=wood. In middle low German occur *brsiliges* and *brunsilgenholt*, *prislige*, *prislilie*, *prislilig*, and *prislige*; all these are connected with words meaning burning, and allude to the red or "burning" colour of the wood. *Brazil* owes its name to the fact that a red dye-wood or "bresil" wood was obtained from thence.

*Fenugreek*, in the middle ages called *Fenum grecum* and *fenogrecum*, has most of its names derived from these words or a translation of them. The oldest names (old high German) are *diolde* and *römskle*; the latter, in middle high German, *römischer Klee* or *Klehe*, meaning Roman clover. In middle high German the commoner name seems to have been *krichishew*, *krichischshewe*, *krichshöwe*, *krieschheuwe*, *crichshowe*; in the "Synonyma Apothecariorum," *grikeschew* or *-häu*, *gresches houw*; and in *Friese's* abbreviated edition, *griechisch howi*; in the apothecaries' shops of the present day, *griechisch heu* = *Greck's hay*, a translation of the Latin *fenum græcum*. In *Elsass* this has been corrupted to *Grünschau* = green show.

But in middle low German *fenugrec* was the name, and in the apothekes of to-day it is asked for as "fönugrek." There have been some remarkable corruptions. It is or has been called "fännezwock" in *Brandenburg*. In Northern Germany the plant is called *fine greet* and *fine greetzen*; at *Gottingen* *fine greiten*, as if it meant *fine Gretchen*, *Gretchen* being the diminutive of *Margaret*. Hence in East Prussia, in 1590, it was called, by a further misunderstanding—*schöne* (beautiful), *Margret*, and is still in some parts *schöne Marie*. The adjective is then dropped, and in *Göttingen*, *Hamburg*, and *Mecklenburg*, it is known as *Margret*. *Bockshorn*, *buck's horn*, *Küh-horn*, *cow's horn*, and perhaps *rehkörnli*, the Bernese name (query *reh* connected with *roe*) refer to the horn-shaped seed-pod. *Siebengezeit*, "seven times," in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is explained by *Tabernaemontanus*:—"seven times a day its scent comes and goes when it grows in the garden." In *Thuringia*, at the present day, the legend survives in *stundenkraut*, *hour herb*.

A few miscellaneous names may be mentioned. *Lilium martagon* is called *Chymisten-ligen*, *chemist's lily*, by *Frischlin*, in 1590. The Latin name of the columbine genus *Aquilegia* has generally been connected with *aquila*, an eagle. But another interesting suggestion is here presented. In middle high German we have *aculey*, *ackelege*, *acquiley*, and *acherram*; in middle low German *akeleye*, in *Hildesgarde*, *agleia*, and in later editions, *agleya* and *ageleia*; in the "Synonyma Apothecariorum," *acaleye* and *ackeleyn*; in the *Hortus Sanitatis*, *ackelei* and *aglei*, and other forms; the name survives in *Austria* as *akeley*. Now these names are from the German *akelei* = *häckelēi*, *häkel*, a small hook, the name being a most descriptive one for the five-hooked flowers. In *Albertus Magnus* the Latin name is given as *aquilea*, and it is only later that it appears as *aquilegia*.

**SQUEAKY BOOTS** may be cured by the injection of powdered French chalk with a suitable instrument through a perforation in the inside sole, and an abundant use of the same article (or talc) when making up the boots will render them silent for ever. We are requested by our correspondent to bring this infallible cure under the notice of certain gentlemen who perambulated the neighbourhood of the table during the adjourned Council general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**TRADE-MARKS IN FRANCE.**—A case of some pharmaceutical interest has been lately decided in France. The well-known perfumery house of *Violet* have for years manufactured a toilet soap which they call "*Savon de Thridace*." Messrs. *Javal* & *Parquet* have manufactured and sold a soap which they describe as "*Savon au lait de Thridace*." The house of *Violet* sued their competitors for infringement of their rights, but the civil tribunal of the Seine before which the case first came rejected the claim of exclusive right put forward, on the ground that the term "*Thridace*" is the scientific designation of the milk extracted from the lettuce, and is used to describe that product in the *Codex*, which gives a formula for a syrup of *thridace*; and that therefore a soap prepared from the milk of the lettuce can only be correctly described by that name. Messrs. *Relus* & *Co.* (*Violet*) appealed, but the higher court maintained in all respects the original judgment.





#### PROSECUTION UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

At the Great Prescott Street Police Court, Whitechapel, on July 6 last, before H. W. Gadestone, Esq. (chairman), the Hon. E. Freemantle, and Messrs. Crowder and Martineau, Joseph Burton, chemist and druggist, of 397 Cambridge Road, London, E., was charged that he had on May 22 last in his possession for use for trade thirty-five certain weights, to wit—ten of 2 drachms each, five of 1 drachm each, eight of 2 scruples each, two of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  scruple each, seven of  $\frac{1}{2}$  scruple each, one of 6 grains, one of 5 grains, one of 3 grains, which upon examination were found to be not stamped.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Porter (of Messrs. Glaisyer & Porter, solicitors, Birmingham): I appear for the defendant in this case on the instructions of the Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain.

The Assistant-Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, in reply to the Magistrates' Clerk, said that on May 23 last he went to defendant's shop, 397 Cambridge Road, and there found the thirty-five weights mentioned in the summons.

Mr. Porter: The summons gives May 22 as the date of the visit?—A. Yes; it was on the 22nd.

Q. And these weights are not stamped according to the statute?—A. No.

#### Cross-examined by Mr. PORTER.

Q. When you went into Mr. Burton's shop on May 22, I believe you asked for him?—A. No, I did not. Mr. Faulkner did.

Q. Who is Mr. Faulkner?—A. Mr. Faulkner is the inspector.

Q. And what are you?—A. I am Mr. Faulkner's assistant.

Q. The assistant-inspector under the Act?—A. Yes.

Q. And you accompanied Mr. Faulkner on his visit of inspection on May 22?—A. I did.

Q. And you and the inspector together both went to Mr. Burton's shop?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, what took place when you reached the shop?—A. We found the weights.

Q. What weights?—A. The weights complained of and others.

Q. Where did you find them?—A. Some in drawers and some on the counter.

Q. What drawers?—A. Scale-drawers.

Q. Did you open the drawers?—A. No.

Q. Who did then?—A. Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Porter (addressing the Bench): Would it not be advisable that the inspector should give this evidence himself? Is he not in attendance?

The Magistrates' Clerk: Yes; call him.

David Faulkner was then called.

Q. Your name is David Faulkner?—A. Yes.

Q. And you are the Inspector of Weights and Measures for this district?—A. Yes.

Q. You have heard the evidence given by the last witness?—A. Yes.

Q. And you corroborate what he has stated?—A. Yes.

Q. You went to defendant's shop with your assistant on May 22 last, and there found thirty-five weights not stamped according to law?—A. Yes.

Q. And these weights are the weights enumerated on the summons?—A. They are.

#### Cross-examined by Mr. PORTER.

Q. In what part of the shop did you find the weights?—A. Some weights were on the counter openly, and others were in drawers.

Q. We will confine ourselves to the weights mentioned in the summons, if you please.—A. They were in different places.

Q. Then, taking the weights in the order in which they appear on the summons, we have first ten 2-drachm weights; where did you find these particular weights?—A. They were all mixed up—some were openly on the counter, and some in drawers.

Q. Were not some of the weights which you took away with you, and which are mentioned in the summons, in a small drawer of the large scale-hox, and not in the small scale-drawer?—A. I do not know.

Q. Were there not two pairs of scales in the shop?—A. There might have been.

Q. Were there, or were there not? Please answer my question.—A. I could not swear either way; there might have been.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that you went into defendant's shop, and examined his weights, and tested his scales, and that you cannot tell me if he had one or two pairs of scales in his shop?—A. I could not say positively, but I think there were two pairs.

Q. Very well, there were two pairs of scales there, and having tested those scales that fact should be within your knowledge. Will you swear that all the weights complained of, excepting the smallest of all, the 3-grain weight, were not in a box in the large scale-drawer, and not in the small scale-drawer?—A. I will.

Q. You will swear that with the exception of the one weight they were not in a box in the large scale-drawer?—A. I will.

Q. Then where were they?—A. They were all mixed up with the other weights, some on the counter and some in drawers.

Mr. Porter: I think it will perhaps save time if I state that there were two pairs of scales in the defendant's establishment, one set for use with avoirdupois weights, and the other for apothecaries' weights. All the weights complained of are apothecaries' weights, and I am instructed that the whole of these, with the exception of the one 3-grain weight, were not in use for trade at all, but were placed in a box with other oddities in the drawer of the large scales, with which scales such weights are not used. Now, Mr. Faulkner, were all the weights complained of, save and except the 3-grain weight, not in the drawer of the large scales?—A. No, not all of them.

Q. All but the one 3-grain weight, then?—A. No.

Q. Then in how many drawers were they?—A. Two, and some on the counter.

Q. Is it not a fact that only the one 3-grain weight was in the drawer of the small scales?—A. I am not sure.

Q. Then where was the small 3-grain weight?—A. I don't know; they were all mixed up.

Q. Was it in either of the drawers?—A. I believe so.

Q. Is it not true that of all of the weights seized the one 3-grain weight was the only one you found in the drawers of the small scales?—A. No; there were other weights I took in the same drawer.

Q. What other weights did you seize from that small-scale drawer?—A. I could not say that.

Q. Then how do you know that any of the other weights complained of were found in the small drawer?—A. I can only say that all the weights seized were in defendant's possession; that they were mixed up with other weights, some on the counter and some in drawers.

The Chairman: You say that on the date named you found in the defendant's shop the weights complained of unstamped, mixed up with other weights, near two sets of scales?—A. Yes.

Mr. Porter: Have you tested these weights?—A. I have.



Q. And you found that they were all correct as to weights?

—A. Yes; the defendant is not charged with their being inaccurate.

Q. Then all the weights are good standard weights as far as the weights are concerned, but they do not happen to be stamped?—A. That is so.

The Magistrates' Clerk: That is the case.

Mr. Porter: I shall be able to show your worships that there are three or four sets of standard weights in actual use in the defendant's business, exclusive of the weights complained of, which, with the exception of the one 3-grain weight, were not in use for trade at all. Chemists employ in their business two distinct systems of weights, viz., the ordinary avoirdupois weights and apothecaries' weights, and they have separate scales for use with these. Avoirdupois weights are used for the sale of goods over the counter, and apothecaries' weights mostly for dispensing prescriptions. The inspector tested both pairs of scales and found them accurate. He then tested the avoirdupois weights, and found them accurate and duly stamped. Then, as to the apothecaries' weights, all the weights complained of the inspector admits are of full standard weight, so that the defendant had nothing whatever to gain, nor had he gained anything, nor would he have gained anything by using these weights complained of even supposing they were used in his business. My contention is that, save and except the one 3-grain weight, which I will refer to later, none of these weights were in use for trade. These weights, which before the Board of Trade Standard were perfectly legal standard weights, were, I am instructed, in a small box with gas-burners and other sundries in the large-scale drawer, with which scale they would not be used, being apothecaries' weights. The defendant had in the small drawer a set of duly-stamped apothecaries' weights, and he also had in his possession two other sets of similar weights, duly stamped, the invoices for which, dated November and December, 1882, and February, 1885, I hold in my hand, and which weights were shown to the inspector. The one 3-grain weight belonging to the set in use had been mislaid a few days before the inspector's visit, and subsequently found. At the time of the inspector's visit an unstamped but perfectly accurate weight had been put in its place. This was the only unstamped weight in use at the time of the inspector's visit. The 29th section of the Act states "that a person who uses, or has in his possession, for trade any unstamped weight is liable to a fine of 5*l.* for the first offence." Now, I am unaware that there is anything in the Act which prevents a man keeping in his possession old weights which are perfectly accurate as to their weight, and which were good legal standard weights at the time they were made and used, and before the Board of Trade standards were set up and stamping was enforced by Act of Parliament, provided, of course, that he does not use them for the purpose of trade. Surely he may keep such relics as curiosities if he likes, and I am instructed that he had these weights so stowed away with old gas-burners and other sundries in chip-boxes in the large-scale drawer, and that they were not in use for trade, and if I can show this and that my client had sufficient weights for his business purposes, duly stamped and in actual use, in his possession—and of these facts I shall call evidence—I trust that the Bench will feel it their duty to dismiss this summons. You will see I am placed at a considerable disadvantage in defending this case, because, through the 59th section of the Act, it places the presumption of guilt upon my client. There is no saving clause allowing him to be called as a witness on his own behalf. His mouth being closed, I can only call the assistant in his shop, who is his son, and who has been in his father's business more than three years. He will swear positively that during the whole of that time he has not used the weights complained of, with the one exception I have mentioned, for trade purposes.

The Chairman: But he is not the only person who has had access to these weights?

Mr. Porter: I have only to deal, sir, with the circumstances at the time of the inspector's visit. If I show that at that time, and for a reasonable time previously, the weights complained of were not used for trade purposes either by the defendant or his assistant, I rebut the presumption of guilt placed by the 59th section on my client.

The Chairman: But if other people besides your witness

had access to the weights, how can his evidence prove that the weights were not in general use by others?

Mr. Porter: Do the Bench hold that the defendant had no right to have these weights in his possession?

The Chairman: No, we do not say that; but we do not see how you can prove by means of one witness, other persons having access to these weights, that they were not used for trade purposes.

Mr. Porter: Perhaps I had better call my evidence. It is impossible that I can call other persons than the defendant and his assistant.

Percy Burton called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Porter.

Q. How long have you been in your father's business?—A. Three years.

Q. Is there anyone in the shop besides your father and yourself?—A. My mother.

Q. And she is not here, as she is attending to the shop during the absence of your father and yourself, there being no other assistant?—A. Yes.

Q. I believe the inspector came to your shop on May 22?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he do?—A. He went behind the counter, and opened the scale-drawers.

Q. Did he examine the scales?—A. Yes.

Q. He then opened the scale-drawers and examined the weights?—A. Yes.

Q. And took some away with him?—A. He did.

Q. Where did he find the weights that he took away with him?—A. With the exception of the one 3-grain weight they were all in boxes in the large-scale drawer.

Q. That is the drawer of the avoirdupois scales?—A. Yes.

Q. And were these weights ever used for the purpose of trade?—A. No.

Q. You never used them?—A. No.

Q. And never saw them used?—A. No.

Q. What weights were in the drawer of the small avoirdupois scales when the inspector came?—A. Legally-stamped weights, with the exception of the one 3-grain weight, which had been lost a few days previously, and since found in the cork-drawer.

Q. Your father had other sets of stamped apothecaries' weights in his possession?—A. Two sets.

Q. And these were shown to the inspector?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that never since you have been in your father's business have you used any weight improperly stamped for the purpose of weighing articles for sale, with the exception of the one 3-grain weight referred to on the summons?—A. Yes.

Q. You will swear that confidently?—A. Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Faulkner, do we understand that all the weights complained of are lawfully correct as to their weight, but are not stamped?

Mr. Faulkner: They would be lawful, sir, if they were stamped, being accurate as to their weight.

Magistrate's Clerk: But they are not stamped, sir.

Mr. Porter: Neither, as my evidence shows, were they in use for trade purposes.

Mr. Faulkner: There is one point, sir, that should not be overlooked. When I directed witness' attention to the weight seized not being stamped, he said they were only used occasionally to replace others lost or mislaid.

Mr. Porter: Was not the inspector then examining the avoirdupois weights, and were you not referring simply to those?—A. Yes.

Mr. Porter: And these weights are not complained of?—A. No.

The Chairman: The decision of the Bench is to inflict a nominal fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*

#### PROSECUTION FOR THE SALE OF SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER IMPROPERLY LABELLED.

At the Town Hall, Ellesmere (Salop), on Monday, July 6, before Captain Walcott (chairman) and a full Bench, Edwin Kyffin Bickley, grocer and hop and seed merchant, of Scotland Street, Ellesmere, was charged with having sold to Alfred Short Wright, assistant secretary to the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, on June 24 last, a certain poison, to wit, a preparation of arsenic contained in sheep-dipping powder, being a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which poison when sold



was contained in a certain packet, the cover of which packet was not distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller of such poison, and that the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name and quantity of the article sold were not entered by the seller in a book kept by him for that purpose, in contravention of the statute in such case made and provided.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Henry Glaisyer (Glaisyer & Porter, Birmingham, solicitors to the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association) appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Glaisyer said the summons was issued under the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which he recited to the Bench. The summons, he added, was taken out by Mr. Alfred Short Wright, assistant secretary to the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, who on June 24 last went to Ellesmere and called at the shop of the defendant, where he purchased a packet of Cooper's sheep-dipping powder, being a preparation of arsenic and a poison within the meaning of the Act; the label on the packet did not set forth the name and address of the seller, and it was supplied to plaintiff without any attempt to comply with the other formalities required by the statute. Mr. Wright had analysed the contents of the packet in question, and found it to be a preparation of arsenic. He informed the Bench that he was instructed not to press for a heavy penalty, as the object of the prosecution was to bring the provisions of the statute under the attention of traders in the district rather than to punish the defendant.

The defendant produced a packet of a similar preparation, which he said he had obtained from a neighbouring chemist. He alleged that it did not bear the seller's name and address, and that the other formalities required by the statute were not observed at the time of sale; and he thought it very unfair that the Association should have singled him out.

The Bench retired to consider their decision, and on returning into Court the chairman said they had given the case careful consideration, and defendant would have to pay a nominal fine of 5s. and costs.



#### DARTON'S HISTOLOGICAL AND STUDENT'S MICROSCOPE.

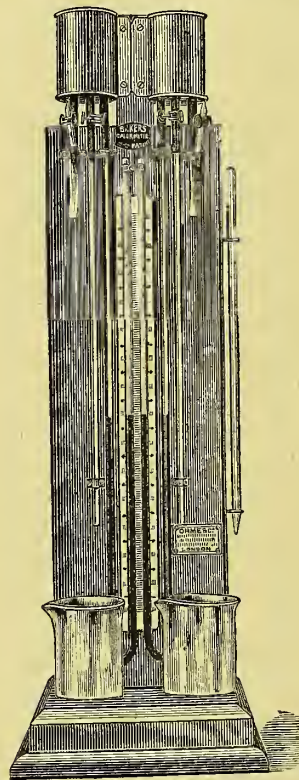
A MICROSCOPE of considerable power is now a necessity to students of medicine and of the biological sciences generally. In many cases the refinements that have been produced by modern makers, however desirable, are beyond the reach of the student's purse. Messrs. Darton & Co. introduce an instrument, the Histological Microscope, to meet this want. Nothing that is absolutely necessary for accurate work has been dispensed with, but an endeavour has been made to economise in other directions, so as to improve the quality of the objectives. Two are provided, viz. "best English"  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, which, with the two eyepieces, give magnifying power from 120 to 620 diameters. The stand is cast in one piece and has considerable rigidity. The coarse adjustment is effected by sliding, and the fine adjustment is delicate. The stage is of glass, to allow the use of acid tests, &c. There is a four-aperture revolving diaphragm and a swinging concave mirror. The whole, packed in a mahogany cabinet, can be sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* It is also made with circular revolving stage and rack coarse adjustment. It has been highly approved by the demonstrators at some of the leading medical schools.

The "Student" microscope is intended more for chemical analysis and the like. The objectives are 1 inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, with one eyepiece, revolving diaphragm, &c., and the instrument is sold at 50*s.*

It is undoubtedly in the quality of the objectives that most cheap microscopes fail. But economy in this direction is fatal to the usefulness of an instrument, and it is a good idea to offer students these good objectives (which, by-the-by, can always be fitted to a better stand, and in ordinary circumstances do not lose their value) combined with appliances that will be just sufficient for general use.

#### BAKER'S PATENT CALORIMETER.

THE instrument figured below represents an ingenious apparatus devised and patented by Mr. T. J. Baker, a teacher of chemistry and physics in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, for demonstrating in classes and at lectures the well-known text-book facts concerning latent and specific heat. The usual method of experiment generally adopted hitherto has been to exhibit equal cubes of heated metal on a layer of wax, showing how much more rapidly one will melt its way through than the other. By the calorimeter the effect is shown much more accurately and effectively. This will be appreciated if we describe a single experiment. A solid cylinder of iron weighing 5.41 grammes and one of



lead weighing 20 grammes are first heated in water which is raised to the boiling point. They are then dropped one into each of the wells fixed on the top of the apparatus. Each well contains a similar measured quantity of water at ordinary temperature, and is surrounded by an air chamber. These air chambers are connected with air thermometers, in the bends of which coloured fluid is contained. It will be seen at once when this experiment is made that the 5.41-gramme cylinder of iron has communicated just as much heat and raised the column of fluid to exactly the same level as the 20-gramme cylinder of lead has done. A corresponding but obverse effect is produced if cylinders of the two metals but of equal weights are used. The instrument is likely to be highly prized in all science classes. It is made for the inventor by Messrs. J. Orme & Co., 65 Barbican.



## BOEHM'S NOVELTIES.

THE toilet and other articles manufactured by Gustav Boehm, of Offenbach, Germany, and of Charles Street, City Road, London, have always won attention for their moderate price, and for the elegant style in which they are put up. Mr. Boehm has lately made two very clever hits, which are bound to be successful. One of these is described as "Menthol Charms." These are exceedingly well-made metal cases, imitating gold and silver, and intended to wear on the chain. On unscrewing a cone of menthol is found, the remedial uses of which we need not now allude to. This neat and useful ornament sells for a shilling.

Mr. Boehm's other innovation is in a field where novelty of design is extremely difficult. The labelling of perfumes has exhausted the printer's art, but Mr. Boehm has attached to bottles very prettily-worked silk representations of the flowers the odours of which are imitated within. Moss Rose, Forget-me-not, and other favourites, thus doubly presented, in bottles with sprinkler-tops, and otherwise well finished, make a most pleasing counter article.

## LYNCH'S POPULAR ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HAIR BRUSH.

THE conveyance of the electric fluid into the roots of the hair by way of a hair brush is a theory which naturally wins the favour of a generation which is contemporary with all the great tamers of this mighty agent. The exact effect of electricity on the human hair has not yet been fully investigated,



but that is neither our affair nor Messrs. Lynch & Co.'s. They have assisted to meet the popular demand by bringing out a special hair brush with a magnet somewhere in its framework. The brush is a very well made one, and in each box a small compass is enclosed, the needle of which can be powerfully influenced by being brought near the brush. The whole sells for 5s.

## THE TROPICAL FEEDING-BOTTLE.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, MILLARD & Co. (Lim.), of Curtain Road, E.C., send us a patent feeding-bottle named "The Tropical." It is the old boat-shaped bottle modified to suit modern ideas, and may be considered a decided, though not the final, step in the improvement of these articles. Medical practitioners rightly recommend bottles of this shape on the ground that they compel the nurse to feed the infant at regular intervals, or at any rate give no assistance to the lazy habit of placing a bottle of food by the infant's side to be administered as often as the little party opens its mouth for vocal exercise. Food cannot be given from this bottle except while it is in the nurse's hand. The end that in the old pattern is closed is, in this one, cut off and fitted with a nickel-plated screw cap, made air-tight by a disc of rubber. There is a small air-hole on the upper surface, and the whole is sold complete, with black rubber teat, for 1s.

## Scientific Notes :

*On Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c., Original, Selected, and Translated.*

## COCAINE SUPPOSITORIES.

Now that cocaine is becoming cheaper it is likely to be prescribed frequently for suppositories. The hydrochlorate can be dissolved in oleic acid and added to the prepared base.

## SAPONULATES.

THESE are preparations of the nature of opodeldoc, advocated by E. Dieterich, Helfenberg, for the external application of certain medicaments. Following are some of the formulae:—

*Balsam of Peru Saponulate.*

Dialysed stearine soap..	..	..	..	..	5
Dialysed oil soap ..	..	..	..	..	2
Alcohol, 90 ..	..	..	..	..	82½
Balsam of Peru ..	..	..	..	..	10
Pure caustic soda ..	..	..	..	..	½

Dissolve and filter.

For itch. The caustic soda is added, because it is found that an excess of alkali is required to make this preparation keep well.

*Carbolic Saponulate.*

Dialysed stearine soap..	..	..	..	..	4
Dialysed oil soap ..	..	..	..	..	1
Alcohol ..	..	..	..	..	90
Carbolic acid ..	..	..	..	..	5

Dissolve and filter.

For eczema, ringworm, disinfecting wounds, &c.

*Tar Saponulate.*

Dialysed stearine soap..	..	..	..	..	5
Dialysed oil soap ..	..	..	..	..	2
Alcohol ..	..	..	..	..	81½
Norway tar ..	..	..	..	..	10
Caustic soda ..	..	..	..	..	½
Oil of lavender ..	..	..	..	..	1

Dissolve and filter.

For eczema, psoriasis, &c.

*Tar and Sulphur Saponulate.*

The same as the preceding, but use only 74 parts of alcohol, and add 5 parts of glycerine, 2 parts of sulphide of sodium, and another ½ part of caustic soda. More active than the simple tar saponulate.

A simple sulphuretted saponulate may be made by the omission of the tar from the last formula, increasing the oil soap to 5 per cent., and the caustic soda to 2 per cent.

Salicylic acid is not suitable for combination in a saponulate, as it decomposes the soap. Corrosive sublimate is decomposed in such a preparation, an oleate of mercury being formed. The only mercurial which can be used for a saponulate is the iodide of mercury and potassium.

## AN OILY TINCTURE OF IODINE.

GRENEL (*Arch. der Pharm.*) recommends an oily tincture of iodine as preferable in many applications to the simply spirituous solution. The formula he recommends is—

	Parts
Iodine ..	10
Castor oil..	45
Strong spirit ..	45

## DETECTION OF OLEOMARGARINE.

THE following test for oleomargarine is as reliable as simple. A few drops of sulphuric acid when placed on genuine butter produce first a yellowish-white and after ten minutes a brick-colour, while oleomargarine treated in the same manner assumes first an amber and later a crimson colour.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*





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**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.** See page 104

**HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE.** See page 108.

**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON.** See page 108.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1885.

We are able to state that the proof-sheets of the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia have passed through their final revision at the hands of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, and are now, we believe, in course of preparation for the press. It is expected that the book will be ready for sale in about a month, and in our next issue we hope to be able to commence a critical review of its contents. We have had an opportunity of glancing through the work in its unfinished state, and it may be interesting to give in advance some particulars of its special features.

First, we notice that it extends to about 100 more pages than the edition of 1867. The general plan is the same as that with which we are now familiar, and our impression is



that but little interference has been made with the preparations in most general use. No revolution in weights and measures, such as our metricomaniacs would have desired, has been attempted. These are given in the old familiar form, but in a large number of instances a supplementary column has been added, in which the proportions are expressed in parts and fluid parts. This will often be found very convenient. As an example we may quote *liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*. This is ordered to be composed of 10 grains of the salt in 1 pint of water. In the supplementary column this is shown as 1 part to 875 fluid parts. Powders are described as of varying degrees of fineness, numbers from 20 to 60 being chosen to indicate these as siftings. Temperatures are still given in Fahrenheit degrees, but in all cases centigrade degrees are added in brackets. Some changes in nomenclature are observable. Alkaloids are all made to end in *ina*, which will change labels to Quinina sulph., Morphia hydrochlor., &c. Dr. Attfield's chemical nomenclature seems to be generally adopted, as, for example, *magnesii carb.* instead of *magnesia carb.*, calcium, potassium, sodium, &c., following the same style. Opium for preparations, is to be standardised to 10 per cent. of morphia, extract of nuxvomica is to contain 15 per cent. of alkaloid, and the tincture 1 grain in the fluid ounce. Cinchona succirubra is chosen for preparations.

The Committee have evidently observed great leniency towards old preparations, and the few omissions will not be greatly mourned. They include areca, dulcamara, elm bark, digitaline, castoreum, iodides of cadmium, iron, and mercury (the green), quinine pills, gentian mixture, atropine solution, and a few preparations of some of the above. Novelties are much more abundant. Among these are boric, hydrobromic, lactic, chromic, meconic, oleic, and salicylic acids, aloin, caffeine and its citrate, coca leaves, and the hydrochlorate of cocaine, hydrochlorate of apomorphine and of pilocarpine. Iodoform, jaborandi, thymol, menthol, gelsenium, cascara sagrada, and rhamnus frangula, oil of eucalyptus, dialysed iron, oleates of mercury and zinc, nitro-glycerine in the form of tablets, a hard and a soft paraffin to be used for certain ointments, salicine, santal oil, sulphate of morphia, hydrochlorate of quinine, sulphates of cinchona and of cinchonidine, ergotine, chrysarobin, and, of course, preparations of many of the above. The list we have given is by no means exhaustive. A tincture of chloroform and morphia apparently represents chlorodyne; this with "lamellæ" of atropine, cocaine and physostigmine, a fluid extract of cascara sagrada, and a few preparations already named, seem to cover the adaptations from private enterprise.

This very imperfect survey will show that a great amount of labour has been devoted to the work, and we hope and believe that in consequence our new British Pharmacopœia will be found to be at least as advanced in regard to medical and pharmaceutical knowledge as are many of its continental and transatlantic contemporaries. It will be thoroughly satisfactory as regards printing and general style of production, and we understand it will be sold at a price which will only just cover the cost, six shillings being the probable figure.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

THE proposal submitted to the Pharmaceutical Council by the President at the last meeting to set about the task of promoting systematically some form of pharmaceutical research deserved, we think, a somewhat more cordial reception than it received. The gentlemen who did their best to damp the enthusiasm which is necessary to the success of such a scheme have been specially prominent eulogists of the great mission of pharmacy in this fallen

world. Certainly it would not be difficult to select from the recorded orations of Messrs. Hampson, Schacht, and Symes passages which have seemed to prosaic druggists indicative of a reverence for pharmacy, or rather for Pharmacy, such as most men reserve for their religion. But they are no sooner asked to sacrifice something on the altar of their goddess than their critical faculties find free play, and we are treated to a skilful display of reasons why we should hesitate before we decide to consider whether we shall consider the desirability of considering steps to be taken towards carrying into effect a scheme for advancing pharmaceutical knowledge. In deference, therefore, to the caution of the gentlemen named, the Council have only as yet got so far as to refer the consideration of the question to a committee. They have shirked for the moment the settlement of the principle of the resolution which it was their own special province to decide. Mr. Ruskin has lately declared his belief that he possesses "the most analytical mind in Europe." He would hardly assume the belt so lightly if he knew what competitors he has among pharmaceutical debaters.

The Pharmaceutical Society's charter is dated February 18, 1843, and it begins by setting forth that William Allen, Charles James Payne, Richard Hotham Pigeon, and divers others of the Queen's loving subjects had associated together "for the purpose of advancing chemistry and pharmacy." In the forty-two years which have elapsed since Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, did will and declare that they should be incorporated for this as the first purpose of their programme, they have done nothing towards systematically carrying out their declared desires. Chemistry and pharmacy have advanced, and members of the society have aided that advance. But as an incorporated society it would be difficult to maintain that they have at all practically carried out Her Majesty's will and pleasure in respect of the intention recited.

The society has ample funds and can command plenty of earnest and able recruits, who might and could do actual and appreciable, although in a sense intangible, service for the body of those who practice pharmacy as a means of livelihood. If pharmacy be anything beyond mere buying and selling, the present position of the society may be said to impose on it such a duty. And that duty ought to be carried out generously and with a full intention of obtaining results, and not with a half-hearted sceptical dilettanteism, as an experiment which is extremely likely to fail. One or two good salaries ought to be paid to competent men, and the Council ought to see that those salaries are honestly earned. Work that might be done by such an organisation is obvious, and without partaking in any degree of a commercial character might easily be of practical value. Mr. Carteighe suggested some such possibilities. The effects of solvents on drugs, pharmaceutical preparations of new remedies, careful criticism of official processes, and the many forms of pharmacological work, all offer an extended field for such investigation. The reports of such a laboratory should be published much more frequently than once a year, as is now proposed, and the recommendations proposed by the laboratory should be adopted by the Council or by some other responsible body representing the society, as has been done, in regard to non-official preparations, by the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris with great convenience.

We do not see the use of uniting with this any scheme of education, though the work could not fail to be educational, while any attempt to make it self-supporting pecuniarily will certainly ruin it. The arguments against State aid to research which Mr. Hampson seems disposed to raise do not apply in this case. There is no intention of taking forced



contributions and using them for a purpose which interests only a small section of taxpayers. In this case funds are only to be employed for the objects for which they were expressly collected. We believe all classes of chemists and druggists would derive benefit from the labours of such a laboratory if directed with fair judgment, and certainly the Pharmaceutical Society would itself gain prestige and respect if it carried out vigorously the first justification of its existence.

### THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

THE opinion has grown so universal that the condition of trade throughout this country has reached almost the level of despair, that it is little less than flat heresy to pretend to discern any feature of brightness in the general gloom. There is no dispute as to the widespread depression; discussion occurs only in reference to its cause and cure. The weather, the stores, free trade, the land laws, the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, trades unions, inefficient education, emigration, Americans, Germans, Belgians, French—all are in turn accused of having brought about this mournful state of things. Individual instances are cited to support the widest general conclusions, while, on the other hand, thousands of people who say that they themselves have no reason to complain will add, "but no doubt trade is in an awful state." A very able financier and statesman has been looking into this general complaint, and, in a speech delivered to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last month, Mr. Goschen presented the results of his investigation. He had no temptation to arrive at any particular conclusion, and had only sought to ascertain the true meaning of the very abundant supply of statistics which our complicated system of government now affords, correcting the apparent first meaning of one set of figures by comparison with others whenever necessary or possible. And this was pretty much the history of what he had discovered. He admitted the depression, he found that prices of almost all goods were low, and that from the low prices for raw materials manufacturers are not gaining any advantage; but he found that this epoch of depression had the peculiar feature that low prices and lack of speculation coincide with abundant capital.

But there is one remarkable contrast worthy of particular attention; it is that, notwithstanding the depression in trade, income-tax returns show a continual increase. The gross assessments of the income-tax have risen in the last fifteen years from 430,000,000*l.* to 600,000,000*l.* Mr. Goschen does not agree with Lord Derby, who rather hastily assumed lately that this difference of 170,000,000*l.* represents almost exclusively commercial profits. He shows from the returns in schedules A, B, and C that rents and various investments have helped to swell incomes very considerably, and he finds ultimately that the profits under schedule D, which, it must be remembered, include professional as well as commercial incomes, have only increased during the fifteen years by about 60,000,000*l.* But, after making allowances for professions and all other employments besides those of commerce, he asks, How much of that sum may not be put to the trade which has undoubtedly been greatly flourishing, and is flourishing now, viz., the retail trade of this country? He maintains that retail trades as a whole have been doing well. Where, he asks, do those profits go between the reduced cost of the raw material and the price paid by the consumer? Those profits cannot vanish; they must go somewhere. Evidently that portion which the consumer does not get is left with the distributor. So it is assumed that the retail trade must be in a satisfactory condition generally. This seems to be shown, too, by the more frequent increase of

small incomes than of large ones. Between 1876 and 1882 there was an increase of 27,000 persons, or 20 per cent., who paid income-tax on incomes under 200*l.* Between that sum and 300*l.* the increase was 16 per cent.; between 300*l.* and 400*l.* the increase was 13 per cent.; while from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* the increase was only 2½ per cent., and over 1,000*l.* only ½ per cent. These figures do not support the general theory of Henry George that, under present conditions, the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer.

Mr. Goschen shows further that the statistics respecting savings-banks, consumption of imported and produced articles, and pauperism, all show satisfactory features. Shipping shows remarkable results. In 1874 the tonnage entered and cleared in our ports amounted to 36,640,000 tons; in 1880 to 59,000,000; and in 1884 to 64,270,000 tons. This increase must represent an expanding volume of trade. The value of imports and exports per head of population has somewhat declined, but it is reasonable to believe that the volume of trade has increased. There are more cotton-factories, more spindles, and more people employed in the cotton trade now than five years ago. And all this time capital can be had at 2 per cent. What is the meaning of this? That the savings of the country have considerably increased.

Another characteristic of the present state of trade, which has possibly contributed to the depression, and which Mr. Goschen believes has certainly contributed to low prices, is the extraordinary extent to which middlemen have been abolished. Formerly in Mincing Lane, when cargoes of sugar were sold, one cargo would be sold five or six times over. Then the brokers were all cheerful; they said, "Here is a brisk business going on," and it imparted a certain buoyancy to the market, and there was great vivacity in the trade. Now if business is quieter it is also sounder. Which is preferable, he asked, to do business quietly for five years with no profits, or to have a large business for five years with large profits, but with a crash at the end which sweeps away nearly all the profits of the five years? Most people, though they will not admit it at once, would prefer four merry years and one bad one at the end rather than five dull years, because they have four years in which they say trade is brisk and only one in which trade is bad.

On the subject of over-production, which troubles many people, Mr. Goschen made some very useful observations. He asked, what do we mean by over-production? Of course we have an over-production compared with some years ago, a large over-production; and he thanks God for it. Where should we have been without it? Those who speak continually of over-production apply it to tea, to sugar, to cotton, to wool. They say, "Look at these enormous crops; look at the low prices! It is these confoundedly large crops that have done the mischief; they have sent the prices down. What a misfortune; what a curse!" But has this over-produced sugar rotted in the docks or passed into the stomachs of the people? Is this over-produced cotton lying unemployed or has it been worked up? Out of more than 10,000,000 tons of sugar imported in the last ten years the stocks have only increased some 100,000 tons. So with cotton, coffee, and other goods. Traders may object to this large production, but we are not justified as citizens in objecting to it, unless we see the stocks rotting in the docks. But Mr. Goschen does not think that consumers have enjoyed anything like a proportionate advantage of the low prices. As an illustration of this he says there was an enormous import of raisins from Smyrna. The consumption of raisins, however, did not increase. Why? Because the grocers did not think it worth while to push such an insignificant article; and how many housewives in



the United Kingdom knew there were twice as many tons of raisins in the docks as at any other time?

We have not space for further quotations from this most able address, which dealt with many other features of national trade, but what we have extracted will suffice to show its interest. It may be added that the speech was published in full in the *Times* of June 24.

### THE BY-LAWS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society, which have occasioned so much wearisome eloquence, have at last passed the scrutiny of the Council and of the members of the Society. They are now beyond the effect of any pharmaceutical criticism, and their fate is entirely dependent on the will and pleasure of the Lords of the Privy Council, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, on the opinions of some of the permanent officers of that department. We shall be to some extent surprised if they are sanctioned at Whitehall, because one of the principal objects aimed at has been, some years since, definitely opposed by the Privy Council's own officer, for reasons of no little weight very forcibly expressed. There may be reason to suppose that Dr. Greenhow's opposition to the establishment of a compulsory curriculum will be withdrawn by himself or ignored by his superiors. If not, it must have great weight, and will almost certainly ensure the defeat of the by-laws. If the Pharmaceutical Council have been working without some reasonable anticipation of ultimate success in the Privy Council they have been merely wasting time in a wanton manner.

However this may be, it is obviously premature to discuss the effect of these by-laws on English Pharmacy. But the history of the progress of the discussion up to its present position is worthy of a glance. The demand for a compulsory curriculum was suggested, in the belief of all reasonable people, by the fact that the Bloomsbury School of Pharmacy was some years ago a declining institution. It had been publicly and prominently declared that in that school students were not "prepared for examination," and it naturally followed that students who wanted to be "prepared for examination" went somewhere else. A committee was appointed, not to see how the fortunes of the school could be restored, but to investigate the relations of pharmaceutical education and pharmaceutical examination. This committee played at being a Royal Commission, and examined all sorts of witnesses, and ultimately reported, the conclusion being what everybody knew it would be, namely, that a curriculum was necessary. When the Privy Council soon after asked the Pharmaceutical Council to offer some suggestions for more perfect regulations in regard to the sale of poisons, the latter body sprang at the chance of getting their curriculum regulations legalised by a Government Bill, and few of us have forgotten the ignominious manner in which their assistance was consequently declined without thanks. Failing a law, they resolved on the attempt to attain their purposes by by-laws. By-laws cannot over-ride nor go beyond the mother law. These may or may not do that; the Society's solicitor says they do not, but probably he would have preferred to win by a regular Act of Parliament if he could have done so. The by-laws were read, as required, at three meetings of the Council, and were then announced to be submitted to a special meeting of the Society for approval. Now comes the most doubtful proceeding of the history. A certain "Scotch difficulty" had arisen, and it was considered by the Council desirable to get a new by-law to deal with that. The Council, therefore, met an hour or two before the special meeting, and agreed to throw in this new by-law with

the rest. The law says that "the making, altering, or abrogating of any by-law shall be in the following manner," that is, shall be read three times by the Council before submitting to the Society. There is no pretence that this one was read three times before the Council. Mr. Carteighe says this must be regarded merely as an amendment made in the course of the passage of the by-laws through the Council. In this assumption, he said at the meeting, they were legally authorised, but, as president, he refused to allow the solicitor to offer his own explanation of the law. The new by-law was in no sense an amendment to any of those which had been duly read; it had no relation to them at all, and could only have been regarded as an amendment if the whole system of by-laws had been under consideration. But what is still more to the point is that it was not brought forward as an amendment on either of the legal stages of the by-laws, but was introduced and read by the Council after the reading of the rest had been completed. It is simply impossible that this one can have been legally passed.

But the president, in this respect openly supported by the solicitor, insisted that the meeting had no power of alteration or of selection. It was necessary to accept or reject the new by-laws *en bloc*. The meeting, it was maintained, and, as we understand, the Privy Council also, can veto the whole, but cannot pass some by-laws and refuse to sanction others. That is intelligible; but if, as we consider, one of these by-laws has been irregularly adopted, it is almost certain that the whole will be rejected for this formal reason, and the Society will then be left in ignorance of the views of the Privy Council on the main question.

### THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINES.

LAST month we published a table compiled by an American writer showing the comparative proportion in which twelve of the leading medicines had been ordered in 1,000 prescriptions which had been taken at random. It was shown that quinine was ordered 238 times, opium 136, nux vomica 130, iron 128, while iodine, mercury, bismuth, and bromine are altogether at 59 and 60 times. In June, 1868, we published an article by Mr. W. Willmott on "Medicine," in which a somewhat similar investigation is recorded. Mr. Willmott had analysed 1,000 prescriptions, but he did not give the details in a form which admits of exact comparison. He, however, found that quinine was far ahead of any other single medicine ordered, but, classifying all remedies in their natural groups, he found mercury prominently at the top, then potash, bark, opium, and iron. He found that out of the 768 simple and compound medicaments of the Pharmacopœia, only 485 occurred at all in these 1,000 prescriptions, while three-fourths of these were not prescribed 10 times in the 1,000.

### POISONINGS IN 1883.

THE Registrar-General's Report for 1883 has lately been published. One of the interesting features of this important publication, and the only one we shall at present allude to, refers to the deaths during the year from poisons. This report concerns England and Wales only, and it appears that the total number of deaths registered during 1883 reached 522,997; of these 639 are attributed to poison. Further classifying these it seems that 374 (239 males and 135 females) were due to accident or negligence; 264 (163 males and 101 females) to suicide, and 1 (a male infant under one month old) to murder. Opium, or one of its preparations, is given as the agent in this case. Of the accidental deaths, 93 occurred to children under 5 years of age. The following



table represents the poisons charged with the deaths by accident and suicide of both males and females, following the classification of the Registrar-General. We print them in the order of their results.

	ACCIDENT	SUICIDE
{ Opium, laudanum, morphia .. ..	88	32
{ Soothing-syrup, cordial, paregoric ..	5	—
Lead .. ..	79	—
Carbolic acid .. ..	20	57
Prussic acid, oil almonds .. ..	2	22
{ Vermin-killer .. ..	2	20
{ Strychnia, nux vomica .. ..	1	14
Alcohol .. ..	24	1
Oxalic acid .. ..	—	24
Chloral .. ..	13	3
Hydrochloric acid .. ..	7	9
Sulphuric acid .. ..	6	—
Cyanide of potassium .. ..	—	15
Arsenic .. ..	6	5
Ammonia .. ..	9	1
Chlorodyne .. ..	10	—
Phosphorus .. ..	1	7
Mercury .. ..	6	1
Belladonna .. ..	6	—
Aconite .. ..	3	2
Nitric acid .. ..	3	2
Chloroform .. ..	3	1
Caustic potash .. ..	2	1
Antimony .. ..	1	1
Kind not stated .. ..	29	41

Lucifer matches, water hemlock, and benzoline, each caused 3 deaths; paraffin, poisonous herbs, vegetable poisons, poisonous fish, liniment, improper food, oil of juniper, medicine (kind not stated), yew, poisonous berries, each caused 2 deaths; iodine, tartaric acid, Woodward's gripe-water, drugs to procure abortion, green paint, diseased meat, cayenne pepper, syrup of rhubarb (!), croton oil, nitre balls, copper, hydrate of tin (tinned salmon), and mushrooms caused 1 death each; all classed as accidental. For suicides the following poisons were also selected once each:—Chloride of zinc, atropine, bichloride of iron, bichromate of potash, lime, and salts of lemon.

There are several comments which might be made on these statistics, but the most noticeable fact of all appears to us to be the high place in the table taken by carbolic acid. This cannot be overlooked in any new legislation concerning the sale of poisons, and we cannot but think that the Privy Council have assumed a serious responsibility in refusing to sanction the application of existing safeguards to this most dangerous substance.

### MONOPOLISING THE MARKETS.

ONE of the most extraordinary commercial organisations ever formulated has just been arrived at in the "soft-goods" trade. Readers of this journal are not specially interested in that industry, but as a similar spirit prevails, although it has not been reduced to a formal agreement, in other branches, we think it advisable to call attention to the subject. The agreement under reference runs as follows:—

We, the undersigned, Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian soft-goods shippers, mutually agree to be bound by the following resolutions:—  
 "We each and all bind ourselves, from June 30 next, not to buy goods, directly or indirectly, or transact business with any British or European manufacturer, warehouseman, or firm, who consign goods to, or who employ agents or travellers in any form in, the colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. It is understood that carpets and floorcloth are, for the present, an exception to the above agreement. And further, we are strongly of opinion that none of the importers of soft goods in the above-mentioned colonies should allow the managers of departments to send home any orders based on samples shown by agents or travellers for manufacturers or others, as it is considered that the buyers in England have a far better opportunity of getting the best possible value by comparing the various goods offered in the much larger home markets than the department managers can have from the limited choice at their disposal."

Then follow in alphabetical order the names of many of the principal shippers of the class of goods in question. The daily newspapers have made a passing reference to this arrangement, and have mildly styled it "a curious attempt at trade 'boycotting.'" In reality it shows us the spectacle of the middleman on the defensive. The shoe pinches him badly, and, in order to checkmate and discourage direct transactions between the manufacturer and the retailer, he has fired this ponderous shot, in the hope that he will thereby frighten both parties and keep them within his control. According to our reading of the agreement, no British or European manufacturer in the soft-goods trade will henceforth be permitted to send out goods to the Australasian Colonies, or to employ travellers or agents in those parts of the world, except by permission of this confederation—who thus arrogate to themselves the right of absolutely controlling and regulating the trade of the most important of our colonies, to say nothing of a leading industry at home. The penalty for disobedience is to be the closing of accounts with the offender by all the parties to this document. This is bad enough, but the "ring" actually go further, and express their strong opinion that none of the Australasian importers of soft goods should allow their managers of departments to send home orders based on samples shown by agents or travellers of manufacturers, the confederation being of opinion that the buyers in England (that is to say, themselves for the most part) have a far better opportunity of getting the utmost value in the home markets. A careful perusal of these conditions and opinions will show that the agreement is one of the most determined efforts ever made by the middlemen to hinder the development of direct trading. The strategy is transparent, but they may be credited with having made the attempt whilst they have still a certain amount of power left. The effort will not achieve its aim, but it may intimidate some of the weaker makers, and buyers in the colonies. That so bare-faced an attempt to limit and monopolise business should succeed is inconceivable. The middlemen who have signed the agreement represent some of the most powerful merchant concerns in London, but the tendency of the times is against them, and they will find in the long run they might as well try to stop the rising tide as to set themselves against a movement which is not only general all over the world, but is an imperative outcome of modern competition. Even if they were successful for a time, the only result would be that the manufacture of soft goods would be stimulated in the colonies, or that the few independent manufacturers who disregarded the behests of the confederation would secure a monopoly of the business. Even at the very outset the middlemen have made exceptions of carpets and floorcloth, and, if we are rightly informed, they have also excepted other lines of goods. These exceptions will multiply if the principal manufacturers know their own affairs rightly, and it will not be long before the middlemen will be glad to recognise that their interests will be best advanced by studying and serving the wants of the two great sections of the trading community between which they have for so long a time managed to locate themselves.

### THE QUEBEC PHARMACY LAW.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the "Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts relating to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and to the Sale of Drugs and Poisons." This Act was assented to on May 9, 1885, and contains some features which are worthy of comment.

Among "interpretative provisions" the following occur:—

"The word 'drugs' means articles used medicinally, whether compounded or simple."



"The word 'poisons' means such drugs or chemicals as are dangerous to human life."

"The word 'drug-store' means a place where drugs and poisons are sold by retail or compounded."

"The word 'person' or 'persons' means corporate bodies, as well as individuals and private associations."

The powers of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province are continued. Its Council consists of twelve members, of whom six retire annually, but are eligible for re-election. The annual meeting of the Association is to be held in June of each year, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec alternately. Chemists who have been in business for at least five years are entitled to registration without examination. For other persons, the process of becoming a pharmacist is the following:—The candidate must first produce evidence of good moral character, and pass an examination in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, geography, and history. He then becomes a certified apprentice, and has to pay an annual fee not exceeding \$2. He must then serve at least three years with a licentiate of pharmacy, and then may pass an examination in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, in pharmacy, chemistry, toxicology, posology, and materia medica. Passing this makes him a "certified clerk," and he has to pay an annual fee not exceeding \$5. Before he can be admitted a "licentiate of pharmacy" he must follow two courses in chemistry, two in materia medica, and one in botany, and must have served four years with a licentiate of pharmacy. He has then to pass a "major examination" on the subjects already named, with botany added. As a licentiate of pharmacy he must pay a fee of \$10 per annum. We find no provision whatever for chemists who have been established for less than five years, and who, it is to be presumed, must go through the whole course here laid down. Power is, however, given to the Council to accept, in lieu of the examination, authenticated certificates of examination by duly appointed medical or pharmaceutical boards whose curriculum of technical and practical education is equivalent to that required by the Act.

Subsequent clauses of the Act make the usual provisions in regard to the sale of poisons, those only being specially named the sales of which are to be registered and signed for. The list is as follows:—

Aconite and its preparations.  
Arsenic and its preparations.  
Cantharides.  
Corrosive sublimate.  
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.  
Ergot of rye and its preparations.  
Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of prussic acid.  
Opium and its preparations, except paregoric and syrup of poppies.  
Prussic acid.  
Savin and its oil.  
Strychnine, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.  
Tartar emetic.

The sale of these poisons *and of any drug* (we have already given the definition of drugs), the dispensing of prescriptions, and the assumption of the titles "chemist," "druggist," "pharmacist," &c., are limited to licentiates of pharmacy, the usual exceptions to physicians, wholesale dealers, and veterinary surgeons being allowed. But, by a special clause, the drugs named in schedule B may be sold by other persons, "provided that patent medicines be sold without their wrappers being opened, and the other medicines be sold in closed packets with the name of the substance contained upon such packet labelled thereon." Schedule B names the following articles:—

All patent medicines, alum, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camomile, carbolic acid (crude), carbonate of lime, castor oil, cochineal, cod-liver oil, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, ginger, glycerine, gum arabic, hops, linseed, linseed meal, manna, nitre, Paris green, poppies, rhubarb, senna, sulphur, tartaric acid.

There are some other notable clauses in this remarkable Act, which is certainly the one most favourable to pharmacists of any we know in the English language. Only "certified clerks" may be employed to assist the licentiates "in the duties of a pharmacist." No apprentice may dispense prescriptions or sell poisons, unless under the immediate supervision of a licentiate of pharmacy or certified clerk. Branch shops must be under the direct control of a licentiate. Persons wilfully or knowingly selling any article as a particular drug or medicine which it is not in fact are liable to a penalty of \$25; and penalties of \$10, \$20, and \$50 can be imposed for infringements of the Act. All such penalties are to belong to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

### CUTTING PRICES.

WE have heard that some anger has been excited in consequence of the publication in our last number of a report of an interview with a chemist who has made an extensive business in London by the adoption to some extent of what are known as "cutting prices." We publish one letter on the subject, and we have received another, but the writer of this one—who describes himself as "yours indignantly"—expressly forbids publication of his criticism. We have been told that his indignation is shared by other gentlemen, who have not cared to communicate with us direct.

It is difficult to assume seriously the attitude of defence in regard to this matter. We have supposed for a long time that it is the duty of a journalist to present facts. A war correspondent is expected to report defeats as well as victories; the trade reporter must tell of depression as well as of activity; a party journal ought to present the arguments of its adversaries as well as those which it supports. These are universally-recognised canons of journalism—it seems singular that their application to the present case is not obvious. We learn that a chemist has made a rapid success in his business; we ask him for details of that success, and we submit his explanations to those whom it concerns. Wherein are we to blame? If some of Mr. Thomas' remarks are distasteful, it is as unreasonable to attack us for them as it would be to complain of the postman who delivers a letter containing bad news. It is our duty to report what is going on of interest to chemists and druggists, and it is not our duty to bias our reports with our own opinions.

We may add one paragraph in reference to the subject of the article. We quoted a few specimens of the prices charged at this "cutting" establishment for general drugs. These specimens fairly represented the bulk, and it will be seen that for the more usual retail quantities the prices charged are pretty well up to the average of general rates. It is true that great reductions are offered on larger purchases, but it is doubtful whether the ordinary customer benefits economically if he gets tempted to buy 1 lb. of borax when he only has use for 1 oz. The point, however, which we wish to emphasise is that we gather from the success which Mr. Thomas reports as having resulted from his circulation of a price-list is due less perhaps to the actual prices than to the fact of any prices being quoted. In small things as in great the public dread the unknown, and they have a tradition that in many West-end pharmacies fantastic prices are demanded. With this price-list before them they "know the worst of it" at Mr. Thomas' shop, and that knowledge has a tendency to turn the scale in his favour. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*

Circulars have lately been issued by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, and by Messrs. Hodgkinson, Stead & Treacher, announcing that in future they will pay carriage to any part



of the United Kingdom on packages of goods of the value of 5*l.* and upwards. The first-named firm also announce that they will charge booking fees on all parcels under the value of 10*s.* These declarations caused some sensation among rival houses, but as far as we can learn the example will be generally followed.

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The development of facilities for the transmission of small parcels has not been an unmixed benefit to the wholesale trade. In the office of a large wholesale druggist in the City we were shown lately a full page of the ledger, occupied entirely with debits to one retail firm during six months. There were some ten or twelve invoices per month, of values ranging from a few shillings to two or three pounds. The total of the half-year's trade just turned 80*l.*, from which empties and discounts were to be deducted. Forty or fifty years ago that amount of business would have been concentrated in a single line of the ledger.

But this record was altogether beaten by an order which was recently shown us by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson. One of their country customers instructed them on a post-card to send him a roll of corrugated paper, value 3*s.*, on Wednesday, ditto on Thursday, ditto on Friday, ditto on Saturday, ditto on Monday, ditto on Tuesday, ditto on Wednesday. With one parcel was to be sent 1 yard of oiled silk, with another 3 lbs. of filtering-paper, and with another 1 lb. of lint. Seven packings, seven entries, seven invoices, seven bookings, for a gross total of business under thirty shillings! The reason for the form of the order was, we suppose, that the purchaser contracts with one of the Parcels Carriers by the year; but he can hardly complain of being debited with the booking fees.

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We mentioned last month a contract for 5,760,000 bottles made by the Hop Bitters Company, which we then supposed was the largest *bonâ-fide* contract ever made for glass bottles. It appears, however, that an English house still heads the record. Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, send us a note in which they say:—"We may be pardoned for informing you that on January 1 last we contracted for 6,750,000 Yorkshire Relish bottles, which exceeds the above by nearly 1,000,000 bottles." We pardon them, and congratulate them on the splendid success of their enterprise, which, we believe, this journal was one of the first to prophesy.

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It will be remembered that the statistics of failures for 1884 showed a wonderful falling off as compared with many previous years. The total number recorded in the year in the United Kingdom was 4,404 in 1884 against 10,599 in 1883. It was considered by many authorities that this result was far too good to be attributed to the new Bankruptcy Act, and it was generally asserted that the apparent difference would be nearly accounted for, if we could get at the facts, by an enormous increase in private arrangements. Moreover, it was freely predicted that as debtors became more familiar with the new Act they would grow less afraid of it, and we were told to expect a notable increase of bankruptcies this year. We find from the statistics for the half year compiled by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.S.S., of Lombard Street, that the proportion has increased, though not as yet to a serious extent. Against the 4,404 in the whole of 1884 we have 2,599 in the six months ending June 30, 1885. The increase occurs entirely in retail trades; in wholesale and manufacturing businesses the improvement continues, 299 failures being recorded in the past six months against 607 in 1884. The following figures concern the drug trade:—

	1883	1884	Half of 1885
Druggists, &c. (wholesale) .. ..	35	11	4
Chemists, druggists .. ..	61	28	15
Aërated-water makers .. ..	27	17	5
Surgeons, physicians, dentists .. ..	56	28	18

\* \*

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. send us the following as an interesting specimen of "analysm." It was furnished to one

of their customers in the North of England by a public analyst, who found that it left something to be desired in the way of definiteness. We have italicised the gentleman's guesses:—"I find that the sample of bicarbonate of potash contains *either* lead or copper. You might *probably* free it from this impurity by dissolving what quantity you require for a charge in water, and then filter it through a small animal charcoal filter before passing it into the machine." This simple method of separation is also worthy of note.

\* \*

A correspondent of one of the daily papers, writing from the South of France, in order to show the great postal facilities given by continental countries over those possessed here, states that he can send his spectacles to England to be repaired in a little box at a cost of 10 centimes (barely a penny); but the cost of returning them through the English Post Office is 2*s.* 2*d.*



AND

## Literary Notes.

*Universal Pharmacopœia — Universal Pharmacopœe.* Eine Vergleichende Zusammenstellung der zur Zeit in Europa und Nordamerika gültigen Pharmacopœen. Von Dr. Bruno Hirsch. Leipzig: Ernst Günther.

To the pharmaceutical world this is a work of considerable importance. It is, of course, published in the German language, and as yet only one part has reached us. It is a conspectus of all the Pharmacopœias of Europe and of the United States. As a specimen of the manner in which the necessary information has been condensed, we give a translation of one of the shorter sections:—

### 44. ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

*Acidu Carbolicu* Rom.; *Acidum Carbolicum* [Crystallisatum Russ.; *A. phenicum* Græc.; *A. phenylicum* Dan., Helv., Neerl., Norv.; *A. ph. depuratum* Suec.; *Phénol* Gal.

$C^6H^5O = 94$  or  $C^6H^5O, HO = 94$

Austr., Brit., Dan., Gall., Germ., Græc., Helv., Hung., Neerl., Norv., Rom., Russ., Suec., U.S.

Needle crystals, colourless (Brit., Dan., Helv.), or also slightly reddish, according to Austr. and Hung., becoming brownish in time, thin, long, generally combined in a mass, melting between 33° and 40° (33° Austr., Hung., Rom.; 33°-40° Helv.; 35° Brit., Dan., Norv.; 35°-44° Germ.; 36°-42° U.S.; 42° Gall.; 44° Russ.), boiling at 180°-188° (the higher melting-points corresponding with the lower boiling-points of the pure and anhydrous sorts), and evaporating without residue. Specific gravity of the melted and lukewarm substance between 1.060 and 1.070; 10 parts of carbollic acid and 1 part of water yield a solution of 1.067 at 15°; the addition of another part of water reduces the sp. gr. to 1.061. Perfectly neutral, either pure or in aqueous solution. Coagulates albumen and collodium, and in weak dilution with water, 2 or 1 per cent., or weaker, gives with chloride of iron a beautiful blue or blue-violet tint, which is fairly permanent. Dissolves in all proportions with alcohol, æther, chloroform, glycerine, sulphide of carbon, and soda lye. Will take up to 32 per cent. of water at 15° without cloudiness, but requires for solution nearly 20 parts of water at 15° (16*l.* Gall., 15-20 Suec., 13-20 Neerl.). Odour characteristic, resembling creosote, even in considerable dilution; taste, when largely diluted, sweetish, cooling; in concentrated form has a caustic action on the skin. Bromine occasions a white flocculent precipitate even in very dilute solutions (1-50,000), and is therefore useful for quantitative estimation. U.S. estimates the aqueous contents by shaking with chloroform; on resting, the water separates on the surface. If the carbollic acid requires more than 20 parts of water to dissolve it, it is impure. (Russ. and Norv. describe phenols adulterated with cresol soluble in 40 and in 70 parts of water.) If it dissolves in less than 17-18 parts it is diluted with water, alcohol, or glycerine; but an absolute phenol in single crystals has lately been brought into commerce which, with a melting-point of 40°, dissolves in 15 parts of water. Maximum single dose, 0.1; maximum dose for the day, 0.5 (Germ.). Caution.—To be protected from air and light.

This first part brings the survey up to *Amylum Marantæ*. It is announced that this work will be completed in 10 or 12 parts, and each is sold at 2 marks (2*s.*).



As will be noticed above, the author does not limit himself to a reproduction of the Pharmacopœia descriptions. Occasionally he gives very useful notes. Under Aconitum, for instance, he describes the characteristics of Morson's, Hottot's, and Duquesnel's preparations. It is to be regretted that a work involving so much labour, and so obviously useful, should be of special use to German readers only, and should be doomed by the constant issue of new Pharmacopœias to such a brief period of actual accuracy.

*Lectures delivered at the Hospital for Sick Children.* By Robert J. Lee, M.D., &c. Second edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Pp. 152. 3s. 6d.

THIS volume contains a number of clinical lectures delivered to students on cases illustrating the following diseases:—Rickets, whooping-cough, imbecility, vaccinal eruptions, infantile paralysis, diarrhoea, ringworm, convulsions, syphilitic affections, and difficulties with the skin, heart, eyes, speech, glands, and urinary organs. Naturally, the subjects named are not treated exhaustively; but each lecture is such a clear exposition of the symptoms, nature, and treatment of the disease in question as might be expected to be obtained from an hour's interview with an intelligent and experienced physician.

*Manual of Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds, for Students and Practitioners.* By W. Watson Cheyne, M.B., F.R.C.S. London: Smith, Elder & Co. Pp. 151. 4s. 6d.

MR. CHEYNE is the author of an important work on Antiseptic Surgery, and as he has been for some years a coadjutor of Sir Joseph Lister at King's College Hospital, the authoritative character of this manual is guaranteed. Sir Joseph Lister's methods of treatment of wounds and of operating are carefully explained, and all is made clear by an abundance of good engravings. Modifications of Lister's treatment, adapted to country practice and to war, and Esmarch's plan of aseptic treatment of wounds on the field of battle, are also described. German surgeons have followed Lister's practice with enthusiasm, and Mr. Cheyne describes with brief comment the following plans:—Thiersch's salicylic acid treatment; Neuber's permanent dressings; and the phymol treatment introduced by Ranke, of Halle, which has not answered expectations, and has been abandoned in aseptic work; acetate of alumina (Maas); eucalyptus oil (Schulz); bichloride of mercury, which has found wide favour in Germany and elsewhere. Of these, the author says Sir Joseph Lister has used eucalyptus gauze very largely, "almost to the exclusion of carbolic gauze." But, on account of the volatility of the oil, eucalyptus gauze cannot be sufficiently relied on. As an ointment for dressing wounds and for burns Mr. Cheyne recommends 1 part of eucalyptus oil with 4 parts of a base composed of paraffin 2 and vaseline 1. Naphthalin has been used with success by Fischer of Strasburg. Iodoform Mr. Cheyne does not speak well of. "It is not a powerful antiseptic, and is not now nearly so much employed as it was two or three years ago."

Anyone wishing to acquire a practical acquaintance with the principles of antiseptic surgical treatment cannot do better than get this manual.

*The Ambassadors of Commerce.* By A. P. Allen. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL travellers have grown accustomed to be described as "bagmen," "touts," "drummers," and by other epithets not coined as terms of the highest respect. To be styled "ambassadors of commerce" must be a new experience for them, and is almost worth living for. The author has represented the firm of Bradbury, Greatorex & Co. for nearly a quarter of a century, and, as we understand, has now retired from the road. He has evidently the highest esteem for the profession to which he belongs, and some of his *confrères* will, we hope, learn with surprise what an astonishing combination of talent they must have possessed if they have in any way succeeded in their operations. It is right to say that Mr. Allen has kept himself and his own history very much in the background, but he has rather balanced this pleasant characteristic by a proclivity to

preaching, which might at most have been confined to one chapter. The book does not give us a vivid picture of the actual life-history of a commercial traveller, and the casual scenes which are put before us, representing the ambassadors at their meals and the flow of soul which follows the diuner, are hardly calculated to secure that glory for the fraternity which is claimed for them. Nor is there any attempt to make the work useful by indications of the less beaten tracks of commerce. An extract from a journal describing the experiences of a traveller in Australia is thrown in, but the author has evidently avoided subjects the presentation of which would have involved any labour. He has produced a readable book, and no more; and, if it produces a profit, he declares his intention of dividing this between the Commercial Travellers' Schools and the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.

*The Requisites of a Household: The Story of their Production.* By Fred. J. Francis. London: E. W. Allen. 1s.

MR. FRANCIS has had the happy idea of describing the methods of production of a great number of articles in everyday use or consumption. In brief sketches, but with sufficient detail to make the account clear, he explains the manufacture of carpets, cotton and linen fabrics, glass and china ware, cutlery, candles, soap, chocolate, coffee, mustard, musical instruments, and many of the other essentials of civilised life. Incidentally, some of our chief factories are described, including those of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast; Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons, Bristol; Messrs. T. Symington & Co., Edinburgh; Price's Patent Candle Company; Messrs. John Oakley & Sons, &c.

*The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Its Powers and Duties in Relation to the Public; its Proceedings "ultra vires"; its Illegal By-laws; and an Exposition of the Pharmacy Acts with reference thereto. An Impeachment.* By George Tanner Hough. Pp. 33. G. T. Hough, Upton, Essex. 4d.

THIS pamphlet, which has been circulated during the past few weeks, is a very vigorous and able criticism of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Council from the point of view of the public. The author argues that, while the Council were justified by their charter and their Act of 1852 in making restrictive regulations in reference to persons offering themselves as candidates for the optional title of "pharmaceutical chemist," they have no such right in regard to persons who merely wish to practise the trade of a chemist and druggist. By the 6th clause of the Act of 1868 the examiners were not "authorised and empowered" to examine persons as in the Act of 1852, but are "empowered and required" to examine all such persons as shall tender themselves. The imposition of conditions such as those stipulating a certain age and a three years' employment as an apprentice, &c., are, he maintains, conditions going beyond the intentions of the legislature, and therefore illegal. The proposed new by-laws imposing a curriculum before examination are, of course, equally illegal.

There are many members of the Society to whom these views are not new. Besides the conditions mentioned, it is doubtful whether the Preliminary examination is legally justifiable, and the Council have shown their appreciation of this position by making this, in their new by-laws, not a separate examination, but a first stage of the Minor. Mr. Hough asserts that, not only could the Society be compelled by mandamus to examine any person tendering himself, but, further, that if anyone has been put to loss or expense in consequence of the illegal by-laws already in force, he may recover damages against the Society. And he urges, in concluding his pamphlet, that the proceedings of this "actively aggressive association of chemists" should be at once brought within the limits of the law, and as soon as possible stopped entirely by the repeal of the Pharmacy Act, which he regards as "objectionable, delusive, and unnecessary."

A part of this pamphlet, it appears, was sent to the Society's journal in the form of a letter. We are not surprised that it was not honoured with publication, but its omission was certainly not due to any literary fault or weakness of expression.



MESSRS. KELLY & Co. have published a fifth edition of their directory of chemists and druggists. The first edition appeared in 1870. The work now covers England, Scotland, and Wales, and includes about 40,000 names, some 9,000 of which are chemists and druggists, the rest being more or less associated with the trade.

The publication of the *Weekly Drug News* of New York is discontinued, and the proprietors, who also own the *Druggists' Circular*, and the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, offer these publications in place of it.

The journal heretofore known as the *Midland Medical Miscellany* is now published under the title of the *Provincial Medical Journal*.

MR. JOSEPH STANTON, of 225 Great Dover Street, S.E., offers to chemists at a low price a sixteen page magazine for local circulation. He calls it "The Pictorial Monthly," but chemists can adopt any title they please, and as each number is complete in itself they need not necessarily circulate it every month. The contents are very bright and readable, and it is so compiled that one or more of the pages may be changed for local matters or trade announcements, or advertising may be accomplished by means of a wrapper. Mr. Stanton will supply samples.

MR. GRAVES AICKIN, of Auckland, President of the New Zealand Pharmacy Board, has sent us a copy of "Aickin's Annual, a Domestic Medical Guide and Colonial Statistical Record," pp. 180, price 1s. It is bound in a tastefully-decorated paper cover, and admirably printed. The contents are of a kind that would not be expected. The "Home Pharmacopœia" is not an advertisement, but a description, in simple language, of the properties and uses of nearly all the simple drugs. It fills more than 60 pages, and is followed by an index of diseases in which, without any hints as to diagnosis, reference is given to the drugs used in their treatment. A list is given of native medicinal plants which may be used when other drugs are not available. Then we have an analysis of the reasons why New Zealand is the healthiest country in the world, statistics of New Zealand and Australia, and memorabilia from Mulholland's "Dictionary of Statistics." We should imagine that there would be a very good sale for this little work of reference in the colonies, and it will certainly enhance the author's reputation.

## Medical Cleanings.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.—D. Barduzzi reports in the *Giornale Internazionale delle Scienze Mediche* extraordinarily favourable results from cautious injections of a solution of corrosive sublimate, 0.01-0.03 to 100.0 aq. destill [say, grain  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 oz. aquæ]. This solution should be injected at an early stage of the case. Four or five injections daily of 2 grammes [ss.] only of the solution are made. Thus only the anterior portion of the urethra is reached by the fluid.—*Med. Rev. (Chicago)*.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COCAINE.—Dr. Prosser James (*Lancet*) finds that caffeine salts in solution have an anæsthetic effect somewhat similar to cocaine solutions. He finds salicylate or benzoate of caffeine and soda the most stable salts. He mentions a case of application to the urethra in which the strength of the solution employed was 25 per cent. Except in weak solution the salicylate causes pain to the eye. He does not seem to have proved its efficacy in such cases.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.—Constantin Paul recommends in the *Union Médicale* in cases of rheumatic pains, as in lumbago, sciatica, etc., covering the painful parts with a compress saturated with turpentine. Some impermeable substance, as gum cloth, oil silk, or wax paper should be placed over the compress. Crude kerosene oil, so nearly related to turpentine, has frequently been employed in this country for the same purpose, and has not seldom stopped the pain. If no impermeable substance be laid over the compress, the rapid evaporation of the turpentine probably diminishes the effect of the drug, which can act only as a counter-irritant, and its irritating action must therefore be the greater, the more concentrated the remedy.—*Prov. Med. Journ.*

COSTIVENESS.—Costiveness must be regarded as a disorder of the whole system, and not of the intestinal canal alone. The only effectual remedies are those advised under that conviction, and the objects of treatment must be—first, to relieve the body of the immediate presence of effete matter; and, secondly, to prevent artificially its re-accumulation till such time as a complete renewal of the tissues has taken place. Purgatives may very fairly begin the treatment; the immediate relief they give to the feelings of discomfort is great. All accessory food that has the property of arresting destruction must be left off. Wine, beer, tea, and coffee should on this account be excluded from the dietary; and milk, cocoa, soda-water, &c., substituted for them. Water is a very accessible remedy, and a very rational one, when the destructive assimilation is deficient. The testimony of experience to the use of water as a remedial agent is exhibited in the patronage bestowed from the earliest times upon numerous springs whose saline constituents are even less than those of ordinary drinking water. Pfeffers, historically famous for freeing Martin Luther of his demon-haunted hypochondriasis, is still the resort of the invalid. It is situated in a most gloomy hole, and the copious hot stream that boils out of the rock is almost chemically pure. Water taken several times a day between meals is a most efficient remedy; and baths, both hot and cold, may with advantage be employed.—*Prov. Med. Journ.*

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—The French Academy of Medicine has recently awarded a prize to Dr. Murrell "for the discovery of nitro-glycerine as a remedy for angina pectoris." This announcement amuses the *Homœopathic World*. Dr. Murrell published his "discovery" in 1880; the French Academy discovers the discovery in 1885; while, according to the *Homœopathic World*, Dr. Constantine Hering and Dr. Dudgeon established and defined the medicinal value of nitro-glycerine, or *glonoine* as they called it, "about the time Dr. Murrell was learning to walk—if, indeed, his evolution had advanced so far."

BATHS OF PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.—Hüllman (*Archiv für Kinderheilkunde*) recommends full baths of permanganate of potash, 1 gramme to a bucket of water, as very effective in scrophulous exanthemata, in prurigo, eczema, and intertrigo; also in the stage of desquamation of measles and scarlatina, to prevent contagion.—*Chic. Med. Rev.*

THE TREATMENT OF SICK-HEADACHE.—Dr. W. Gill Wylie (*N.Y. Med. Journ.*), of New York, has produced excellent results with the following method of treatment:—So soon as the first pain is felt, the patient is to take a pill or capsule, containing 1 grain of inspissated ox-gall and 1 drop of oil of gaultheria, every hour until relief is felt, or until six have been taken. Dr. Wylie states that sick-headache as such is almost invariably cut short by this plan, although some pain of a neuralgic character remains in a few cases.

WHAT BECOMES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The *Brit. Med. Journ.* refers to Sir James Paget's interesting return as to the career of a thousand students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The return was published in the fifth volume of the *Hospital Reports*. Out of the thousand students, twenty-three achieved distinguished success, holding important public and hospital appointments, or gaining leading practices. Sixty-six had considerable success, holding good appointments or lucrative practices in good districts, or gaining more than ordinary esteem and influence in society. Five hundred and seven, or rather more than half, attained fair success, being able to live by their profession, or to gain promotion in ordinary appointments, maintaining in all cases a good reputation. One hundred and twenty-four had very limited success, not having made a fair practice within fifteen years after entering the profession, or appearing likely to do so, or were only just making an uncertain livelihood, or were still employed as assistants in ordinary practices, or were erratic, or doing much less than had been expected of them. Fifty-six "failed entirely." Sixteen of these ill-fated men did not get on in life, though no reason could be assigned to account for their failure, and ten failed through ill-health or some distinct misadventure. Ten were habitually irregular in their habits, and five failed because of scandalous misconduct. Fifteen were never able to pass examinations, "some because of idleness and listlessness, a very few through sheer want of



intellect." Ninety-six, or nearly ten per cent., left the profession after beginning either its study or its practice; in the same space of time only seven entered the hospital after abandoning other studies or callings, and five of the seven again changed their minds. Of the ninety-six, three were wisely removed from their hospital-studies by their friends, and thirteen left pupillage of their own accord or were expelled. Two retired through acquiring means which put them in a position to dispense with work of any kind; four, after beginning practice, had to leave in disgrace; three took to the stage, one with success; four gained commissions in the army; three enlisted, one winning a commission; one successfully took to the bar; seven took holy orders; twenty went into business; nine became farmers; three homœopaths (all unsuccessfully); whilst twenty-four left the profession for various other pursuits. Eighty-seven died after beginning practice, twenty-one of diseases incurred in their duties, five by suicide, and one "judicially," attaining, nearly thirty years since, a terrible notoriety by his crimes. The remainder died of various diseases when either prosperous or otherwise. Forty-one died when students, seventeen of phthisis, four (at least) of fever caught in the hospital, whilst two committed suicide.

## Foreign and Colonial.

**AN INDUSTRIAL OPENING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Persons practically acquainted with the proper treatment of silver ores would find ample and remunerative scope for their energies in New South Wales, where the many rich finds of silver have created a demand, far in excess of the supply, for such individuals. This information is sent to us from the Immigration Office, Sydney.

**THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT** have prohibited the sale of Dr. Jäger's pills, which are professed to contain a distillation of the curative essence of the human hair. The Minister of the Interior ordered the pills to be analysed, and as nothing but sugar of milk was discovered the decree was issued. If a piece of hair had been found would he have been satisfied?

**A STATUE** is about to be erected in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, to Nicolas Leblanc, the French chemist, born in 1742, who discovered the means of producing soda artificially—a discovery which Liebig describes as the principal cause of the rapid progress of modern industry. In 1855 M. Thénard proposed to erect a statue to Leblanc, and M. Dumas renewed the proposal in 1883. The great manufacturers of England, Belgium, and Germany contributed to the fund, and it is now sufficiently large to permit the committee to order the statue.

**STUDY OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The favour with which the study of natural science is regarded in New South Wales is shown not only by the existence of a Linnean Society, at the meetings of which numerous papers of a most interesting and scientific character are read, but also by the establishment and endowment of four fellowships of 400*l.* a year each, for the encouragement of study and research in natural science, after the completion of the graduate course in the Sydney University. These fellowships are the gifts of a well-known naturalist, the Hon. William Macleay, President of the New South Wales Linnean Society. The conditions on which the fellowships are to be held will be:—1. That the fellow must be a B.Sc. of the University of Sydney. 2. He must undertake to continue a *bonâ-fide* student of, and worker in, some subject connected with natural science. 3. He must not take any employment or follow any occupation of profit during his fellowship. 4. He must be a member of the Linnean Society; and the results of his work must, if deemed worthy, be published by the Society. Mr. Macleay intimates that the subjects included in the term natural science are to be biology, including animal and vegetable physiology and pathology, anthropology, geology, geography, and organic chemistry; and that the fellowships will be open to lady graduates in science as well as to men. Only those are to be appointed who are likely to do good work.

**WINE IN PARIS.**—Dr. Magnier de la Source has made a careful investigation as to the degree of adulteration practised on the wine consumed in Paris. It appears that the octroi returns show an average annual import into Paris of 5,000,000 hectolitres (equal to 100,000,000 gallons) of wine of all qualities. The author considers that he would be quite within the mark in estimating the quantity of liquid actually drunk as wine at 20 per cent. above this figure. He estimates this from the prices at which wines are sold by the retail dealers, which commence at 6*d.* the litre (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pints). The universal habit of diluting wine by the retailers has occasioned a demand for a highly-coloured wine, strong in alcohol and yielding a good proportion of extractive matter. To meet this demand the producers in turn have had to resort to artificial coloration, and the addition of glucose, or the pressings from dry grapes, and the addition of alcohol, or, what is cheaper, of some of the highly-fortified wines of Spain or Italy. The vigilance of the municipal laboratory officials has, however, nearly eliminated by this time the two first-named frauds, but the addition of alcohol, which is very difficult to prove, is still largely continued. The author has tabulated his analyses of Paris wines in the two years 1883-4, and finds that less than four samples in a hundred contain less than 8 per cent. of alcohol. Wines containing from 11 to 14 per cent. of alcohol are extremely rare, but those containing from 14 to 16 per cent. constitute more than 40 per cent. of the total. The table seems to show conclusively that natural wines generally contain up to 10 or 11 per cent. of alcohol, and that when they are fortified an average of 15 per cent. is usually adopted.

**PHARMACY IN THE MIDST OF THE CHOLERA.**—The correspondent of a provincial paper tells of a visit he had paid to Aranjuez. He says:—"There are not more than 3,000 people here out of a normal population of from 12,000 to 14,000. The streets are completely deserted. Not a living soul is to be seen. There was no one of whom I could inquire, much less to carry my scanty luggage, and for nearly two hours I wandered as in a city of the dead. By good fortune at length I lighted upon one of the only two shops that remain open in the town, and this was the chemist's. Here there was a silent, mournful crowd congregated round the door, each awaiting his turn to be served. Two gendarmes are placed there, it being feared that the population, in their present half-desperate, half-despairing state, might be tempted to help themselves wholesale to the medicine. Leaving here with a young fellow I had engaged as attendant in the crowd, I made my way to the barracks. We had not proceeded many steps, however, when the poor boy was seized with the symptoms. I did what I could for him, but in less than an hour he was lying at my feet doubled up a corpse. There are no undertakers and no coffins. The bodies are picked up and placed on dust carts that come round at certain periods of the day. Even then many bodies are left to rot, the cart in many cases being insufficient for the number. Only one baker's is open. Yesterday thirty sheep arrived from Madrid, but there was no one to kill them. Arrived at the barracks I fell among thieves. The officers and doctors possessed nothing. Their condition was like those in a beleaguered town. I was denuded of my tobacco, my flask of spirits, my writing materials—in a word, everything. The supply of each of the foregoing has been exhausted in Aranjuez for many days. I was told that a few days ago Senor Mario, a deputy, was attacked by the epidemic. His old father, the Marquis de la Frontera, hastened to his son's assistance. He went, however, only to catch the infection himself, and both now lie dead."

**PREPARATION OF PILLS CONTAINING ESSENTIAL OILS.**—Mr. C. Jonas (*Union Pharm.*) considers that for pills containing a large quantity of essential oil tragacanth is not the best excipient. It leaves much of the oil on the pestle, mortar, and pill-machine, and the pills thus made soon become very hard. He prefers carbonate of magnesia and balsam of Peru. For such a prescription as the following, for instance: Essential oil of rue, 30 drops, to make 30 pills—the process would be to put the oil in the mortar, add carbonate of magnesia q.s. to make a half-dry mass, and make up with 8 to 10 drops of balsam of Peru. This mass is perfectly homogeneous and easily divided. The pills remain plastic for a long time. For croton oil and creasote he uses carbonate of magnesia only.



## TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

**THE Trade Marks Journal** publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications relating to patents, designs, or trade marks to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller-General of Patents Designs, and Trade-marks, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 17, 1885.*

- DAIRY BRAND**, with picture of child riding on a cow, for condensed milk. Wm. Müller, 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C. No. 41,831.
- FAIRWEATHER'S PERFECT WASHING FLUID**, with picture and directions. Robert Hy. Fairweather, 1 Shrewsbury Street, Old Trafford, Manchester. No. 42,085.
- OUR BOYS BRAND**, with picture, for foods. Aylwin Bros., 27 Leadenhall Street, London. No. 42,323.
- Various simple designs for glass bottles. Dan Rylands, Hopc Glass Works, near Barnsley. Nos. 42,643, 649 and 650, 44,855, 6, and 7.
- BOWREY'S DIGESTIVE FRUIT PILLS**. Thos. Christy & Co., 155 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. No. 43,202.
- SARACAS CIGARS**. Nestor Frère, 144 Leadenhall Street, E.C. No. 43,812.
- DAN RIVER CIGARETTES**. Goodwin & Co., 12½ Pancras Lane, Champs E.C. No. 43,816.
- GOUT PILLS**, with signature, James Voller, 21 Meyrick Road, Battersea, S.W. No. 44,082.
- CASPILENE**, with spread eagle, for lubricating oil. David Crichton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- BELFAST AND LONDON AERATED WATER COMPANY, KALI OR POTASS WATER**, with design. Bankside, Southwark, S.E. No. 44,257.
- Picture of three arrows crossed and C C O E, for oils (No. 43,345), glass (No. 43,346), and paint brushes (No. 43,347). David Storer & Sons, Sydney Street, Glasgow.
- WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK**, with a coat of arms, for oils and turpentine. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, 7 Caledonian Road, N. No. 44,418.
- SHEPHERD'S METALLIC DISC, PROTECTION AGAINST CHOLERA**, with design. J. E. R. Shepherd, 28 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, E. No. 44,596.
- CELLULOID TRADE-MARK**, N. Co., in fancy letters, for dental-plates, &c. Celluloid Manufacturing Company, 295 Ferry Street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. No. 44,638.
- THE BALMORAL GLOSS**, for shoe-polishes, &c. T. Y. Kelley, trading as "The Nubian Manufacturing Company," 8 and 9 Hosier Lane, London. No. 44,691.
- GOLDEN DENTISTRY**, on a crescent, for artificial teeth. Eskell & Sons, 445 Strand, W.C. No. 44,709.
- BLACK JACK CHEWING-GUM** (No. 44,790), and **TAFFY LIQUORICE CHEWING-GUM** (No. 44,791), articles of confectionery. Franklin Hallett & Co., 13 New Quay, Liverpool.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 3, 1885.*

- LA FLORA BEATA** (No. 42,621), **LORD TENNYSON** (No. 42,623), with pictures for manufactured tobaccos. W. D. & H. O. Wills, 112 Redcliff Street, Bristol.
- BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE OIL**, with facsimile of wrapper for hair-oil, used six years before 1875. Emily Ann Breidenbach, trading as "Breidenbach & Co.," 157B New Bond Street, W. No. 42,657.
- Picture of a Southern planter, for manufactured tobacco. Ambros Valerio, 7 Liberty Street, Charleston, U.S.A. No. 42,977.
- NEUROBURINE, BRAY**, a neuralgic specific. William J. Bray, South Street, Romford. No. 43,117.
- Picture of a rupee, 1877, for soap (No. 43,584), and for perfumery (No. 44,213). Alsing & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- VICTOR**, in white letters on a black diamond, for polishing preparations. No. 43,698. The Co-operative Forget-me-not, and a design for soaps and detergents. No. 43,694. D. Houldsworth & Son, Heckmondwike, Yorks.
- NULTRA**, for oil and soap used in medicine (No. 44,265), and for perfumery (No. 44,266). Maburn & Co., Pine street, Salford.
- THE UNIVERSAL**, for kneading and mixing machines. Paul Pfeleiderer, 86 Upper Ground Street, S.E. No. 44,325.
- "**OMNIBUS**" within an oval, for water-filters. F. Lipscombe & Co., 233 Strand, London. No. 44,355.
- THE BLIND SPOT, A STARTLING OPTICAL DISCOVERY; FIELD'S SOAP**, &c., with a device for toilet soaps. J. C. & J. Field, Lambeth Upper Marsh, S.E. No. 44,413.

**TOBIN'S MAGIC FERTILIZER FOR FLORISTS AND AMATEURS**, with a design, for artificial manure. W. P. O'Reilly, trading as "Tobin's Chemical Manure Company," and also as "Tobin," 14 Western Road, Wood Green, N. No. 44,542.

**WALKER, RAGGATT & CO. (LIM.)**, BATH, and a design for aerated waters, &c. (No. 44,633); also for non-alcoholic syrups and cordials (No. 45,160). Walker, Raggatt & Co. (Limited), Broad Street, Bath.

**PICTURE OF A CASTLE**, for aerated waters. John Cammock & Co. (Limited), Haydock Street, St. Helen's. No. 44,803.

**M. WALTER'S HEAD AND HAIR DRESSING, &c.**, with a design. Jame, Mackintine, trading as "Castle Laboratory Company," 101 Clayton Road, Peckham, S.E. No. 44,828.

**CARTESENE**, in white letters on black ground, a vegetable colorant for butter. Joseph Bentley, Barrow-on-Humber. No. 45,012.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 1, 1885.*

**PRESTO, FANTASY, DONNA DEL LAGO, and BEST BRIGHTON**, with designs for manufactured tobacco (Nos. 39,973, 38,974, 38,975, and 39,507). Thorns, Son & Co., Boston, Lincs.

Picture of a fat Oriental face on a fan (Nos. 43,463, 43,464, 43,465, and 43,466); of an Oriental woman playing a flute (Nos. 43,471, 43,472, and 43,473); and of a man and a demon (Nos. 43,475, 43,476, and 43,477), for chemical substances used in manufacture and research, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, and in medicine and pharmacy. Theodor Langgaard, 20 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**HUDSON'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SOAP** and design, used 12 years before 1875, for extract of soap. Firm trading as "R. S. Hudson," Bank Hall, Liverpool. No. 44,172.

**E. BROOKS, PECKHAM BREWERY**, and a design, for aerated waters. Emily Brooks, Peckham Brewery, 133 Hill Street, Peckham, S.E. No. 44,186.

**T. & T.**, in fancy letters, for herbal beer, a fermented liquor; used two years before 1875. Tattersall & Taylor, Low Moor, Clitheroe, Lancs. No. 44,567.

**THE HOTEL METROPOLE, LONDON**, with lion and crown, &c., for aerated waters (No. 44,662), and for manufactured tobacco (No. 44,663). Gordon & Hollands, Hotel Metropole, Charing Cross, London.

**SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWEL**, with labels and design (No. 44,700). Southall Bros. & Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham.

**CARDIAMOND ROCK**, a cure for dyspepsia, &c. Charles Hy. Sharp, 9 Herne Hill Road, Camberwell, S.E. No. 44,734.

**BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM**, a pharmaceutical preparation for the complexion, No. 44,740, April 30, 1885. Walter Coombes, Oakwood Villa, Dean Road, Willesden Green, Middlesex. Class 3. Application for registration of these words in Class 48 for preparations for the skin, toilet articles, and perfumery was made on April 24 by S. R. Van Duzer, 114 and 116 Southampton Row, W.C., No. 44,583, published in T. M. J., July 8.

**DEFIANCE, DISINFECTANT, AND FUMIGANT**, with monogram and address. Thos. Stoner, 22 Neal Street, Horton Lane, Bradford, Yorks. No. 44,853.

**SANDRAKITE**, for stoppers for bottles. R. E. Goolden, 24 Suffolk Grove, Southwark, S.E. No. 43,238.

**STAR BRAND CHAMPAGNE POWDER, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR ABSTAINERS FROM ALCOHOLIC DRINKS**, with a design. Wm. Hy. Atkinson, 156 Camberwell Road, S.E. No. 43,970.

**ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACE**, with label and design (No. 44,083); also in German (No. 44,084). Ferd. R. Grum, trading as "Geling Bros.," 16 Bessell Street, Berlin, Germany.

**PITKEATHLY**, with name and design, for mineral water. Reid & Donald, George Street, Perth. No. 44,531.

**ARIZONIC SOAP**, with portrait, for common soap. James Harrison, Kirk-gate, Leeds. No. 44,534.

**OLDHAM'S PILL OF HEALTH**, with portrait. Wm. Kitching, 170 Crook Street, Bolton, Lancs. Used forty years before 1885. No. 44,555.

**THE CRANE'S LITTLE BONBON PILLS**, with label and design. A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London. No. 44,577.

**J. L. & S., OPTICIANS, B.**, within a shield, for philosophical and other appliances. Wm. Jas. Lancaster, trading as "J. Lancaster & Son," Colmore Row, Birmingham. No. 44,722.

**GROATINE**, for cereals. Robert Robinson & Sons, Annam, N.B. Nos. 44,723.

**SHIPBRAND** on a banner, &c., for aerated waters. H. S. Collins, Lancaster House, Savoy, London, W.C. No. 44,941.

**CRITERION RAPID CLEANSER**, for household soap. Hodgson & Simpson, Calder Soap Works, Wakefield. No. 45,007.

**FRIEDRICHSHALL** (No. 45,097), used at least twenty-five years before 1875; the same with a label &c. (No. 45,096), and a plain disc (No. 45,098), for mineral waters; the two last for natural, and the first for natural and artificial. The Apollinaris Company (Limited), 19 Regent Street, S.W.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. E. CRAWSHAW & Co. now put up their shilling size of crystal dyes in bottles, instead of in cardboard cases; a distinct improvement, especially for exportation.

\* \*

WE have received a new wholesale price list of seltzogenes and syphons from Messrs. Eugster & Koertgen, the British Syphon Company, 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall.

\* \*

RUPINI'S STYPTIC is now supplied in bulk for hospital, medical, or dispensing uses, at much lower than retail rates, under the title of "Liq. Stypticus R."

\* \*

MESSRS. A. & R. SCOTT have received a gold medal at the New Orleans Exhibition for their Midlothian oat flour biscuits and oatmeals.

\* \*

MR. G. VAN ABBOTT, dealer in invalid foods, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, has taken into partnership his son, Mr. F. W. Abbott.

\* \*

MESSRS. T. H. HALL & Co., manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, &c., Albert Works, Hebden Bridge, have taken into partnership Mr. Wallace Gordon. The style of the firm will in future be "Hall & Gordon."

\* \*

MR. WM. TOOGOOD offers by advertisement to pay carriage on packages of stock goods in the United Kingdom to the amount of 5*l.* and upwards. He will charge booking on parcels under the value of 10*s.*

\* \*

THE business of the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, founded by the late Lord Mayor Nottage, has been converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of 90,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares.

\* \*

MR. A. DE ST. DALMAS, of the Original Medical Plaster Works, Leicester (formerly Moor's), has registered the title, "The Leicester," for his specialties—porous, adhesive, rubber, and all kinds of plasters, mustard leaves, &c.

\* \*

WE understand that Messrs. Ingram & Royle, of 52 Farringdon Street, have been appointed by La Compagnie de Vichy sole importers of their waters and other products for this country. Messrs. Ingram & Royle have recently opened a branch establishment at Finney Lane, Liverpool.

\* \*

THE partnership hitherto existing between Mr. Samson Barnett and Mr. Frederick Foster has been dissolved as from the 1st of January last by mutual consent. All debts will be received and paid by the present proprietor, Mr. Frederick Foster, the active partner in the firm for the last seventeen years, and the business will in all respects be carried on as heretofore, under the style of Barnett and Foster.

\* \*

MR. F. W. WARREN, of Harrow Road, London, sends us a seasonable novelty in the shape of a "sure and certain fly catcher," which he thinly disguises under the name of "viscum." It is used by coating a piece of string with it, which is suspended in the room, and soon attracts the flies, which never escape its toils when once they come within its reach. For catching cockroaches and crickets it is also recommended, smeared over twigs.

\* \*

MR. F. H. BOWDEN, of Croydon, the proprietor of several important Indian remedies, has designed a tin for his Hippacea—an application for sores, &c., on horses—which is novel and useful. It is made with an air-chamber to all sides of the tin, the object being to prevent liquefaction and consequent leaking of the ointment. An inner cover is soldered

on the side air-chambers, thus leaving an air-space at the top and making the opening more convenient. The printing on the tins is very effectively done.

\* \*

MESSRS. OSCAR SUTTON & Co.'s "O.S." Preservative certainly answers its purpose when used in the manufacture of paste. It has not been tested beyond two months, but a sample we received from the firm made three weeks ago has remained on our desk during the recent trying weather without showing the least tendency to change. It retains its consistency and pleasant aromatic odour. The preservative is sold in small capsuled bottles in cardboard cases at 1*s.* each, and is recommended for paste, starch, ink, &c.

\* \*

ONE of the most satisfactory beverages for such weather as we have been enjoying lately is a well-made lemon squash. This is becoming a most popular drink, and it is a question whether the publicans or the druggists shall be its recognised purveyors. An excellent product, well charged with gas, and put up in small champagne bottles, is made by Messrs. Westmacott & Sons, of Manchester, and is supplied wholesale in the London district by Messrs. Ingram & Royle. This article is supplied in its natural sharpness and the consumer can add sugar to his taste.

\* \*

MESSRS. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK are now exhibiting in the British Section of the New Orleans Exhibition a sign-board, which has never been revarnished or retouched since 1862. The sign-board was exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1862, and again in the London Exhibition of 1867. Subsequently, it gained the gold medal in the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and is now a fourth time displayed in New Orleans. It is to-day in excellent condition, the surface being still brilliant after having been varnished twenty-three years.

\* \*

MR. ROBERT ROWE has withdrawn from the firm of Idris & Co., mineral water makers, manufacturing chemists, exporters, and lime-juice merchants, of Ascham Street, Kentish Town, and Mr. J. Hughes, C.C., has joined the firm and has also become a partner in the allied firm of the Idris Manufacturing Company, makers of seltzogenes, syphons, &c. Mr. Hughes is well known in City circles, and was formerly a partner in, and the London representative of, the York Glass Company. The Idris firms have so largely extended their operations that their extensive premises in Ascham Street are not large enough, and they are preparing to build a new factory in the neighbourhood for their manufacturing business.

\* \*

MR. P. R. DAVID, of Acomb Street, Manchester, introduces to our readers in this issue various German and other specialties for which he is agent. The "P. R. D" Cleaning Powder is said to be the cheapest, cleanest, and most efficacious polishing powder yet introduced for metal goods, plate, glass, &c. A testimonial is printed from the United Small Arms Factories, Birmingham, stating that the use of all other preparations has been abandoned for this powder. It certainly puts a polish on watch cases and brass-bound ledgers very quickly. Ristori Eau de Cologne, made by L. H. Pietsch & Co., of Breslau, has a distinct character, not too strongly marked. The same firm make "Cough no more" Honey Herbs Malt Extract, a very agreeable cough mixture, sold in 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* bottles. Mack's Double Starch is advertised by a woodcut showing shirts almost rising out of the basket with stiffness.

## NEW COMPANIES.

PACKHAM & COMPANY.—Objects: To purchase the factory, laboratory, and premises, 16 Katharine Street, Croydon, belonging to the business of a mineral water manufacturer, carried on by the official liquidator of Packham & Co., Limited. Capital: 10,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Signatories (with one share each): H. T. Moore, Kynaston House, High Road, Tottenham; T. W. Jones, Frocester Lodge, South Norwood; E. C. Norden, 123 Fenchurch Street; D. Pearman, 11 Idol



Lane; C. J. King, 9, Milner Terrace, Cadogan Square; P. Guyot, Belvedere, Kent; A. Shoel, 87, Water Lane, Brixton. Number of directors not less than three nor more than five. First directors: T. W. Jones, H. T. Moore, and D. Pearman. Qualification: the holding of 25 shares. Remuneration, 150*l.* per annum. Registered by S. Gibbs, 26, Wormwood Street.

**THE EASTOVER STORES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**—Object: To carry on in any part of the United Kingdom all or any of the trades of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists and vendors of patent medicines, grocers, drysalters, seed merchants, and other businesses, and to adopt and carry into effect an agreement dated June 17, 1885, and made between William Bouchier of the one part, and George William Radford, on behalf of the Company, of the other part, &c. Registered by H. W. J. Mer, 218 High Street, Dudley. Capital 1,000*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 1*l.* each. The first subscribers are:—F. J. Squire, accountant, St. John Street, Bridgwater, 5 shares; Geo. W. Radford, accountant, 33, Church Street, Bridgwater, 5; Wm. Bouchier, dentist, Eastover, Bridgwater, 785; Katherine S. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, 200; Elizabeth E. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1; Alfred H. Bouchier, 12 Croydon Street, Easton Road, Bristol, 1; F. Courtenay Bouchier, 12 Croydon Street, Easton Road, Bristol, 1; Wm. Snell, draper, 46 Archway Road, Highgate, 1 share. The number of directors to be not less than two nor more than three; qualification, five shares.

## Personalities.

MR. A. C. ABRAHAM, F.C.S., has been elected President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association for the current year.

MR. LEMUEL CALLAWAY, late of Lowestoft, has succeeded to the business of Mr. J. Ernest Moore, 10 Victoria Street, Clifton.

MR. WARTON has given notice of his intention to remind the House of Commons of the subject of patent medicines, and to move a resolution on the 17th inst.

MR. THOMAS W. HOLDSWORTH, of Birmingham, has disposed of the wholesale drug business which he has carried on for the past 20 years to Messrs. Crooke & Taylor.

MR. F. DAVIS has sold his business at 123 Eccles New Road, Salford, to Mr. R. Gurdalls. Mr. Davis has another business at Compstall, near Stockport.

MR. W. E. BUSH, F.C.S., of the firm of W. J. Bush & Co., manufacturing chemists, Artillery Lane, has been appointed by Earl Granville one of the British Jurors for chemical products at the Antwerp Exhibition.

THE *Lancet* quotes some details of the following wills:—Henry Thomas Lanchester, M.D., late of Croydon, personalty over 21,000*l.*; Edward Wells, M.D., late of Reading, personalty over 8,000*l.*; Thomas Renny Strachan Nivison, M.D., late of Bayswater, formerly of Christchurch and Bath, personalty over 7,000*l.*; Wm. James Hamilton, M.D., late of Curryfee, personalty exceeding 2,200*l.*; Joseph Denby Sainter, late of Macclesfield, personalty over 2,800*l.*

MR. G. M.S. HORTON, representing the proprietors of the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, the *Druggists' Circular*, and other journals of New York, is now in London. Mr. Horton was formerly on the staff of the *New York Tribune*. On arrival, his old friend, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, received him at "breakfast" at the First Avenue Hotel. The company included the Consul-General of the United States, a prominent M.P., and a number of artists, journalists, and other gentlemen.

MR. ERNEST HART, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, is a Radical candidate for Mile End at the forthcoming parliamentary election. Mr. Hart the editor and Mr. Hart the candidate, it appears, have to compound matters in some respects. Certain medical dogmas are not altogether favourites with the electors. Mr. Hart the candidate already agrees to vote for the unconditional repeal of the C. D. Acts, and he has to learn to speak respectfully of the anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection advocates.



The following list has been compiled expressly for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, 4 South Street, Finsbury London, and at Paris and Brussels.]

- Alkali Phosphates.**—6,867.—June 5, 1885.—T. Twynam. Improvements.
- Alkaline Earths, and Hydrates of the Same.**—7,195.—June 12, 1885.—J. Mactear. Manufacture of.
- Aluminium Producing.**—7,307.—June 16, 1885.—A. K. Huntingdon. —7,858.—June 29, 1885.—H. von Groussilliers.
- Anæsthetics.**—7,343.—June 16, 1885.—H. J. Haddan.—A communication from R. J. Hunter. Improvements.
- Bichromate of Potash.**—7,135.—June 11, 1885.—P. Römer. Improvements in the manufacture of.
- Bicarbonate of Sodium.**—7,831.—June 27, 1885.—T. Capper.—A communication from S. Pick. Improvements in apparatus for making.
- Bottles.**—6,909.—June 8, 1885.—R. Parsell. Mineral-water bottle and stopper.—7,341.—June 16, 1885.—W. A. Barlow. Improvements in so-called "Codd's" bottles for aerated liquids.
- Bottle-cleaner.**—7,405.—June 18, 1885.—M. McCrainer and J. Clegg. An expansion-brush for cleaning the insides of round bottles.
- Bottle-filling.**—7,320.—June 16, 1885.—J. J. Varley. Improvements in machines for.
- Bottle Stopping.**—6,649.—June 2, 1885.—T. Singleton. —6,684.—June 2, 1885.—C. Alfeld.—6,751.—June 3, 1885.—W. A. Barlow. —6,905.—June 8, 1885.—E. Smith.—7,054.—June 10, 1885.—M. Stephenson.—7,063.—June 10, 1885.—R. Potter.—7,226.—June 13, 1885.—A. J. T. Wild.—7,241.—June 13, 1885.—R. L. Howard.—7,261.—June 15, 1885.—J. Rehla.—7,337.—June 16, 1885.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from W. Stewart.—7,416.—June 18, 1885.—E. Stiff and G. J. Chambers.—7,455.—June 18, 1885.—C. I. C. Bailey.—7,522.—June 20, 1885.—D. W. Fessey.—7,608.—June 23, 1885.—S. Bunting.—7,747.—June 25, 1885.—W. H. Dance and W. Smith.—7,781.—June 26, 1885.—C. Cheswright.—7,793.—June 26, 1885.—D. W. Dickson.—7,823.—June 27, 1885.—J. Barnes.
- Bottle-stopper Regulator.**—7,174.—June 12, 1885.—P. Jackson.
- Carbolic Acid.**—7,079.—June 10, 1885.—J. Hardman. Improvement in apparatus for obtaining carbolic acid, &c., from tar oils.
- Carbonate of Soda.**—7,355.—June 16, 1885.—H. H. Lake.—A communication from A. Kayser, A. B. Young, and H. Williams. Improved process for the manufacture.
- Catarrh Preventive.**—7,884.—June 29, 1885.—E. M. Moore.
- Celluloid, &c.**—8,012.—July 1, 1885.—A. J. Boulton.—A communication from W. C. Zeidler. Improvements in the treatment.
- Chemical Fire-extinguishers.**—7,986.—July 1, 1885.—J. and W. Kissack and J. Kirkham.
- Chemical Precipitation.**—7,126.—June 11, 1885.—J. G. Lorrain. Improvements.
- Chemical Receptacle.**—6,853.—June 5, 1885.—H. Saunders. A vessel to contain certain chemicals.
- Colourless Solution of Iodine.**—7,527.—June 20, 1885.—H. N. Draper. The preparation of.
- Cork-drawers.**—7,294.—June 16, 1885.—J. H. Smiles. Improvements in.
- Disinfecting Preparation.**—7,230.—June 13, 1885.—E. W. Bickerton.—A communication from A. E. W. Howe and W. R. Bickerton.
- Extracts and Liquors of Logwood.**—7,630.—June 23, 1885.—C. E. Avery. The improved manufacture.
- Extracting Sulphur from Alkali Waste.**—6,715.—June 3, 1885.—E. W. Parnell and J. Simpson. Improvements in.
- Feeding-bottle Regulators.**—7,258.—June 15, 1885.—E. F. Stockwell.
- Filters.**—6,646.—June 2, 1885.—C. E. Chamberland.—6,885.—June 5, 1885.—W. R. Oswald and G. Brodrick.
- Gelatine.**—7,590.—June 22, 1885.—E. Hoeffling. Improvements in the manufacture.
- Glycerine, Purifying.**—7,972.—July 1, 1885.—O. C. Hagemann. Improvements. —7,973.—July 1, 1885.—O. C. Hagemann. Improvements in purifying and concentrating glycerine.
- Hair-restoratives.**—6,912.—June 8, 1885.—J. Wilkinson. Improvements.
- Hand-fumigators.**—7,256.—June 15, 1885.—W. D. Luff.
- Medicine-bottles.**—7,836.—June 27, 1885.—T. J. Williams. Improvements in medicine or other bottles.
- Mineral Waters.**—7,487.—June 19, 1885.—G. E. Vaughan.—A communication from F. Tiemann. Machinery for the manufacture of aerated mineral waters.



- Nitrous Oxide Gas.**—7,691.—June 24, 1835.—R. T. Freeman. Improvements in.
- Ointment.**—6,744.—June 3, 1835.—E. Hall. Manufacture of.
- Phosphatic Slags.**—7,836.—June 29, 1835.—J. Y. Johnson.—A communication from J. Jacobi.
- Pigments.**—7,485.—June 19, 1835.—A. McLean. Improvements in the manufacture of.
- Porous Carbon for Filtering Liquids.**—7,318.—June 13, 1835.—G. H. Ellis.
- Powder-mixer, Sifter, &c.**—6,983.—June 9, 1835.—W. Laird.
- Purifying Copper Precipitates.**—7,597.—June 22, 1835.—J. Y. Johnson.—A communication from E. Deligny.
- Rendering Spirits Unfit for Use as Liquors.**—7,835.—June 27, 1835.—A. A. Vale.—A communication from the Chemische Fabriks Actien Gesellschaft.
- Separating Solids and Semi-solids.**—7,714.—June 25, 1835.—P. Smith. Apparatus for.
- Smelling-salt Receptacle.**—6,645.—June 2, 1835. A Scott.
- Starch.**—6,661.—June 2, 1835.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from the Davenport Glucose Manufacturing Company. Improvements in the manufacture of starch glucose, &c.
- Strontium, Hydrate or Carbonate of.**—7,136.—June 11, 1835.—E. F. Trachsel. An improved method or process.
- Sulphuric Acid.**—6,690.—June 2, 1835.—J. Terrell. Improvements in decomposing sulphate and in the obtaining of sulphuric acid.
- Sulphuric Acid.**—7,285.—June 15, 1835. Improvements in apparatus for burning or calcining ores and minerals containing sulphur or arsenic for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.
- Tooth, &c., Brushes.**—7,684.—June 24, 1835.—W. L. B. Hinde. Improvements in tooth, shaving, and hair brushes.
- White Lead Direct from Ore.**—6,970.—June 8, 1835.—E. Fischer and J. Posnansky. A new or improved process for.

Specifications published during the month :—

Postage 1*d.* each extra.

1871.

- 3,484. H. Barrett and C. G. Elers. Stoppers for bottles. 6*d.* (Second edition.)

1834.

- 7,510. A. Ponsard. Manufacture of carbonic acid gas, &c. 6*d.*
- 7,793. J. Whitehead. Portable syphon apparatus. 4*d.*
- 9,566. J. M. Day. Bottles for aerated liquids. 6*d.*
- 9,606. W. W. Grieve. Colouring matter. 2*d.*
- 9,781. W. Fearenside and W. Baynes. Discharging liquid disinfectant with water for sanitary purposes. 6*d.*
- 10,042. W. D. Thoruton. Dyeing. 6*d.*
- 10,110. E. H. Newby. Extracting substances from grapes, &c. 4*d.*
- 10,138. C. M. Pielsticker. Manufacture of hydrate of strontia. 4*d.*
- 10,168. J. Y. Johnson. Manufacture of salicylic acid, &c. 4*d.*
- 10,267. W. A. Hills. Manufacture of precipitated phosphate of alumina, &c. 4*d.*
- 10,286. P. H. Senior. Forming collars round the mouths of bottles, &c. 6*d.*
- 10,411. J. Mitchell. Combined pouring-spout and stopper for bottles, &c. 6*d.*
- 10,419. H. Codd. Bottles, &c. 6*d.*
- 10,514. E. P. Alexander. Corkscrews. 6*d.*
- 10,507. J. H. B. Denison. Stoppers for bottles and jars. 6*d.*
- 10,515. E. Diver. Supporting varicose veins, &c. 6*d.*
- 10,548. J. H. Johnson. Canterising-apparatus. 6*d.*
- 10,644. S. Gamgee. Surgical splints. 2*d.*
- 10,651. J. Mactear. Making granulating crystalline carbonate of soda, &c. 6*d.*
- 10,755. E. Dodd. Treatment of articles composed of gutta-percha for surgical purposes, &c. 2*d.*
- 10,790. J. Dempster. Extracting tar and ammonia from the gases of blast-furnaces. 6*d.*
- 10,819. T. McDonald. Bottle-stopper. 6*d.*
- 10,870. C. D. Abel. Purification of alcohol. 6*d.*
- 11,002. F. Gaess. Red azo dye stuffs. 4*d.*
- 11,030. J. H. Johnson. Purple colouring matters for dyeing and printing.
- 11,159. J. H. Johnson. Colouring matters for dyeing and printing. 4*d.*
- 11,161. T. Macfarlane. Sulphide of zinc. 4*d.*
- 11,178. H. G. Jacobsen. Corks, bungs, &c. 2*d.*
- 11,297. T. Eddy. Beverages resembling beer. 4*d.*
- 11,333. G. Lunge. Application of chloride of lime for bleaching, &c. 4*d.*
- 11,377. J. Humphrey. Syringes. 4*d.*
- 11,407. H. H. Lake. Treating ligneous substances for the production of glucose. 6*d.*
- 11,478. D. Nicoll. Filtering and purifying water. 6*d.*
- 11,586. W. A. Barlow. Extracts of tannin, &c. 6*d.*
- 11,642. H. Codd. Bottles, &c. 6*d.*
- 12,159. J. Clare. Packages for containing caustic soda, &c. 4*d.*
- 12,256. W. Anderson. Purifying water. 4*d.*

- 12,410. T. W. B. Mumford and R. Moodie. Apparatus for concentration of sulphuric acid, &c. 6*d.*
- 12,510. J. W. Cousins. Self-adjusting instrument for depressing the tongue for surgical purposes. 4*d.*
- 13,482. S. Hartley. Making grooves in the rings of glass bottles for containing aerated waters, &c. 6*d.*
- 13,604. G. A. Parnell. Medicinal preparations containing an oxide of iron. 4*d.*

1885.

- 2,997. H. H. Lake. Manufacture of fibrous material from wood for surgical purposes, &c. 2*d.*
- 4,538. W. Lombardi. Dental forceps-guard. 6*d.*
- 4,595. A. J. Boulton. Bottle stoppers. 4*d.*
- 4,609. H. J. Haddan. Plasters for the skin. 2*d.*
- 4,677. T. Stoner and J. Turton. Combined disinfecting and fumigating compound. 2*d.*
- 5,233. R. B. Jackson. Cork-extractors. 4*d.*



#### DIVIDENDS.

- COTTRELL & GREENING, chemical manufacturers. First and final div. 3*d.* on and after July 2, at offices of Trustee—J. J. Deller, 33 King Street, Cheapside.
- GRIFFIN, CHARLES, 121 Church Road, Islington, chemical and philosophical instrument maker. First and final div. 5*d.*, any day except Saturday, at Chief Off. Rec. office, 33 Carey Street.
- SLEEMAN, HENRY BEDFORD, 37 Lime Street, London, and Birmingham; India and general merchant; trading as "H. B. Sleeman & Co." First div. 1*s.* 6*d.*, on July 20, or any subsequent Monday, at 35 Walbrook.
- SMYTH, THOMAS, Narberth, chemist, wine and spirit merchant, grocer, &c. Div. 6*s.* 8*d.*, on July 11, at Fern House, Tenby.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

- BECK, FRANCIS HENRY VALENTINE, Albrighton, chemist, grocer, iron-monger, seedsman, and general dealer. June 17.
- PLATT, CHARLES ROWLEY, late trading as "Godfrey & Cooke," at 30 Conduit Street, and 4 Crescent Mews, Belgrave Square, now residing at 21 King's Road, Chelsea, chemist and druggist and retired colonel. June 19.
- RADMORE, GEORGE, 2 Lion Place, Bitterne, trading as the "Bitterne Drug Company." June 25.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

- COOPER, JOHN RAMSAY, 17 High Street, Canterbury, chemist. July 2.
- LIGHTDOWN, THOMAS, 22 Hermitage Street, Rishton, and 70 Burnley Road, Padiham, wholesale druggist. June 16.
- PLATT, CHARLES ROWLEY, now 21 King's Road, Chelsea, late trading as "Godfrey & Cooke," at Conduit Street and Crescent Mews, chemist and druggist and retired colonel. June 19.
- WHITILES, HENRY, 316 Wheeler Street, Lozells, Birmingham, chemist and druggist. June 15.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- BARNETT, SAMPSON, & FOSTER, FREDERICK, Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, aerated-water engineers. December 31, 1881.
- ESSINGER & NEUBURGER, Hatton Garden, trading in surgical appliances. July 1. (Albert Essinger and Alfred Neuburger.) Debts by Essinger.
- FENNER BROTHERS, Phoenix Wharf, Millwall, and Little Island, Cork, chemical manufacturers. June 24. (Henry William Fenner, George Hamilton Fenner, and Charles Edwin Fenner.) Debts by H. W. Fenner, at Millwall.
- IDRIS & CO., Ascham Street, Kentish Town, mineral water manufacturers and manufacturing chemists. (Thomas Howell Williams, Robert Rowe, and William Adpar Jones), as regards Rowe, May 15. Debts by remaining partners.
- JORDAN & WYLDE, White's Ground, Bermondsey, steam grinders. May 30. (Thomas Rowland Jordan, John Wylde, and Robert Elden Commans.) Debts by Commans.
- NICHOLSON, J. J., & CO., High Street, Sanderland, chemists and druggists. June 13. (Elizabeth Nicholson and Thomas Thompson.) Debts by Nicholson.
- TAYLOR & CO. and MASON & PROCTOR, Leeds and Sanderland, vendors of patent medicines and drugs. December 1. (William Barker Mason and William Alfred Proctor.)



## Trade Report.

THE imports for June reached a rather higher value than in June 1884, being estimated at 29,546,984*l.*, against 29,053,651*l.* For the six months a decline of 6½ millions in value is shown. The value of exports of British and Irish produce for the month was 17,717,289*l.*; in June 1884 it was 18,649,174*l.*; of foreign and colonial produce 4,810,543*l.* in June 1885, and 6,628,203*l.* in June 1884. The half-year shows a total decline of 16 millions in the value of our exported goods.

The following statement refers entirely to the business of the past six months, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1883 and 1884. The import of alkali has increased from 20,844 cwts. in 1883 to 27,399 cwts. in 1884 and 28,384 cwts. in 1885, but value has fallen from 30,000*l.* in the first two periods to 23,000*l.* this year. Our total exports of alkali, which reached 3,391,443 cwts. in the past half-year, shows a steady increase. Russia, Spain, and Italy are improving customers; the United States, which buys nearly half of our whole export, is about stationary, and Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France have all bought less than in 1883, though rather more than last year, when artificial prices checked trade. Bleaching-powder was exported to the extent of 783,835 cwts., which was more in quantity than in either of the two previous years, though this year's values are much below last year's. Our import of brimstone has increased. Coal-tar dyes imported into this country in 1883 (to June 30) were valued at 172,224*l.*, in 1884 at 275,412*l.*, and this year at 232,997*l.* The import of madder, it may be noted, shows a considerable increase, being in the three half-years twelve, nine, and twenty-eight thousand cwts. respectively. An import of 79,000 cwts. of indigo, which is more than in 1883 but less than in 1884, testifies to the steady consumption of that yet unrivalled dye. The quarter million paid for (foreign) coal-tar colours compares with nearly two millions paid for indigo in the half-year. We have bought more than 3½ million barrels of petroleum this year, at a cost of close on a million pounds. Olive oil is the next largest trade in oils, the imports being valued at 616,233*l.*, and those of palm at 577,418*l.* The items cocconut, seed oils, and fish oils each figure between 100,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* A great reduction in the imports of turpentine is manifested this year. Peruvian bark keeps up in quantity. In the half-year of 1883 we received 62,000 cwts., in 1884 44,000 cwts., and this year 56,000 cwts.; but it is notable that the first-named quantity was valued at 760,000*l.*, and the last at 407,000*l.* In other words, the average value has declined from 12*l.* to 8*l.* per cwt. Our exports of bark have been disproportionately high this year, being 49,835 cwts. In the half-year of 1884 they were 41,915*l.* cwts., and of 1883, 36,558 cwts. The imports of gum arabic, which fell off to so great an extent last year in consequence of the trouble in Egypt, seem getting back to normal proportions. Drugs have probably been imported in at least as large quantities as before, but the general shrinkage in value is manifest from the following figures, which are given as the estimated values for the three half-years (1883-5) respectively, 516,364*l.*, 417,560*l.*, 386,555*l.* A similar but less marked shrinkage of value is manifest in regard to the exports of "medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations," which are given thus: 458,427*l.*, 441,398*l.*, 399,239*l.*

MINCING LANE, July 13.

TRADE continues to bear a contracted appearance generally, although the outlook has undoubtedly become more hopeful than it was.

With the exception of quinine, hardly any of the articles to which we give our special attention can be called lower in price than last month, while, on the other hand, several, such as cassia lignea, cochineal, glycerine, turpentine, &c., have improved in value and camphor, both raw and refined, has met with unusually extensive business at rapidly increasing value.

With the Bank rate remaining at 2 per cent. and the present remarkably low prices of many articles, it is almost surprising that there has not been still more speculation in the produce markets of late, but it shows that the prolonged depression of the last few years has given a serious check to speculation, which it will take a long while to recover from entirely.

The Board of Trade export returns are again poor, although we are not inclined to base all our argument for weal or for woe upon them, believing, as we do, that considerably more money is yearly dispensed here now by foreign visitors than was the case formerly. One has only to contemplate for a moment the increasing number of West-End palatial hotels, always full during the season, to realise this to be the case. Moreover, the marked way in which emigration from our shores is diminishing is a happy argument in favour of returning prosperity.

ACIDS.—Citric has been in good demand up to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb., but closes quieter at 1*s.* 6¾*d.* Tartaric continues in good consumptive request at unchanged rates of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. for English, and 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. for the foreign make.

ALGES.—Cape remain in plentiful supply, and in last sales, out of 63 packages offered, 34 sold at low prices of 28*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—Some large arrivals of crude having come in, the price has slightly given way to 21*l.* per ton. Regulus quiet at 39*l.* per ton.

BALSAMS.—In last drug sales 15 cases Capivi sold at low price of 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., while 9 packages were bought in at 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

BARK at the moment assumes a firmer tone, arising probably from the fact of somewhat smaller quantities having been offered in the public auctions of late, although stocks here still continue considerable, and we are not aware that shipments from Ceylon are in any way falling off. It should, however, be stated that present stock of 73,113 serons is 12,886 serons less than it was this time last year, and, moreover, deliveries appear to be keeping pace with arrivals.

BLEACHING POWDER is easier, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton ex warehouse.

BORAX.—Steady trade at 38*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

BROMINE is quoted 2*s.* per lb. on the London market.

CALUMBA ROOT is in plentiful supply. Of 100 bags offered in last sales, 41 bags of somewhat mixed quality sold 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR has reached the improved position which we have been expecting for some time. Although stocks of raw camphor are not abnormally small, the low prices lately paid for it were decidedly unremunerative, and when further difficulties caused by the recent operations of the French in and about the Island of Formosa had tended to place fresh obstacles in the way, many of the Chinese producers simply abandoned the industry, and, just as we anticipated in our market report, the only source to be relied upon in consequence at present is Japan. Under such circumstances it was only to be expected that holders of raw camphor here should make the most of the position, and by united firm action they have demanded rapidly rising rates, until 85*s.* per cwt. is now the price. As a natural result, the values of refined qualities followed suit, English advancing to 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb., foreign to 1*s.* per lb., with considerable business in all qualities during the rise. At these rates they stand to-day quiet after the big business which has been done, but by no means weak, and although variations from time will no doubt take place, former low prices cannot be expected to return, at any rate for a considerable period. Spain, in her present cholera epidemic, has also largely adhered to this specific, and by her demands upon the French market for refined qualities has considerably strengthened the present position. Stock of raw



càmpbor in London, June 30, was 7,742 packages, since when probably some 2,000 will have been delivered.

CANTHARIDES are lower in value. Three casks Russian offered in last sales were bought in at 5s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Out of 79 cases various sorts offered on Thursday, 48 cases sold at decidedly lower rates.

CASSIA LIGNEA has experienced a considerable speculative business, and at the low prices current at the end of last month nearly 10,000 boxes changed hands at 25s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt. This move quite altered the position of the article, and a rapid rise ensued. Nearly 5,000 boxes have since been sold for arrival at 28s. to 29s. per cwt., and at end of last week 30s. and 31s. per cwt. was paid for spot.

CLOVES have given way in value since our last report, and now good bright Zanzibars may be bought at 5d. per lb.

COCAINE, as anticipated by us, has given way considerably in value, and is now quoted 5s. per gramme and even less.

COD LIVER OIL.—In last sales out of 34 casks Newfoundland offered, 28 casks sold at low price of 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

COCHINEAL is in improved demand, with some qualities advanced in price.

CODEIA.—40s. per lb. now asked.

CREAM OF TARTAR is still quoted 128s. per cwt. for "firsts." Shippers are, however, firm in their ideas, and stocks here being low any increased demand on this market would doubtless soon cause a rise in value.

CUBEBS.—Stocks have slightly increased, although they are still by no means great. 74 bags were offered in last sales, but holders showing no disposition to reduce rates they were all bought in at prices ranging from 13l. 10s. to 15l. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE is flat at 7d. to 8d. per lb., and at these rates fails to find buyers.

ESSENCE OF LEMON.—Prices of good quality have a somewhat hardening tendency, and reports from Sicily assert that the lowest figures have now been reached.

GALLS.—The large quantity of 800 packages Turkey were put up in last sales and all bought in at 45s. to 55s. per cwt., as were also 50 cases China at 49s. per cwt.

GINGER.—There has been some extensive business in ginger at former rates, although upon some of the various kinds offered a reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. had to be accepted.

GUM ARABIC of all descriptions is gradually receding in value. 15 bales Turkey sorts offered in last drug sales had to be bought in at 5l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE is considerably firmer in tone, and makers have already commenced to advance their prices.

HONEY.—Certainly we need not be over anxious about the production of honey in England, while it is being shipped to us continually in such quantities from all parts of the world, some being of exquisite quality. Thus, at what we may look upon here as the end of the season, last Thursday's sales included honey from Smyrna, Havre, Jamaica, and New Zealand.

IODINE.—The combination of makers, which has been in existence now some eight months, is said to work admirably on all sides, and with such perfect accord that it is expected to last, at any rate, for many years to come.

IPECACUANHA is in better demand; out of 21 serons offered in last drug sales, 10 sold at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—The sales held 23rd ult. were of little importance, and of the small quantity advertised part was withdrawn. Next sales will be held 28th inst., when both a better supply and better demand are expected.

JUNIPER BERRIES continue remarkably scarce.

LEMON JUICE has improved to about 22l. per pipe f.o.b. Messina, which makes present price of citric acid low in comparison.

LIME JUICE is not so firm, and in last drug sales 13 puns were offered and bought in at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d. per gallon, although 3s. per gallon was recently paid.

MENTHOL CRYSTALS continue to decline in value, the best known brands being quoted 28s. per lb. and upwards, while large odd lots are being offered from time to time at considerably less.

MORPHIA SALTS are now quoted at the low rates of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

MUSK.—All qualities meet with but little demand at the moment.

OPIUM has experienced more business in the lower qualities, although prices remain unchanged. It is reported that heavy rains have somewhat damaged the coming crop.

OILS.—Aniseed difficult of sale at 6s. 9d. per lb.; citronelle very flat at 1 l. 16d. to 1½d. per oz. H. G. Hotchkiss' American peppermint has recovered to 18s. per lb. Cocking's Japan peppermint is quoted 15s. 6d. per lb., and the usual Michigan brand in cases of 30 2 lb. bottles 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

OTTO OF ROSES.—The reports obtained up to the present are somewhat conflicting, a fact not to be wondered at when it is considered that no less than 145 towns and villages are now interested in this extraordinary industry; but so far we may say the majority are of a favourable nature, although very much depends upon the weather experienced while the work of distillation is being carried on. This will be better understood when we mention the fact that under favourable circumstances 2,000 lbs. of rose leaves will yield 1 lb. of the otto, whereas at other times it will take no less than 5,000 lbs. weight of leaves to produce the same quantity. The area required to grow the rose trees to produce such innumerable quantities of flowers covers large tracts of country, and in order to save loss by evaporation after picking small stills are erected in the open fields. It is the more necessary to have the apparatus close at hand, as all the flowers for the same reason are picked if possible before sunrise. Were it not for the ready evaporation of the article, the extensive area of production, and the utter want of prompt means of communication rendering the same impossible, no doubt permanent establishments for the manufacture of otto of roses would have been established long since, but after all the primitive method still necessarily in vogue has a straightforward air about it, in enabling the buyers of this most costly article to witness the process of production.

PETROLEUM OIL has advanced with a steady demand to following rates:—Spot, 6¾d. to 6 l. 13-16d. September-December, 6½ per gallon.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT.—Common, 6¾d. to 7d.; refined, 7d. to 7½d. per gallon.

PIMENTO has met with less demand, declining in value to 2½d. per lb. fine bright.

POTASH CHLORATE having met with considerable business, price is now advanced to 6¾d. per lb.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—English make, steady, at 12s. per lb.; bromide, 1s. 8d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER is very flat, and although importers' price remains at 6l., as low as 5l. 16s. is accepted in second hands.

QUININE.—Prices are again lower. Howard's at 3s. 4d. per oz. bottles; foreign bulk at 2s. 8d. per oz. tins. Recently, as low as 2s. 6d. was accepted for a big line of 5,000 ozs. of the latter, but the tone of the market has become firmer during the last few days.

RHUBARB remains in poor demand.

SAFFRON.—The continuance of cholera in the growing districts has stimulated business of late upon the London market, and some fairly extensive trade has been done at hardening prices.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of 62 bales Jamaica offered in last sales, 28 sold at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quality and condition.

SODA.—Crystals are firmer and in better demand at last rates.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is quiet, and the price has been again further reduced to 16l. 5s. per ton.

TAMARINDS are again somewhat lower in price. In last drug sales 33 packages Dominica sold at 11s. 6d. per cwt., and 20 barrels Barbadoes at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.



**TURPENTINE.**—The temporary quietness noticed in our last report soon gave way to a further considerable advance, and the following are present quotations. American spirit, spot 32s., July-August 30s., and September-December 30s. per cwt.

**VANILLOES.**—Of 227 tins offered last Thursday 114 sold at slightly lower prices, varying from 10s. to 19s. per lb. according to length and quality, and some mouldy were sold as low as 4s. per lb.

(FROM OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, July 1.

No important features were developed in the drug market during the past month; the movement of trade was without significance, and the business transacted affords no relief from the general spirit of dullness and inactivity that has so long prevailed. The foreign demand has been very small and much below an average.

The prices in parentheses in sterling are what the different articles would cost delivered in London, all market allowances, discounts, &c., being taken into account. Importers can, therefore, see at a glance the course of this market compared with their own.

**ALOE.**—This market appears to be overstocked with the dark coarse variety from Curaçoa, 326 boxes arriving in one steamer last week. The price is 7½c. (39s. 3d. cwt.).

**BALSAMS.**—*Copaiba* still comes forward and helps to depress an already falling market, 19 barrels of Para arrived during the month: for the grade 34c. is asked (1s. 6½d.); good bright thick Maranham is comparatively scarce, price about the same: Maracaibo has been sold at 29c. (1s. 4d.). *Canada* is not in demand, price nominally 35c. (1s. 7d.). in barrels. *Peru* is dearer than London, owing to lack of direct imports. *Tolu* meets with no inquiry, but can be had at 34c. (1s. 6½d.), or perhaps less in quantity.

**CASCARA SAGRADA BARK** is cheaper; prime thin bark, the only kind that should be used, is quoted 15c. (8½d.) per lb.

**TONKA BEANS.**—*Angostura* have been very active, owing to reports of a short crop, and to the large consumers buying eagerly. The price advanced during the month 50c., imports from England alone reaching over 5 tons. The market closes firm at \$1.70 (7s. 6d.) per lb. *Paras* have also advanced; stock, however, is small.

**BORAX.**—Californian refined is cheaper; best is quoted 7½c. (37s.), concentrated 6½c. (32s. 6d.).

**CAMPHOR.**—The big spring demand being over, manufacturers are now offering refined more freely and at slightly easier prices, viz., 17½c. (9½d.) in barrels. American refiners do not make their product bell-shaped, but in round flat cakes.

**COCA LEAVES.**—The total imports during June were 61,000 lbs., and exports 20,000 lbs. At a public auction of 4,000 lbs., brought about by a disputed contract, all sold at 55c. (2s. 6d.) per lb. This may be taken as a fair guide as to the price. *Cocaine* has been reduced by the leading maker to \$1.50 (6s. 9d.), but it is believed that less would be accepted for a bulk quantity.

**CUBEBS.**—232 bags, or about 7 tons, arrived; they have not affected the market as yet.

**GUARANA** is not meeting a great demand; 6s. is about the price asked.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Newfoundland is almost out of the market as far as the demand is concerned; prime yellow can be had for 75c. (4s.) gall.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—*Sassafras*, contrary to expectation, has declined slightly; this has been brought about by the unusually slack demand from Europe, less than half has been shipped this year compared with last, and holders make concessions, hoping to bring business. The distilleries are not working at present. Price for genuine is 43c. lb. (1s. 11½d.). *Spearmint* is very scarce, and has advanced to \$700 (30s. 3s.). *Wintergreen* is neglected, but is quoted in glass \$2 (9d.) lb.

**BROMIDE POTASSIUM** is very firm at 34c. lb. (1s. 5½d., 5 per cent.). When manufacturers have reduced their stock and contracts of bromine, higher rates are expected.

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**—The position of affairs remained unaltered until June 15, when aroused by the action of Jobst quoting 65c. per oz. in 100-oz. tins; the American makers dropped their official price 5c., or say to 68c., thus bringing their quotation to the figure the other first-rate German houses were quoting. After considerable hesitation and delay some of the foreign makers reduced their price 3c. per oz., thus indicating a weakness, for hitherto the drop was always 5c. or 10c. The effect of all this, however, is to curtail the demand from the manufacturers, as second-hand holders want to sell out, and small dealers, who invested when the price was a dollar, are disgusted, and prefer to use up their stock without replacing it. Good foreign brands are selling at 60c. (2s. 7½d.), while American, although nominally 68c., can be bought for 62½c. (2s. 8d.). The prices mentioned apply only to large parcels, and to 100-oz. tins.

**ROOTS.**—*Jalap* is quite neglected; 150 bales are in store held for 12c. (6½d.); this is prime quality. *Mexican Sarsaparilla* is again scarce; 280 bales arrived, but were all taken for export at about 9½c. (6d.). *Honduras* is still in small supply. The owner of the M. C. Crown brand has reduced his price to 46c. (2s. 1½d.), cheap grades are not to be had. *Senega*, prime western, ought to be dearer, for stocks are very light, 48c. (2s. 3d.) is quoted for fair, choice is held for 52c. (2s. 5d.). *Serpentaria* continues to decline; 45c. is now asked (2s. 1d.). *Spermaceti*, although not in such brisk demand, is very firm at 30c. (1s. 4d.); during the summer the refiners do not turn out so much refined sperm oil, and hence do not have any great accumulation of spermaceti.

**OIL PEPPERMINT.**—The market has received a blow from a small holder of 200 cases of the H. G. Hotchkiss brand, who, after hawking it around here, demanding \$5 (22s.), got into the hands of an interested dealer without stock, and he used it as a lever "to work" the London market, and did succeed in frightening weak holders there by offering for forward delivery, say in August. The object of all this is, of course, to get the price down so that he can buy his share of the new crop cheap; whether he will be able to do this remains to be seen. After all, only 100 cases were sold; the remainder are now offering at much lower rates than the position of stocks would warrant. The crop will be late this year, at least a month later than last. **BULK OIL** is scarce, and for prime \$4 is now asked (16s. 9d. net).

The following were the Stocks of the chief Drugs, Gums, &c., in the Port of London on June 30:—

	1885	1884		1885	1884
Aloes .....cs	3,231	3,287	Gum (cont) —		
" .....kegs	31	6	Asafoetida..pkgs	1,245	791
" .....gourds	208	144	Benjamin .. "	1,592	1,877
Aniseed, Star cchts	207	336	Damar .. "	3,790	3,604
Arrowroot ..pkgs	13,566	12,965	Galbanum .. "	18	19
" bxs & tins	4,400	5,572	Gamboge .. "	159	171
Balsam....cxs, &c.	455	83	Guaiacum .. "	75	60
Bark, Medicinal			Kino .....	160	170
cxs & cs	3,075	4,269	Kowrie .....	1,323	784
sms, &c.	73,113	85,999	Mastic .....	182	161
Borax.....pkgs	525	636	Myrrh, E.I. .	157	192
Bees' wax ..bls &			Olibanum .. "	7,009	6,954
sms	925	916	Sandarach .. "	1,567	1,655
" cxs & cs	583	60	Tragacanth ..	1,817	1,674
cakes	3	42	Indigo, E.I. . cchts	15,572	20,317
Wax, Jap. vgtbl. pkgs	797	2,232	Spanish .. sms	2,715	3,784
Camphor ....pkgs	7,742	9,116	Ipecac.....cxs & bgs	120	198
Cardamoms ..cchts	833	587	Jalap .....	194	381
Cochineal, sms, &c.	9,091	10,681	Nux Vomica pkgs	726	378
Coco. Ind. bgs, &c.	313	814	Oil.....		
Colombo root pkgs	1,270	1,947	Castor .....cxs	481	488
Cream tartar ..cxs	58	66	" .....cs	3,700	13,733
Cubebs .....bgs	81	131	Palm .....	282	117
Dragonsblood cchts	129	170	Cocconut .....	2,728	3,895
Galls, China & Jap.			Olive ..cxs, &c.	1,910	987
cs	3,463	4,076	Aniseed .....	321	351
E.I. ....bgs	1	398	Cassia .....	93	247
Trky & Prsn sks	4,888	4,217	Opium ..cchts, &c.	2,099	1,714
Gum—			Rhubarb.....cchts	1,060	563
Ammoniac pkgs	206	273	Saltpetre, Nit. Pot.		
Animi & Copal			tons	2,692	3,337
pkgs	8,673	7,940	Nitrate Soda ..	3,003	2,755
Arabic, Barbary			Sarsaparilla....bls	324	680
pkgs	2,063	2,141	Senna .....bls, &c.	1,520	2,178
Turkey .. "	1,876	3,392	Shellac, total cchts	51,661	51,675
E.I. .... "	6,256	1,526	Turmeric .....	966	883
			Vermilion.... cchts	—	77



# Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mining Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

## CHEMICALS.

ACIDS—		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Acetic	per lb.	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0
pure	"	0	5	0	9	0	5	0	9
glacial	"	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0
Benzoic Sublimate	"	0	0	3	6	0	0	3	6
Ex Gnm.	per oz.	0	6½	0	0	0	6½	0	0
Citric	"	1	6	0	0	1	6½	0	0
Gallic	"	3	2	3	6	3	2	3	6
Hydrochloric	per cwt.	4	6	7	6	4	6	7	6
Nitric	per lb.	0	3	0	3½	0	3	0	3½
Oxalic	"	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Sulphuric	"	0	0½	0	1	0	0½	0	1
Salicylic	"	6	9	9	6	6	9	9	6
Tannic	"	1	4	2	9	1	4	2	9
Tartaric, English	"	1	7½	0	0	1	7½	0	0
foreign	"	1	6½	0	0	1	6½	0	0
ANTIMONY, crude	per cwt.	21	6	0	0	21	0	0	0
star	"	39	0	40	0	39	0	40	0
ARSENIC, lump	"	21	0	22	0	21	0	22	0
powder	"	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
BRIMSTONE, rough	"	8	0	8	6	8	0	8	6
roll	"	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
flour	"	10	0	12	6	10	0	12	6
GLYCERINE, German									
refined	"	46	0	47	6	47	6	0	0
crude brown	"	37	6	42	6	37	6	42	6
IODIFORM	per lb.	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
IODINE, dry	per oz.	0	8½	0	0	0	8½	0	0
resublimed	"	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MAGNESIA, calcined	per lb.	0	10	1	4	0	10	1	4
Hwds.	"	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
MERCURY	per hot.	120	0	0	0	116	0	120	0
PRECIPITATE, red	per lb.	3	0	0	0	2	11	0	0
white	"	2	11	0	0	2	9	0	0
PRUSSIAN BLUE	"	1	8	2	0	1	8	2	0
SANTONINE	"	11	6	0	0	11	6	0	0
SALICINE	"	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
THYMOL	"	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
SALTS—									
Alum	per ton	115	0	0	0	115	0	0	0
powder	"	125	0	0	0	125	0	0	0
Ammonia:									
Carbonate	per lb.	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Hydrochlorate,									
crude, white	per ton	560	0	640	0	560	0	640	0
Sulphate	"	250	0	260	0	230	0	240	0
Argol, Cape	per cwt.	83	0	96	0	83	0	96	0
Red	"	70	0	90	0	70	0	90	0
Oporto, red	"	38	0	42	0	38	0	42	0
Bleaching powder	"	7	9	8	0	7	6	0	0
Porax, British refined	"	38	0	40	0	38	0	40	0
Calomel	per lb.	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0
Chloral hydrate	"	4	5	4	7	4	5	4	7
Liebreich's	"	5	6	6	0	5	6	6	0
Copper:									
Sulphate	per cwt.	16	9	17	0	16	3	16	9
Copperas, green	per ton	45	0	55	0	45	0	55	0
Corrosive Sublimate	per lb.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cream Tartar, French	per cwt.	128	0	0	0	128	0	0	0
brown	"	109	0	0	0	109	0	0	0
Epsom Salts	"	3	6	4	0	3	6	4	0
Glauber Salts	"	3	6	5	0	3	6	5	0
Magnesia: Carbonate	"	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Pond, Hwds.	"	72	0	0	0	72	0	0	0
Morphia Murias	"	5	3	5	6	4	6	5	0
Phosphorus	per lb.	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	4
Potash:									
Bichromate	"	0	3½	0	0	0	3½	0	0
Carbonate:									
Potashes, Canada,									
1st sort	per cwt.	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Pearlshades, Canada,									
1st sort	"	46	0	46	6	46	0	46	6
Chlorate	per lb.	0	6½	0	0	0	6½	0	0
Prussiate	"	0	9½	0	10	0	9½	0	10
red	"	1	11	2	0	1	11	2	0
Sulphate	per cwt.	10	6	11	6	10	6	11	6
Potassium:									
Bromide	per lb.	1	6	1	8	1	8	0	0
Chloride	per cwt.	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Iodide	per lb.	11	6	12	0	11	6	12	0
Quinine:									
Sulphate, British, in									
bottles	per oz.	3	6	0	0	3	4	0	0
Sulphate, French	"	3	6	0	0	3	2	0	0
Sulphate, German	"	2	10	3	0	2	8	2	10
Sal Acetos	per lb.	0	8	0	8½	0	8	0	8½
Sal Ammoniac, British	per cwt.	38	0	40	0	38	0	40	0
Saltpetre:									
Bengal, 6 per cent. or	"	16	6	0	0	16	6	0	0
under	"								

## Saltpetre:—(cont.)

Bengal, over 6 per	per cwt.	16 3	to 0 0	Last Month	This Month
cent.	"	22 6	23 6	s. d.	s. d.
British, refined	"	7 6	7 9	16 3	to 0 0
Soda: Bicarbonate	"	45 0	0 0	22 6	23 6
Hwds.	"			7 6	7 9
Carbonate:				45 0	0 0
Soda Ash	per deg.	0 1½	0 0	0 1½	0 0
Soda Crystals	per cwt.	2 10½	0 0	2 10½	0 0
Caustic	"	8 9	9 0	8 9	9 0
Hyposulphite	"	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
Nitrate	"	11 3	0 0	10 3	10 9
Zinc Sulphate	"	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0
SUGAR OF LEAD, White	"	30 0	34 0	30 0	34 0
Brown	"	26 6	0 0	26 6	0 0
VERDIGRIS	per lb.	0 9	0 10½	0 9	0 10½
VERMILION, English	"	2 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
China	"	2 4	0 0	2 2	0 0

## DRUGS.

ALOE, Hepatic	per cwt.	60 0	150 0	60 0	140 0
Socotrine	"	65 0	160 0	65 0	160 0
Cape, good	"	31 0	37 6	31 0	37 6
Inferior	"	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0
Barbados	"	40 0	120 0	40 0	120 0
Curacao	"	30 0	80 0	30 0	80 0
AMBERGRIS, grey	per oz.	70 0	85 0	75 0	90 0
<b>BALSAM—</b>					
Canada	per lb.	1 9	1 11	1 3	1 6
Capivi	"	1 6	1 7	1 6	1 7
Peru	"	5 6	5 8	5 6	5 8
Tolu	"	1 8	1 9	1 5	1 6
<b>BARKS—</b>					
Canella alba	per cwt.	25 0	27 6	27 6	30 0
Cascarilla	"	23 0	35 0	23 0	35 0
<b>CINCHONA—</b>					
Peru, grey	per lb.	0 9	1 8	0 6	1 6
Callisaya, flat	"	0 6	1 8	0 6	1 8
quill	"	0 9	2 3	1 0	4 0
Carthagena	"	0 3	1 2	0 3	1 2
Columbian	"	0 6	1 2	0 6	1 2
Cuprea	"	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10
New Granada	"	0 6	1 10	0 6	1 10
Pitayo & Maracaiho	"	0 2	2 10	0 2	2 10
Red	"	1 6	7 0	1 6	6 0
East India, crown	"	0 6	2 0	0 3	1 10
red	"	0 4	2 0	0 3	2 6
BUCHU LEAVES	"	0 2	1 0	0 2	1 0
CAMPHOR, China	per cwt.	55 0	0 0	85 0	0 0
Japan	"	58 0	0 0	85 0	0 0
Refin, Eng.	per lb.	0 10½	0 0	1 1½	0 0
Tablets	"	0 11	0 0	1 1½	1 3
CANTHARIDES, China	"	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 6
Russian	"	6 0	6 6	5 6	6 0
CAMOMILE FLOWERS	per cwt.	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
CASTOREUM	per lb.	24 0	35 0	24 0	35 0
CHIRETTA	"	0 3	0 0	0 3	0 0
DRAGON'S BLOOD, Ip.	per cwt.	70 0	240 0	70 0	240 0
ERGOT OF RYE	per lb.	0 6½	0 10	0 6½	0 10
<b>FRUITS &amp; SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices)</b>					
Anise, China Star	per cwt.	92 6	95 0	92 6	95 0
Russian	"	27 6	33 0	27 6	33 0
Beans, Tonquin	per lb.	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0
Cardamoms, Malabar,					
good	"	4 6	5 6	3 6	4 6
inferior	"	2 0	3 9	1 9	2 9
Aleppy	"	2 6	4 0	2 0	3 0
Madras	"	1 6	3 6	1 6	3 6
Ceylon	"	2 0	2 10	2 0	2 10
Malabar sorts	"	3 0	5 0	1 0	4 0
Cocculus Indicus	per cwt.	11 0	13 0	11 0	13 0
Colocynth, apple	per lb.	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 3
Cubebs	per cwt.	240 0	280 0	240 0	280 0
Cumin	"	30 0	34 0	30 0	34 0
Fennugreek	"	10 0	12 0	10 0	12 0
Juniper Berries	"	15 0	20 0	0 0	0 0
Nux Vomica	"	7 6	10 0	7 6	10 0
Tamarinds, E. India	"	3 0	12 0	6 0	9 0
W. India	"	21 0	22 0	14 0	16 0
Vanilla, large	per lb.	20 0	25 0	17 0	22 0
inferior	"	8 0	18 0	5 0	12 0
FLOWERS—Dalmatian	"	60 0	90 0	60 0	90 0
Caucasian	"	95 0	0 0	95 0	0 0
HONEY, Californian	per cwt.	25 6	45 0	24 0	38 0
Jamaica	"	28 0	38 6	25 0	35 0
IPECACUANHA	per lb.	3 0	4 6	2 10	4 0
ISINGLASS, Brazil	"	2 0	4 3	2 0	4 3
Tongue sort	"	1 6	4 10	1 6	4 10
East India	"	1 0	4 6	1 0	4 6
West India	"	2 9	3 13	2 9	3 10
Russ. leaf	"	7 0	10 0	7 0	10 0
Simovia	"	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 4
JALAP, good	"	0 7	0 9	0 7	0 9
infer. and stems	"	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 7
LEMON JUICE	per deg.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
LIME JUICE	per gall.	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0
LIQUORICE, Spanish	per cwt.	55 0	100 0	55 0	100 0
Liquorice Root	"	12 0	20 0	12 0	20 0
MANNA, flaky	per lb.	4 6	5 0	4 6	5 0
MUSK, Tonquin pod.	per oz.	75 0	87 6	75 0	87 6
Grain	"	50 0	90 0	50 0	90 0
Yunnan pod.	"	30 0	40 0	30 0	40 0
<b>OILS (see also separate list)</b>					
Almond, expressed	per lb.	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 5
Castor, 1st pale	"	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0
second	"	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½
Cod-liver	per gal.	3 0	5 0	3 0	4 6



## Oils:—(cont.)

		Last Month			This Month		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Essential Oils:</b>							
Almond	per lb.	25	0	to 0	25	0	to 0
Anise-seed, star	"	6	7	6	6	7	6
" German, &c.	"	8	0	13	8	0	13
Bergamot	"	5	0	5	5	0	5
Cajepout	per bot.	3	3	0	3	3	0
Caraway	per lb.	7	6	11	7	6	11
Cassia	"	3	9	4	3	7	3
Cinnamon	per oz.	1	9	2	2	0	2
Cinnamon-leaf	"	0	23	0	0	23	0
Citronelle	"	0	13	0	0	11	0
Clove	per lb.	3	0	3	3	0	3
Juniper	"	1	6	2	1	6	2
Lavender, Exotie	"	6	9	8	6	9	8
" Mitcham	"	60	0	0	60	0	0
Lemon	"	3	6	5	3	6	5
Lemongrass	per oz.	0	1	13	0	1	13
Neroli	"	7	0	0	7	0	0
Nutmeg	"	0	8	0	0	8	0
Orange	per lb.	8	0	10	8	0	10
Otto of Roses	per oz.	15	0	30	15	0	30
Patchouli	"	1	4	2	0	0	0
<b>Peppermint:</b>							
American	per lb.	13	0	0	12	0	12
(H. G. Hotchkiss)	"	17	0	0	18	0	0
English	"	26	0	28	26	0	28
German	"	8	0	14	8	0	12
Japan	"	15	0	17	12	0	15
Menthol crystals	"	32	0	35	23	0	35
Rosmary	"	2	6	3	2	6	3
Sassafras	"	2	6	0	2	6	0
Spearmint	"	12	0	14	12	0	14
Thyme	"	2	6	0	2	6	0
Mace, expressed	per oz.	0	2	0	0	2	0
Optum, Turkey	per lb.	15	0	17	15	0	17
" Inferior	"	11	0	13	11	0	13
QUASSIA (bitter wood)	per ton	80	0	120	80	0	120
RHUBARB, China, good and fine	per lb.	2	3	3	2	3	3
Middling to fair	"	1	3	2	1	3	2
<b>ROOTS—Columba</b>							
China	per cwt.	25	0	40	25	0	40
Cus-Cus	"	22	0	27	22	0	27
Galangal	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gentian	"	15	0	18	15	0	18
Orris	"	20	0	24	20	0	24
Pellitory	"	23	0	50	23	0	50
Pluk	per lb.	68	0	80	68	0	80
Rhutan	"	1	6	0	1	6	0
Seneca	"	0	5	0	0	5	0
Snake	"	2	4	2	2	4	2
Saffron, Valencia	"	1	6	0	1	6	0
Alicante	"	27	6	35	27	6	35
SARSAPARILLA, Lima	"	20	0	25	20	0	25
Guayaquil	"	0	6	1	0	6	0
Honduras	"	1	2	1	1	2	1
Jamaica	"	1	0	1	1	0	1
SASSAFRAS	per cwt.	1	6	1	1	6	1
SCAMMONY, Virgin	per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
second and ordinary	"	32	0	35	28	0	32
SENNA, Bombay	"	15	0	28	10	0	24
Tinnivelly	"	0	21	0	0	21	0
Alexandria	"	0	3	1	0	3	1
SERMACET, refined	"	0	9	1	0	9	1
America	"	1	3	0	1	3	0
SOILS.	"	0	104	0	0	104	0
AMMONIAC, drop	per cwt.	0	1	0	0	1	0
ANIMI, fine washed	"	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
sorts	"	2	5	2	5	2	5
ARABIC, pale picked	"	18	0	19	15	0	17
sorts, mid. to fine	"	13	0	17	12	0	15
TURKEY, pick. gd. to fin.	"	2	15	3	2	15	3
second & inferior	"	1	10	2	1	10	2
sorts	"	8	10	10	8	10	10
ASAFOETIDA, cm. to fin.	"	7	3	8	7	0	8
BENJAMIN, Siam, 1st & 2nd	"	5	10	6	5	5	15
Sumatra	"	1	10	3	1	10	3
COPAL, Manila	"	14	0	32	14	0	32
Angola, red	"	5	0	10	5	0	10
DAMAR, pale	"	15	0	67	15	0	75
EUPHORBUM	"	145	0	152	145	0	152
GALBANUM	per lb.	75	0	87	75	0	87
GAMBOGE, picked pipe	per cwt.	10	0	15	10	0	15
QUALACUM	per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0
KINO	per cwt.	230	0	250	230	0	250
KOWRIE, sorts	"	0	6	2	0	6	2
selected	"	28	0	30	28	0	30
MASTIC, picked	per lb.	30	0	50	30	0	50
MYRRH, good and fine	per cwt.	115	0	260	110	0	200
ordinary to fair	"	2	0	3	2	9	3
OLIBANUM, p. drop	"	100	0	150	100	0	150
amber and yellow	"	80	0	140	80	0	140
SENECAL	"	39	0	45	39	0	45
SANDARAC	"	29	0	37	29	0	37
SHILLAC, Orange	"	40	0	45	40	0	45
LIVER	"	60	0	105	60	0	105
THUS	"	64	0	85	64	0	85
TRAGACANTH, leaf	"	58	0	63	58	0	63
in sorts	"	25	0	0	25	0	0
SEAL	per tun	140	0	280	140	0	280
SEAL	"	20	0	180	20	0	180

## OILS.

	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
SEAL	27	0	27	10	26	0	27	0

## Oils:—(cont.)

		Last Month			This Month		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>SEAL, yellow to tinged..</b>							
brown	per tun	23	0	to 25	23	0	to 24
SERPERM	"	22	0	0	22	0	0
COD	"	58	0	60	55	0	58
WHALE, South Sea, pale	"	38	0	40	38	0	40
yellow	"	23	0	25	23	0	24
brown	"	22	0	23	22	0	23
Sardine	"	20	0	21	20	0	21
OLIVE, Seville	per ton	25	0	27	25	0	27
Gioja	"	38	0	39	36	0	37
Levant	"	36	0	37	36	0	37
Mogador	"	35	0	36	35	0	36
Spanish	"	35	10	36	35	10	36
Sicily	"	40	0	40	40	0	40
COCOANUT, Ceylon	"	38	0	0	38	0	0
Ceylon	"	33	10	0	33	10	0
Mauritius	"	28	0	29	27	0	28
PALM, fine	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINSEED	"	30	0	0	30	0	0
RAPESEED, English, pale	"	21	5	21	22	0	22
brown	"	26	5	26	26	5	26
COTTONSEED	"	24	5	24	24	5	24
LARD	"	21	10	23	21	10	23
TALLOW	"	28	10	40	26	0	38
TURPENTINE, American	per cwt.	28	10	45	28	10	45
PETROLEUM, refined	per gall.	23	6	23	30	0	32
Spirit	"	0	6	0	0	6	0
<b>SEEDS.</b>							
CANARY	per qr.	43	0	60	43	0	60
CARAWAY, English	per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
German, &c.	"	40	0	56	37	0	50
CORIANDE	"	14	0	23	14	0	23
HEMP	per qr.	38	0	0	38	0	0
LINSEED, English	"	42	6	0	42	6	0
Black Sea & Azof	"	40	0	0	40	0	0
Caleutta	"	42	0	0	42	0	0
Bombay	"	42	0	0	42	0	0
St. Petersburg	"	35	0	38	35	0	38
MUSTARD, brown	per bush.	10	0	12	10	0	12
white	"	7	6	9	7	6	9
POPPY, East India	per qr.	39	0	0	37	6	0
<b>SPICES.</b>							
CASSIA LIGNEA	per cwt.	26	0	26	30	0	31
Vera	"	18	0	23	18	0	23
Buds	"	34	0	0	34	0	0
CINNAMON, Ceylon:	per lb.	0	9	2	0	9	2
1st quality	"	0	6	1	0	6	1
2nd ditto	"	0	5	1	0	5	1
3rd ditto	"	0	5	1	0	5	1
Tellicherry	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chips	"	0	2	0	0	2	0
CLOVES, Penang	"	0	11	1	0	11	1
Amboyua	"	0	8	0	0	8	0
Zanzibar	"	0	5	0	0	5	0
GINGER, Jam., fine	per cwt.	75	0	200	75	0	200
Ord. to good	"	47	6	70	47	6	70
African	"	30	0	35	30	0	35
Bengal	"	30	0	35	30	0	35
Malabar	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochin	"	40	0	107	40	0	107
PEPPER, Black, Malabar	per lb.	0	7	0	0	7	0
Singapore	"	0	7	0	0	7	0
White	"	0	10	0	0	10	0
Cayenne	"	1	2	1	1	2	1
MACE, 1st quality	"	1	4	2	1	4	2
2nd and inferior	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
NUTMEGS, 78 to 60 to lb.	"	2	6	3	2	6	3
90 80 "	"	2	3	2	2	3	2
132 95 "	"	1	7	2	1	7	2
PIMENTA	"	0	21	0	0	21	0
<b>VARIOUS PRODUCTS.</b>							
<b>COCHINEAL—</b>							
Honduras, black	per lb.	1	6	1	1	6	1
silver	"	1	3	1	1	3	1
Mexican, black	"	1	4	1	1	4	1
silver	"	1	2	1	1	2	1
Teneriffe, black	"	1	6	2	1	6	2
silver	"	1	3	1	1	3	1
GALLS, Tky blue	"	40	0	50	40	0	50
China	"	40	0	50	40	0	50
INDIGO, Bengal	"	1	6	5	1	9	6
Madras	"	0	8	2	0	5	3
Kurpah	"	0	10	4	0	10	4
Onde	"	1	0	5	1	0	5
Guatemala	"	1	3	5	1	3	5
ROSIN, American	per cwt.	3	9	10	3	9	10
SOAP, Castile	"	28	0	0	28	0	0
SOY, China	per gall.	1	7	0	1	7	0
WAX, BEES, English	per cwt.	£0	0	£0	0	£0	0
Jamaica	"	6	15	7	6	15	7
East India	"	6	0	7/12/6	6	0	7/12/6
VEGETABLE, Japan	"	£3	0	£3	5	£3	5
Paraffin	per lb.	0	4	0	0	4	0
WOOD, DYE, Bar	per ton	£3	5	3	10	£3	5
Brazil	"	7	0	18	7	0	18
Cam	"	16	0	30	16	0	30





### The New By-Laws.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—The new by-laws having passed the special General Meeting, they will, I suppose, ere long be submitted to the Privy Council for approval. At the adjourned meeting I was precluded by the rules of debate from replying on any amendment, and before they become law I wish to fire a parting shot. I think at the last meeting there was evident rashness on the part of the President; he appeared to force the meeting, not to reason with those who differed from him. He first wished the meeting to decide, not to send the matter back to the Council for amendment—that they had had enough of it—and then refused the suggested after-amendments as *ultra vires*.

The purpose of the new by-laws is twofold—(1) to institute a curriculum before a candidate can pass the Minor (which I doubt if a by-law can legally accomplish); and (2) to divide the Minor examination—this, I think, a by-law may be able to effect. My principal objection was to the division of the latter, and having the first part of it a written examination conducted in country centres. Mr. Symes, at the meeting, assumed that I was probably the only man in the room who objected to the mode of division suggested by the Council, *i.e.*, having dispensing (or manipulation, I would term it) in the second part of the examination (I would have it in the first). He must have known that several of his colleagues on the Council, and many others besides, agreed with me. It is said that my alteration would merely be a matter of detail, yet it is a detail affecting the very vitality of the proposed change.

While the Council were debating the subject, Mr. Greenish was much taken to task for saying “that as far as the safety of the public was concerned, a practical man who had passed no examination was more to be relied upon than a theoretical man who has passed the highest examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.” Without saying so much, in my experience two of the best assistants I have had had never passed the Minor examination even, while, on the other hand, I have had an (1) ex-Bell scholar (one who held the scholarship during his apprenticeship) who was of very little use as an assistant—having made two batches of two batches of syrup of iodide of iron, he thought he would try back on pure chemistry, and left me; (2) a pharmaceutical friend asked me to take a young man who had been with him six months, and for three years previous to that he had been a student of chemistry at the Royal School of Mines, he had also read a paper before an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, but as a pharmacist he was a complete failure; and finally (3) I had one who had passed the Major—he came to me from Mr. Schacht's employ—he, too, was a failure—he would address medicine to Mrs. Clark, when the name on the prescription before him was Mrs. Clarke (with final “e”). For careful, quick, and accurate dispensing, the training of an apprenticeship is best for the young pharmacist, and the new race of chemists (those who have been examined themselves) have a great responsibility in the matter. Unfortunately many of these have not done all that was expected of them, and the responsible personal teaching and supervision over an apprentice is now to be abandoned in favour of irresponsible professors, lecturing or teaching numbers of students in classes or laboratories; thus the bright students will succeed in passing the examinations, while the dull and the idle ones, who under personal supervision might do well, after once failing, will go the crammer, who will teach them how to “answer questions.” Let it not be supposed that opportunities of attending a series of chemical lectures should not be embraced; but it is assumed that this training may go on during apprenticeship, that much of the apprentice's time may be well spent in classes in a chemical laboratory, that a curriculum is all that is wanted to make pharmaceutical education complete! How conclusive this royal road to pharmacy is may be shown by the number of failures there are among “square” pupils, who go up for the Minor examination.

Happily the race of practical and expert English assistants is not extinct, and for work they are prized everywhere—much more than either a German or a French pharmacist is, notwithstanding the scientific training these latter go through. But dexterity, we are told, is to be a secondary consideration—it is almost to be despised; yet an ex-Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society once informed me he owed much of his success in life to an incident showing his dexterity. When young, he said, spread plasters were much more in request than now, and his master was an expert hand at spreading them; so proud was he of his work that in his establishment he never allowed anyone but himself to spread them. This put my informant on his mettle, and he set himself the task of being equal to his master in this art. So after business hours, when on duty, he practised spreading with the iron adhesive plaster on brown paper, melting and scraping the plaster off the paper, and using it again and again as far as possible, until one day he made bold to ask his master to be allowed to spread a plaster for a customer. This he did with such success as regards quickness and dexterity that his master was surprised, and having found a kindred spirit, he deputed much of this duty, his forte, to the youth who had thus succeeded in gaining his esteem and confidence. The expert manipulator is always at great advantage—the engineer must begin work as a smith, and the shoemaker's apprentice must sew leather; it would be absurd to teach the latter the chemistry of tanning first. In training apprentices I fear chemists often lose sight of the advantage of using dummies; we are so utilitarian these days. Yet, where ounces of salts are not in large sale, linseed may be wrapped into ounce packets in newspaper, so as not to be able to tell 't'other from which, or a mass made of linseed meal and rolled into pills for practice, just as medical students have to practise bandaging a leg that is not broken, so as to be able to dexterously to bandage a broken leg when one does fall to their lot. The apprentice should, in the words of Fuller, be taught to have a “hating for nothing so much as idleness.”

As I have said, much of the manipulatory work required by the public of the pharmacist is done by reflex action with little or no mental effort, but to do it easily and to be skilful at it, it must be, like learning to play the piano, commenced early—as early as possible after schooldays are over. I have witnessed the painful efforts of an adult commencing lessons on the piano—a pharmacist without early practical training is quite as incongruous. It is argued that as apprentices are now taken—that is, principally by chemists in small country towns—they have little opportunity of learning dispensing, having no prescriptions to dispense—that in these towns medical men dispense their own medicines to their patients. But such a condition of things is changing and must alter still more, as now the training of the medical pupil in practical pharmacy is so slight—generally only three months in a hospital dispensary—that before the by-laws come into force in 1890 (if they ever do) I look forward to a different state of things. The medical practitioner, having no taste for handling the “villainous saltpetre,” will require some one to mix it with “the pharmacist's” for an inward bruise, and who but the pharmacist can do it? It is true there are pharmacists and pharmacists, and if one pharmacist lays himself out to carry on the business of a druggist or to be a chapman of nostrums, and another gives his attention to preparing medicines, the latter will receive the pharmaceutical rewards due to him. In considering the regulations for the training of the young pharmacist likewise, it should be borne in mind that the present state of things will *not* continue, but that improvement in the pharmacist's business will take place rather than that a retrograde movement should be reckoned on. But while at one breath blowing cold and reckoning on the continuance of things as they are, the Council are inconsistent in blowing hot and putting difficulties in the way of those entering the business without offering any additional inducement to follow it, and without there being a public call for these restrictions. The result will be that handy errand boys, quite unable to pass the Preliminary examination even, will be trained to dispense, and become patient drudges as assistants all their lives. The public require of the pharmacist that he shall do his duty in the sphere of life in which Providence has placed him. According to a recent pamphleteer, the Pharmaceutical Society is by the action of



its Council becoming like the frog in the fable of the bull and the frog, and he invokes Parliament to hasten its finale by repealing the Act of 1868.

It was objected at the adjourned meeting that delay would not be beneficial, that the Council had been five years disussing these by-laws. This, I think, was unknown to the members, as their publication on January 10 last took us by surprise, and after five years' debating one of the six subjects of the Minor examination was omitted from the by-laws as then published. Pharmacy was not mentioned there, although it was afterwards put first in the reprint sent out with the report. If in addition to what the Council are attempting to do by by-laws could have been so done, the delay of six or twelve months to introduce two or three additional by-laws to constitute the North British Branch on a satisfactory basis would have tended to promote greater concord with pharmacists over the border; customary use has given them a legal right which, I think, cannot be taken from them. It is quite evident they are not satisfied that the present condition of things should continue.

Your obedient servant,

10 New Cavendish Street, W., WM. MARTINDALE.  
July 11, 1885.

### Poisons by Auction.

To the Chemist and Druggist.

SIR,—Herewith I enclose catalogue of a sale of bankrupt stock of a "chemist, grocer, seedsman, and ironmonger." The list of drugs for sale is such a curiosity in its way that I thought it might amuse readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I must leave it to your discretion to publish such parts of it as you think fit.

Some of the names are so perverted that it is difficult to guess what the originals could have been, but the majority are old friends in new guise.

What will be the effect of the distribution "to the highest bidder, with all faults or errors in the description," of such drugs and chemicals as opium, ergot, digitalis, cantharides, chloral, nitric acid, corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, &c., time alone will show. One can easily imagine most serious consequences ensuing to the physic-taking community. One would think that here if anywhere the Pharmaceutical Society should step in and assert its rights. That a chemist should undergo all the training that is now necessary in order to sell twopennyworth of laudanum, and that a man with no special training whatever should be able to sell quantities of poisonous drugs and chemicals of which he does not even know the name is manifestly an injustice.

It is to be hoped there are not many "pharmacies" where the stock is sufficiently comprehensive to include door-knockers, scythes, melodeons, fishing-tackle, treacle, lobsters, marmalade, candles, British wines, and faetopeptnie (*sic*).

3 Cambridge Terrace, London, S.W. I am, yours, &c.  
July 3, 1885. W. C. S.

[The catalogue sent us is an extraordinary production. It announced the sale by auction without reserve on July 1, 2, 3, of a choice variety of ironmongery, drugs, grocery, and furniture, at Albrighton, Shropshire, heretofore the property of Mr. R. H. V. Beck, chemist, grocer, seedsman, and ironmonger, of that place. A person of that surname and address but with different initials appears on the register of chemists and druggists. The auctioneer was Mr. F. G. Richards, of Madeley, Broseley, and Much Wenlock, who was "instructed by J. J. Sudbury, Esq., Official Receiver to the Court of Bankruptcy." The following are a few specimen lots as printed in the catalogue:—

1. Hellsore pulv. Oxalic acid. Nux vomica. Aloes bart. Potass bicarb. pulv. Potass cryst.
2. Magnesia powd. Magnesia calc. Magnesia feris. Potass tart. Sod. p. tart. Amou. hydr.
4. Cayenne lozenges. Paregoric lozenges. Four bottles of hop hitters. Liq. coeli. Tin. aconiti. Tin. acon. meth.
7. Tinctures.—Digitalis, conif. lavender, ferri, aurant, gelsemi.
12. Back draught. Pulv. antum tart. (parcel and bottles). Pulv. colch. (parcel). Pulv. crit. co. Pulv. bayles. Pulv. ox hyd. rub.
14. Pulv.—Canel alb, hyd. C creta, P ipera co; opei, bisin. iris, antimon.
15. Pulv. ind. bi. cho, lactopeptine, calomel, scam, spirits camphor, spirits nitre.

16. Spirits sal. Liq. ammon. Laudanum. Tinct. paregoric. Tin. ope-  
deldoc. Carb. acid (three bottles).
17. Liq. opic sed. Liq. ferri perche tost. Tin. bilica and soap with opii.  
Diq. bismuth. Anin cit. tarax.
29. Acid.—Sulphur dil, muric, nitric, nitro dyddic, acetic glaccine, aromat.
32. Daffy's elixir, infus. digitalis, suc. scoparri, spir. chloroform. Liq.  
arsenic, oil pulegar.
33. Oil.—Menth pep, amher, carroway, anniseed, octoher, chlorof.
34. Liq.—Plumbi, viresawl, chlorodine, glycerine (three bottles), rose wat.
40. Extract.—Belladonna, conif, jalap, colo, nucis nomica, ferrum pedacton.
41. Pill ingis, ammon, bromide, hydrate chloral, musk, pil galha, pil scilly.
45. Pil. rhei co., pulv.—cubihee, canthar, Pussian and Indigo blue, tight  
euphort pulv., dark celestine blue.
49. Nitric acid, ol. spike, sper. salts, hutter antimony, ol. swallows, vividi.
53. Sy. ferri iodi, acid acetic dil., almond oil, balsam cop., eighteen jars of  
ointments.
61. Nad mozerion, pulv. granusi, red launders, P. aristoloviti, P. colocynth,  
rose leaves.
63. Phosphate soda, Virginia jake, Jamaica tar soap, best senna leaves  
common senna leaves, camomile blows.
69. Strong acetic acid (1 gal.), butter antimony (1 gal.), meth. spirits  
(1 gal.), fluid magnesia (1 gal.).

We need hardly point out that such a sale as this is entirely illegal, and we direct special attention to the fact that it was authorised by a Government official. Apart from any law we should hardly have expected that any men of ordinary common sense would take part in such a reckless distribution of wholesale quantities of poisons; and if sales like this were not illegal, a special Act of Parliament to make them so would be justified. Some time since a similar sale was stopped in London by a notification from the Pharmaceutical Society, the information having been first given in this journal. It is much to be desired that when an opportunity occurs a prosecution should be instituted against the responsible parties in such a case as this, *pour encourager les autres*.]

### Trade Titles.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn) sends us two labels which, as we understand, he has used in his business. One is headed "Blood-purifying Mixture," gives doses, name, and address, and the line "The Hydrobromates of Quinine and Iron are a Natural Tonic." The other label is headed "Hop Tonic, an invigorating Stomach Bitter," gives dose and name and address, and contains a green picture representing a hop-branch. Concerning these labels, Mr. Gifford writes:—"I had two letters from Clarke & Co., advertising agents, and asked advice from the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association. "Hop Tonic" is a stock-label, and is sold to chemists pretty generally. Possibly the opinion may be of some general value. Any way, I wish to add my testimony to the courtesy and attentiveness to our interests of the officials of the Chemists and Druggists' Association."

Mr. Gifford's labels and letters were submitted by Mr. Haydon, the secretary of the Trade Association, to Mr. Henry Glaisyer, LL.B., the solicitor to the Association, and Mr. Glaisyer gave the following opinions:—

### Hop Tonic.

"DEAR SIR,—I have compared your correspondent's label with the trade-mark of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, and, but for the elements mentioned below, I should have no hesitation in advising that Mr. Gifford is acting within his rights. The elements I allude to are the use of an amber-coloured bottle, and the representation of a spray of hop-vine, coloured green, appearing on the label immediately under the word 'Hop.' The company, in my view, cannot prevent Mr. Gifford from calling his preparation 'Hop Tonic,' but the Court can and will, in the exercise of its general jurisdiction for the repression of fraud, award injunctions and damages in cases where, but for the fraud, no remedy would have been given. It seems clear upon the face of the matter that your correspondent, wittingly or unwittingly, is doing more than simply exercising his right to sell Hop Tonic. Still he has a fighting case, though his position would be much stronger, in my view, if he had no hop-spray on his label, and the vessel containing the preparation were 'bottle-green.'



*"Re Blood-purifying Mixture."*

"I have looked into this case, and am of opinion that the words 'Blood Mixture' were not properly registerable as a trade-mark, under the provisions of the Trade-mark Registration Act, 1875, sec. 10. Further, that the label before me, which is said to be an infringement of the rights of the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, is not an infringement of any valid right of theirs, and I see no element of fraud in the case. I think Mr. Gifford can successfully defend himself if he be attacked.

"Yours faithfully,

"26 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, "HENRY GLAISYER.

"June 1.

"W. F. Haydon, Esq."

Without at all depreciating the soundness of Mr. Glaisyer's opinion, it appears to us only prudent to remind chemists that the owners of Hop Bitters or Blood Mixture would probably differ from him, and may at any time try conclusions. In other words, persons who adopt these titles as their own must understand that they take their chance of an action.

11/36. *Pills*.—Any one labelling pills of his own manufacture as "Holloway's," "Whelpton's," "Beecham's," &c., is undoubtedly infringing the rights of those proprietors, and besides is contravening the Medicine Stamp Act. But it is not illegal to take an original stamped box and sell its contents in small quantities. (*See C. & D., May 1882.*)

36/41. *Lewis*.—The law as it has been interpreted by the highest authorities declares that a properly incorporated limited company is not affected by the first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act; that is, such a company may open a chemist's shop, may call itself "chemist and druggist," and may sell all poisons. The company is not a person. Any sale of poison by such a company must be, however, in the manner prescribed in the Act. Any seven or more persons may form a limited company, and it is quite unnecessary that any one of them should be qualified to carry on the above-named business, nor is it necessary to employ a qualified manager.

**Notice to Leave.**

30/72. *A. asks*.—Is an assistant engaged at — per annum and paid weekly, giving notice to leave (without specifying any time), at liberty to leave in a fortnight without sacrificing a fortnight's wages?

A notice to be of any value must be definite and certain. An intimation that the assistant would leave at some future time without saying when would have no force whatever. He ought to give a month's notice of his intention to leave, for the following reason:—Every engagement is entered into subject to the custom of the trade or occupation, and in this trade a month's notice is customary. Hence, when an engagement is entered into, both parties thereto are supposed to have had the custom in their minds, and thus it becomes incorporated in the agreement. The fact of the salary being paid weekly or monthly makes no difference, unless the hiring is by the week, in which case a week's notice would be sufficient. If there were no such custom as we have referred to, a yearly hiring could not be determined until the end of the year.

**Medical Charges.**

37/50. *T. M. D.* would like to know whether there is any customary charge which surgeons make to chemists for ordinary midwifery cases; whether, in fact, there is usually any discount to the trade. He has just been charged 2l. 2s.; he does not complain of the amount, but would like to know if it is usual. He adds, "I hear complaints from customers that doctors do not now give particulars in sending their accounts. For example: 'To medical attendance, Christmas to Midsummer, &c.' I suppose there is no remedy except to ask for particulars when you want them." No one need pay an account without particulars, but it is unpleasant to have to ask for these. We quite agree that the practice of furnishing accounts in the manner quoted is very objectionable.

Several correspondents have sent us cuttings of the following advertisement, which, it appears, was recently published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*:—

A PORTER and Gardener (one who can Dispense Medicines preferred), at the Grantham Cottage Hospital. Apply, stating age, whether married, wages required, and other particulars, to G. W. G. Beaumont, Hon. Sec., Hospital, Grantham.

One says "comment is superfluous"; others do not seem to think so, and two of our friends burst forth into song over the occurrence. Their musical criticisms leave nothing further to be said.

A PORTER and a gardener! We are getting on apace,  
The grimy sweep and dustman next our business will embrace;  
We all shall be dispensers, a happy merry band,  
And shew *materia medica* all the pleasant land.

Can't you see the active porter, thick with dirt from top to toe,  
Rushing out into the garden, the cabbages to hoe;  
And then with muddled, fuddled wits, and blackened filthy hands,  
Dispensing pills and powders for the patients' sad demands?

Where doctors reign, ah! what a veil this roughly draws aside,  
And shows behind their surgery doors how laws may be defied;  
They evidently think, though they prescribe the healing cup,  
That any ragamuffin has the brains to make it up.

The print whose special mission should with chemists' interests deal,  
By sending back the money would have better shown its zeal;  
And in pointing to its pages, said, politely, "He who sends  
Such rubbish for insertion is insulting its best friends."—R. W. C.

**The Dispensing Gardener!**

A SINGULAR anomaly 's appeared upon the board  
(We think no acquisition to the pharmacæutic horde!),  
A swain whose task it is to cultivate the soil,  
But who undertakes dispensing as an adjunct to this toil.  
Commencing with the less-refined department of his trade,  
He wends his way, at early morn, with water-pot and spade,  
To turn o'er, spit by spit, the earth still wet with dew,  
Then wonders from the seed he sows, what produce will accrue.  
Soon other complications vex his *chemi-cultural* brain,  
And lead him thence to ruminate in pharmacæutic strain;  
For pausing from his arduous task, and resting on his spade,  
He tries to quote constituents of which some tincture 's made;  
But fickle memory is to blame for more than one omission,  
And makes him *add* ingredients to the tincture's composition.  
Reclining with an Attfield, next, beneath a shady tree,  
He plunges into chemistry's unfathomable sea;  
No wonder that the weeds are growing thicker every day,  
And flowers, from want of moisture, prematurely fade away!  
But time is ever on the wing, he therefore must repair  
From garden to dispensary, for duty waits him there.  
He enters, and, of course, presents a much-besmeared attire,  
But then, an apron 's made to hide the greater portion of the mire.  
Unfortunately his tools are in a rather grimy state,  
And not quite everything, perhaps, which fashion might dictate.  
Dispensing now begun, his hand 's unsteady—for the change  
From water-pot to water-bottle comes a trifle strange,  
So measures with the counter often come into collision—  
The former end, like most debates, in subsequent division!  
Then spade compared with pestle makes the latter seem too light,  
Hence mortars are assailed from an unnecessary height.  
But what should make his brow contract, and why this sudden pause?  
Perhaps illegible caligraphy 's connected with the cause;  
For tiresome and unorthodox prescription comes to hand,  
Contains a long direction which he cannot understand.  
Such dictums are in English, here, to take it as a rule,  
This savours of the idioms of the ancient Latin school.  
Still everything seems quite distinct—that probably vexation  
Arises from the trifling lack of Classic education.  
It may be from this last defect, and inexperience, too,  
That other inconsistencies at various times accrue;  
This be as it may, the hero of combined professions  
Labours, but too dearly, under incorrect impressions.  
He "magnes. sulph." and "zinci sulph." regards as quite the same  
('Tis true they 're more or less allied, that, perhaps, he's not to blame!)  
Then, as an inference from this fact he really cannot see  
The reason why these drugs should always separated be;  
That further prompted by economy of space, he, nothing loth,  
Appoints one drawer in future to accommodate them both.  
Simple mixture—oh, what joy!—that "potass. tart." to read,  
Quite natural that this bottle is produced with greater speed,  
But later, when replacing same, more natural he should start,



Since one full ounce has been dispatched of "Antim.—potass. tart."!

We will not follow further complications that arise,  
For these, we think, our readers will be able to surmise,  
But, should this said anomaly cease ever to exist,  
We think, at least, are confident, he never would be missed!

W. E. PRITCHETT AND W. COLE.

#### To the Chemist and Druggist—

##### A Caution.

SIR,—We have just received information from Sydney that some person has been calling upon the wholesale drug houses in Melbourne, falsely stating himself to be our representative, Mr. William Shepperson. He evidently first called at the post office, and fraudulently obtained the letters waiting there from us for Mr. Shepperson, and by the exhibition of these documents he endeavoured to get possession of goods and money from sundry of the wholesale houses. On being questioned closely upon the subject of our different preparations he displayed such complete ignorance, that we believe in no single instance was he successful in obtaining his object. As he may attempt the same scheme in other places, we think it right to put you in possession of these facts in order that your readers, whom it may concern, may be upon their guard.

Our representative, Mr. William Shepperson, who has been making an extended tour through India, China, Japan, &c., will have no difficulty in identifying himself.

Yours very respectfully,

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., June 26.

A. J. S.—The title "**Vaseline**" is undoubtedly the invention and the property of the Chesebrough Company. If anyone else uses it on labels it is only by sufferance of the proprietors, and, if used for any preparation not manufactured by the company, they would very naturally object. We should expect, too, they would certainly prohibit any trader from using the word "vaseline" in connection with his own name (as for instance, "X's vaseline"), even if he used vaseline manufactured by themselves.

33/43. *Inquirer*.—To Clean Fusty Ale-casks.—Rinse out the casks once or twice with boiling water, then with solution of bisulphite of lime (1 pint to 1 gallon of cold water), and, lastly, with warm water. If the fustiness is not removed by this treatment, repeat the washing with bisulphite.

33/38. *B. B. B.*—To Clean and Bleach Extracted Teeth.—Immerse the teeth for a day in a weak solution of soda (2 oz. of liquor soda, B.P., to 1 pint of water). Give them an occasional stir with a stick. Then pour off the alkaline solution, wash the teeth well with cold water, and then in a bath of chlorinated lime ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 pint of water) for ten minutes. Finally, wash and dry.

32/73. *C. C. D.*—Ginger-beer Powders.—We printed a formula only in May last. German Yeast is worthless within ten days after it is received in this country, so that you can make no practical use of it. German Yeast Powder is a baking-powder sent out by some firms. It does not contain yeast. Essence of Rennet.—For full details see 1884 Diary, page 124. Briefly, the directions were to get fresh rennets, and treat each separately. Remove the salt, and if in excess of 5 oz. treat the excess on a filter with rectified spirit till the filtrate measures 3 oz. Macerate the rennet for ten days in a solution consisting of the (5 oz.) salt from the rennet; syrupy lactic acid, 3j.; glycerine, 3j.; water, 3xxxv. Filter; add the spirituous solution, and tit with liq. cocci.

##### Cutting Prices.

#### To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—While I could not help being interested in the article headed "Modern Pharmacy in London," which appeared in last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I could not help wondering whether you were not acting contrary to the interests of the trade generally in giving such prominence to a style of business which, wherever carried on, must inevitably tend to ruin all other businesses within its radius. In proportion to its success must it militate against others increasing, and the tendency of others near must be downwards. By Mr. Thomas's own admission he has raised a great deal of opposition in the trade, and made enemies of many who are in it. He is a kind of Ishmael among his brethren—"His hand against every man, and every man's hand against him." Mr. Thomas seems to glory in this alienation of feeling.

"Live and let live" has always been my motto, and I have always tried to do to others as I would that they should do to me; but the motto of all these men who (having capital enough to enable them to buy in very large quantities, and therefore to great advantage) supply the public con-

siderably below the legitimate prices of others must be "Never mind who sinks so long as I swim." I am aware that, as a rule, the weakest will go to the wall; but I should be very sorry to think that, in my too-eager haste to get on, I had helped to send them there. I suppose there never was a time when it was so difficult to keep up and increase your business as now, and it is so mainly because of the influence of these large cutting concerns being so widespread.

I think many of my brethren, who, like myself, are endeavouring to conduct their business profitably, but not antagonistically to others near them, will endorse what I have said.

Yours faithfully,

Lower Tottenham, July 4.

J. R. EASTMAN.

##### A True Item.

WHERE cutting chemists love to dwell,  
Where stores did hold their sway,  
Poor Jones did open a chemist's shop,  
And live to rue the day.

The shop was perfect, and, in truth,  
It only one thing lacked,  
And that was in the chemist's self—  
He wanted business tact.

He came among them from the "Square,"  
Was green as green could be;  
"They all may cut," said Jones, "but that  
Is not the style for me."

The "cutters" cut, and ditto stores;  
Compete, his plan had been,  
He thought of "high-class pharmacy,"  
And scorned a thing so mean.

He wondered still why clients went  
To Muggins' cross the way,  
When they'd, by calling at his hall,  
Have twice as much to pay.

In January Jones' shop  
First saw the light of day,  
But Muggins bought goodwill (!) and stock  
Th' ensuing month of May.

INSTANT.

##### Irish Pharmacy.

#### To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—Permit me, through your valuable journal, to call attention to the low ebb to which Irish pharmacy has been allowed to drift by the council of mismanagement to whom has been entrusted the carrying out of the Irish Pharmacy Act.

We read in your reports, month after month, of all their transactions and useless palaver, but are still patiently waiting to discover what useful work they have done since they were first incorporated, besides the benefits that have indirectly accrued to some of themselves, and to realise what an amount of permanent injury they have allowed to accumulate till it has assumed such gigantic proportions that all their future acts or those of their successors in office will not be sufficient to destroy. The Irish Pharmacy Act still remains a dead letter, and the idea of conducting it as was intended has never entered into the minds of some of those magnates whose chief aim has been attained in thwarting the Act in its main clauses, like good Home Rulers and true philanthropists. These are most unfit representatives of Irish pharmacists, but very excellent for their own interests and that of their devoted followers, the grocers and paintmen, to whom they can, in addition, push a good thriving trade in drugs from their general stores, to the great detriment of the apothecaries and licentiates of this Society. Therefore, as long as such a class of persons occupy seats at this Council, what hope is there for Irish pharmacists and the Poisons Act but utter disregard? It may be that the Irish Act does not give all the legal powers we could desire; but why not use what it has, as far as possible, to grapple with and stem the tide of illegitimate traffic which is deluging the country? Here "Ignorance is bliss, and 'tis folly to be wise." Seemingly, all the qualification required in Ireland to guarantee success is to know nothing and fear nothing, in other words "ignorance and impudence." If you are armed with these credentials, then you are proof against failure. "Don't be afraid, the Government won't interfere with you." Such is the cry. Only the other day I saw a label from one of these pretentious concerns, where its great central luminary was not sufficiently satisfied with proclaiming himself a chemist and druggist, but had the further assurance to dazzle the eyes of the public by announcing that he was a dispensing and family chemist. This is the elegant and easy manner in which things are managed in the Emerald Isle, and take their rise and being in the glorious panacea for all the ills of Ireland—"Home Rule"—which will allow every man to do as he likes, and make him as good as his neighbour.



In Belfast, for instance, we have quite a host of these self-titled druggists springing up like mushrooms, and preying upon the vitals of the pharmaceutical chemists and legitimate druggists, the latter of whom should have been registered long since. By the non-registration of these druggists, at least eight years ago, all this mischief has arisen. Now the registration of those druggists who were in trade at the passing of the Act would at once create a fund of fully 2,000*l.*, by which means the Society would be immediately placed on a proper footing to carry out its engagements, and thereby induce every licentiate to become a contributing member, and greatly increase the number of candidates for its diploma. Thus affairs would be controlled with ease, and enable it to exterminate these prolific pests. But at present these general dealers, or "Roger Gileses," have become so daring that they will dispense a prescription, sell you from drugs, poisons, oatmeal, pigs' rings, down to new-laid eggs every day, and treat man or beast with as much cool, reckless audacity as the Scotch farrier who made such a dangerous and indiscriminate use of "laudamy" and "calomy" on his four-footed patients. It is most surprising what an impression such impudent characters can make upon the ignorant and credulous, and how little effort chemists make in their own behalf towards their suppression, as all are more or less sufferers by them. This is a great and crying evil, which demands no more trifling with on the part of this Council. Now, the remedy lies with the members of the Society themselves. If the present Council will not advocate their legal rights, then at the next election let them be unanimous in their voting and eradicate all those obstructionists who are connected with wholesale general trading, also professional men who are not actually engaged in retail pharmacy, and elect proper delegates from among themselves. Then the voice of the trade will be thoroughly represented, the Pharmacy Act carried out as it should be, and the public better assured of the class of persons into whose care they are ever entrusting their lives.

Yours truly,

AN IRISH CHEMIST.

[We think the above letter a very necessary one. If there are men on the Council whose interests are antagonistic to an effective prosecution of the Pharmacy law, it is only fair that this should be known. Such men are very likely most honourable, and we do not suppose for a moment any of them would deliberately betray the trust which has been reposed in them. We only consider it reasonable that every member of the Society should have a definite knowledge of the bias of those for whom he is asked to vote. The election of medical practitioners on the Council is on a different footing. It is incomprehensible to us why the trade in Ireland should, year after year, elect M.D.'s, and the like, to rule over them; but they do so, and they do it with their eyes open. The result is what might be expected: an interesting academic discussion once a month, and no useful action.—Ed. C. & D.]

### Chemists' Taxes.

#### To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I send you the following letter for publication, which I have this day forwarded to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

June 18.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

ROBERT OWEN FITCH.

To the Right Honourable Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Onlookers see more than the players, so allow me to draw your attention to the fact that in all the Budgets the following circumstances seem to be entirely overlooked, viz., that the undermentioned traders pay an unfair proportion of the Inland Revenue, for instance: Bankers, brewers, publicans, solicitors, pawnbrokers, livery and job masters, tobacconists, chemists, and silversmiths, while the largest retail existing and its wholesale pay nothing on the trade to State funds—I allude to the drapery trade. Some of the retail establishments are returning half a million per annum. Now, if a license of 10*s.* on every 25*l.* of rental existed it would be but just; if one farthing per yard were placed as duty on all calicoes and linen goods, three halfpence on lace per yard, 1*s.* on all feathers, as well as a 1*d.* stamp upon all gloves of 2*s.* 6*d.* and above in value, it would form a considerable revenue, and all alike would have to pay it. I would also recommend a 2*d.* stamp on all copies of carte de visites, and 3*d.* on all cabinet photographs. I would further suggest that for every pig, sheep, or other animal killed the butcher should pay a tax of 2*d.* Of course, I do not intend that these taxes should be imposed upon anything exported, so as to limit our foreign trade, and all foreign goods of a like character should be subject to the same excise.

I, as my stamp above will show, am a retail chemist, and I complain that this incidence of taxation is not equal. Why should all my tinctures—say 60 overproof—have to pay 1*s.*, and, latterly, 1*s.* 8*d.* duty on the spirit, the original value of which is only 6*s.* per gallon, and this not for a luxury, but for preparing curative medicines for the poor?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OWEN FITCH, M.P.S.G.B.

### Luncheon for Two.

In a lane near Covent Garden  
An oyster vendor dwells—  
You can always tell the premises  
By two gigantic shells;  
I sometimes drop in there myself,  
And make a *déjeuner*  
Off bivalves, which the seller says  
Come fresh to town each day.

'Twas on one of these occasions  
That a strange event befell;  
What it was, my gentle reader,  
I am now about to tell.  
A customer came sauntering  
Into the shop: said he,  
'I want some oysters very cheap,  
As common as can be.'

'We keep no common oysters here,  
Our prices, we may state,  
Are three-and-six for Whitstables,  
Our Dutch are two-and-eight.'  
Said he, 'Dear me, that's far too  
much:  
I want them coarse, you know,  
And rather rank, and, what you call  
'A little on the go.'

The man said, 'We've three dozen,  
which  
Were opened yesterday;  
I rather think they are in the sink,  
Unless they're thrown away.  
Perhaps you'll find them bad enough,  
They're anything but sweet.  
Just take the lot for sixpence, if  
You think they're fit to eat.'

Well, sir, you'd hardly credit it,  
But, with three dozen licks,  
He very quickly put himself  
Outside the thirty-six!  
Then waited for an interval  
To let them settle down.  
I must confess I thought he was  
The meanest man in town.

But my surprise was very great,  
It was when he expressed  
A wish to have three dozen of  
'Real Natives,' very best!  
'But, sir,' the shopman said, 'the  
price,  
As I have said before,  
Is three-and-six the dozen, that  
Is five-and-ten the score.'

'Then open me two score of them,  
And mind that you look smart;  
If you've any doubt of payment,  
there's  
The cash before you start.'  
So down went forty more molluscs—  
'Real Natives'—very best,  
Which in a little time, I guess,  
Got mixed up with the rest.

'Excuse me, my good sir,' I said,  
'But I should like to know  
If you will let me have a word  
With you before you go.  
I hope I'm not impertinent,  
But I have stood aghast,  
While you have made, what seems to  
me,  
A very strange repast.

'I feel I take a liberty,  
But please to understand, I  
Am stumped outright to comprehend  
Your *modus operandi*.'  
He answered, 'Tis a secret which  
I tell to very few,  
But as you seem to be polite,  
I don't mind telling you.

'I have a horrid tapeworm, which  
Is gnawing at my breast;  
You don't suppose I'd be a fool,  
And feed him on the best,  
No! anything will do for him,  
And when I think he's done,  
Then I go in for something choice  
To nourish Number One.'

### MORAL.

The proverb bids us "Never mix,"  
The saying's very trite,  
Don't mix your oysters or your grog,  
Of course, that's very right.  
But mix in good society,  
And if you get a germ,  
Why! mix a dose of physis up,  
And give it to the worm!

NEMO.

### [NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.]

In an instructive little work called "Worms Cobbold" (published by Churchill) I am rather surprised to find that the author omits to notice that the pork tapeworm (*Tænia solium*) has a decided partiality for oysters (*Ostrea edulis*)! On the other hand, several authors refer to the fishy tastes of *Bothriocephalus lata*, and it may possibly be to the latter species that the *cæstoid* here mentioned may be referable. I regret that, not having met Mr. — (he did not give me his card) since the event which forms the subject of this paper, I have not had an opportunity of determining the species. Should subsequent research confirm my suspicion that Mr. —'s entozoon is new to science, I would place it in the genus *Bothriocephalus* (I like that best, because it is the longest and sounds most important), and would propose the specific name of *Ostriophagus mihl* as being appropriate.

[It may satisfy some sceptical readers as to the verity of the above narrative if we state that the author is a well-known M.D.]

35/46. *Chemicus*.—Spurious silver is blackened by solution of silver nitrate, and spurious gold is dissolved by nitric acid. See our last number, page 346, for test for "Mystery Gold." We presume that it is these simple tests that you wish.



37/9. *Eblana*.—Martindale's Extra Pharmacopæia is published by H. K. Lewis, Gower Street, London, price 7s. 6d.

36/17. *W. H. B.* asks for a formula for liquor copiba, soluble in water. Can any reader supply this?

*W. L.*—Aniseed Cordial.—Macerate 1 oz. of aniseed bruised, in alcohol 2 oz. and water 2 oz., for twenty-four hours; filter, and add 2 oz. of simple syrup.

14/93. *H. B.*—Pig Powders.—The following formula is supplied by our veterinary contributor:—

Pot. nit.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. xx. to 3ij.
Flor. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3j. 3ij.
P. fenugree	..	..	..	..	..	3ss. 3j.
Sodæ chlor.	..	..	..	..	..	3j. 3ij.
Mag. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij. 3j.

*M. Ft. pulv.* One daily in the wash or other food.

33/39. *Fritz* refers to a formula for cough powders for horses published in this journal a few months since. It was composed of antim. nig., ammon. mur., and aniseed, of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; squills, 1 lb.; licorice powder,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. One oz. for a dose. Fritz found this efficacious, and afterwards, requiring some cough powders for sheep and lambs, he prepared a similar mixture and ordered half doses for the sheep and quarter for the lambs. Some of the latter died, and he asks us whether we should consider the powders caused the death. We should consider that very likely. Sheep cannot take antimony even in small quantities, and, besides, the relative doses were much too large for the sheep and lambs. The average weight of a horse is 1,600 lbs., while that of a sheep may be estimated at 100 lbs.; the dose for sheep would therefore be 1-16th of that of a horse, or less in the case of antimonials and some other agents.

28/49. *H. Cumber*.—Vineyard and Orchard Culture and Agricultural Chemistry.—The following books are recommended by one of the best modern authorities:—Barron's "Vines and Vine Culture" (published at 171 Fleet Street); D. Morrison, "Fruit Culture under Glass" (Blackwood); Johnston and Cameron's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology" (Blackwood); R. Warrington, "The Chemistry of the Farm" (Bradbury & Agnew); Lloyd, "The Science of Agriculture" (Longmans); Charles Waterhead, "Profitable Fruit Farming." See also B. D. Jackson's "Vegetable Technology: A Contribution towards a Bibliography of Economic Botany," Index Society, 1882.

**Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.**—Simmond's "Tropical Agriculture" is almost the only book dealing at all with this subject. The "Tropical Agriculturist," a monthly periodical published by Ferguson, Colombo, Ceylon, is very valuable. The literature of the subject is so scattered that it is almost impossible to give anything like a guide to it in a paragraph. The Index Society has published a valuable work by B. D. Jackson—"Vegetable Technology: A Contribution towards a Bibliography of Economic Botany, founded upon Collections of G. J. Symons," London, 1882.

36/12. **Local Anæsthetic for Use in Drawing Teeth;** to be used to allay the pain when the tooth is being taken out.—*Minor* will find many details on page 346 of our last number. To this we add the report of Dr. Harlan in the *British Journal of Dental Science*. He finds that a tincture made of 10 oz. of cannabis indica tops to 1 pint of alcohol is useful in excavating sensitive cavities. The cavity is filled with wool soaked in the tincture, and left for several minutes. The pain of cutting seems to be less intense, and causes not much discomfort to the patient.

38/51. *W. H.*—The registration of the firm as a limited liability company is no doubt done with the object you suggest, and, in the present state of the law, there is no remedy. It reduces the Pharmacy Act to an absurdity, but the proceeding is quite legal.

In a cleverly-designed advertisement in this issue Messrs. J. Lancaster & Son, of Birmingham, suggest that photographic apparatus and materials judiciously handled may help to improve the balance-sheet at the end of the year. There is no doubt that photography is becoming a fashionable hobby, and chemists will be unwise if they let slip this new source of profit so well adapted to their business.

## Obituary.

**BILBROUGH.**—On June 1, Mr. Joseph Brooks Bilbrough, chemist and druggist, Leeds. Aged 71½.

**BENNETT.**—On June 15, at 14 Union Street, Plymouth, Mabel, youngest and beloved daughter of R. M. Bennett, chemist. Aged 16.

**BETTS.**—On June 28, at The Court, Diss, William Betts, Esq., of Wharf Road, City Road, and Frenze Hall, Norfolk. Aged 74.

**BOOR.**—On June 17, George Chitty Boor, of Percy House, Wimborne Minster, and Bishopsgate Street, City. Aged 54.

**BLOCK.**—On June 7, Mr. Charles James Block, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Chester. Aged 61.

**BULLOCK.**—On June 15, Mr. Thomas Bullock, chemist and druggist, late of Warrington. Aged 77.

**DALWOOD.**—On May 20, at Cheap Street, Sherborne, Dorset, Constance Hall, mother of J. H. Dalwood, chemist. Aged 93.

**DEANE.**—On June 26, from atrophy, Mr. James Deane, pharmaceutical chemist, The Pavement, Clapham Common. Aged 36. Mr. Deane was a son of the late Mr. Henry Deane, formerly President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**DICKINSON.**—On June 22, Mr. John Edward Booth Dickinson, Penistone, Yorkshire. Aged 41.

**HOPE.**—On April 25, Mr. John Hope, jun., chemist and druggist, Devonshire Road, Holloway. Aged 47.

**HARDING.**—On June 28, Mr. Thomas Tuck Harding, chemist and druggist, Abingdon Buildings, Bath. Aged 68.

**JEPSON.**—On June 7, Mr. Joseph Morley Jepson, chemist and druggist, Freeman Street, Great Grimsby. Aged 43.

**LEWIS.**—On June 23, Mr. Richard Lewis, chemist and druggist, late of Finsbury Park. Aged 43.

**MAW.**—On June 28, at Broseley, Shropshire, Mr. John Hornby Maw, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Maw was formerly senior partner in the firm of J. & S. Maw, of Aldersgate Street, and was uncle of Mr. Charles Maw, the present head of the house of S. Maw, Son & Thompson. He retired from business in June, 1835, just half a century ago, and has since resided first at Hastings and latterly at Broseley.

**PRIESTLEY.**—On June 22, Mr. John Priestley, chemist and druggist, Bolton. Aged 43.

**SIMS.**—On June 12, Mr. Joseph Sims, pharmaceutical chemist, Hirwain. Aged 56.

**STEVENS.**—On June 26, Mr. Henry Stevens, chemist and druggist, Hatter Street, Bury St. Edmunds. Aged 78.

**VICKERMAN.**—On June 5, Mr. David Vickerman, chemist and druggist, Kidderminster. Aged 43.

**VICARY.**—On June 29, at Endsleigh Place, Plymouth, at the age of 76, Mr. Thomas Merrill Vicary, for more than forty years in business as a chemist and druggist in Bedford Street. About eight years ago he retired, selling his business to its present proprietor, Mr. J. Maurice. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he held the office of vicar's warden at St. Peter's Church. He was well known for his benevolence, and was much respected.

## MARRIAGE.

**REDWOOD-CLARK.**—On June 18, at Marylebone Church, Theophilus Horne, second son of T. Redwood, of Shern House, Walthamstow, and Boverton, Glamorganshire, to Emily Ann, elder daughter of the late J. Clark, of Great Portland Street, W.

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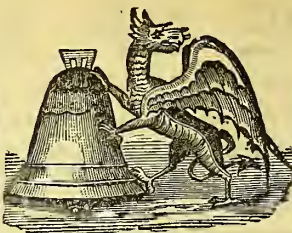


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2/9.. Ditto ditto	..24/	4/6.. " Raquin	..30/	11/.. Laville's Gout Tincture	..90/	2/9.. " Sirop	..27/
2/9.. Anbergier's Syrup	..27/	4/6.. " Mathey Caylus	..28/	11/.. " Pills	..90/	4/0.. Racahout	..30/6
1/9.. " Pâte	..16/	4/6.. Chassaign's Wine	..38/6	2/8.. Papier Fayard	..13/6	4/6.. Reynal's Bougies	..42/
6/6.. Bay Rum	..54/	2/9.. " Pills	..24/6	1/1 1/2 Ditto	..7/	2/9.. Ricord's Injection	..24/
8/6.. Ditto	..27/	4/6.. Olin's Bromide Cam. Dragées	45/	4/.. Papier Fruneau	..27/	4/6.. " Capsules	..33/
2/9.. Belloc's Charcoal	..14/	5/0.. Eau Botot	..38/	2/8.. Ditto	..15/	8/0.. " Syrup	..72/; 2/9; 25/
1/9.. " Lozenge	..13/	3/0.. " Ditto	..24/	1/9.. Pâte Anbergier	..14/6	1/6.. Star Paper	..12/
4/6.. Blancard's Pills	..30/	2/6.. Espic's Cigarettes	..14/	2/0.. " de Berthé	..16/	2/9.. Vallet's Pills	..22/
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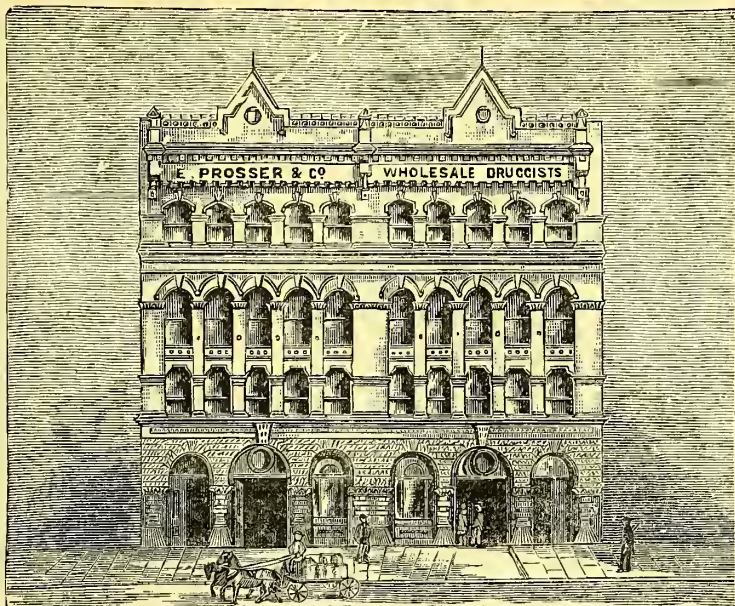
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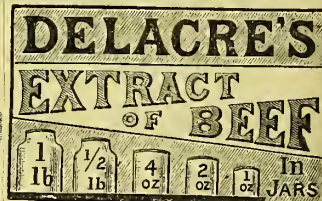
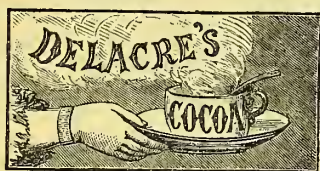
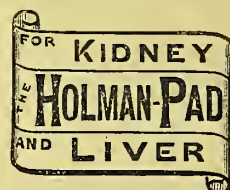
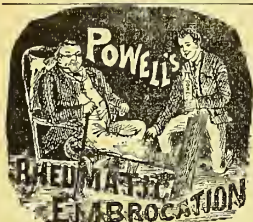
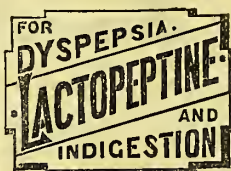
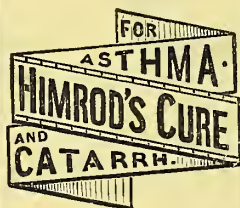
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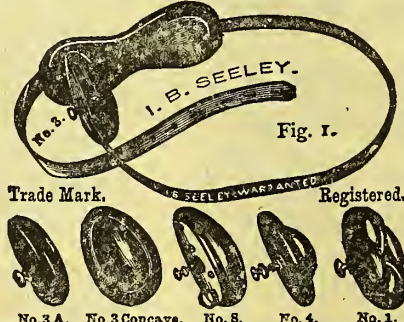
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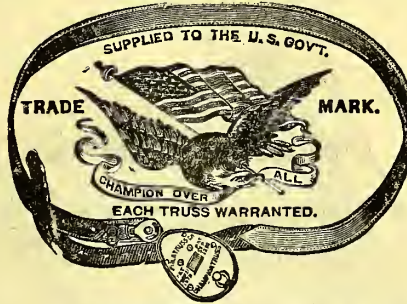
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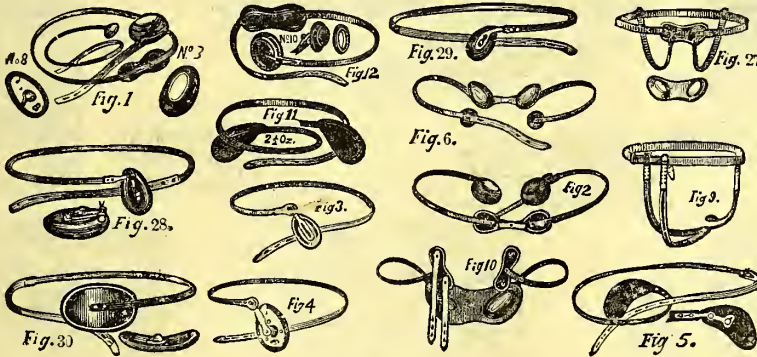
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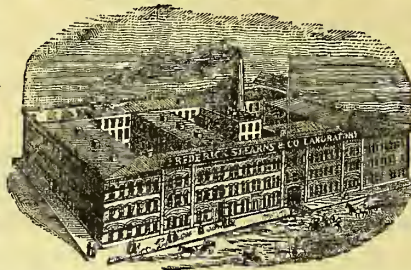
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" " LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ontario.



# FRED'K STEARNS & CO., DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.,

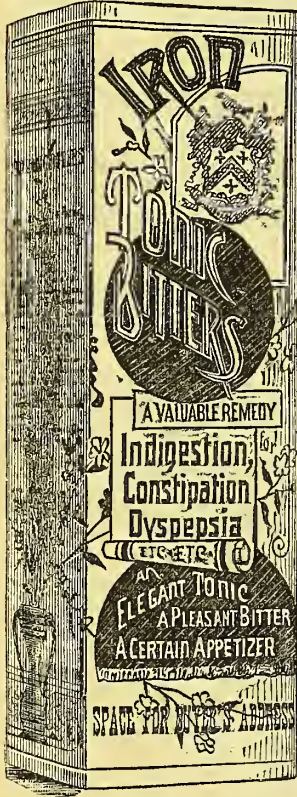
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS. **POPULAR NON-SECRET MEDICINES.** ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

Under the title of "Popular Non-Secret Medicines," we introduced, in 1876, a line of ready-made medicines and articles, avowedly to supplant patented and secret medicines. The list comprises staple things, like Sarsaparilla, Condition Powders, Cathartic Pills, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Worm Medicines, etc., to simulate the forms and sizes of like popular patented goods; to print the working formula on each package; to make them in large quantities, at a saving in cost of material and labor; to sell them to the RETAIL drug trade exclusively, to print each buyer's name and address on labels and wrappers in place of ours; to sell them on a close margin of profit as manufacturers; to use good glass, velvet corks, excellent printing, elegant engraved and tinted wrappers; to adapt the styles, sizes and prices to meet the popular wants; to furnish the retail druggist (who has few appliances himself) a means to drive patent medicines out of his sales; to enable him to make the profits himself which otherwise go into the pockets of patent medicine manufacturers; to replace quack and secret nostrums by medicines of known composition and value.

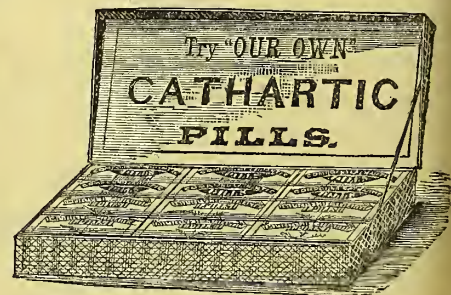
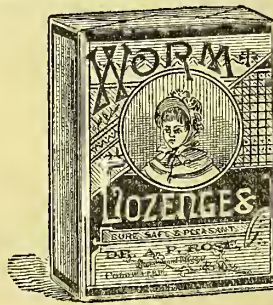


dress on labels and wrappers in place of ours; to sell them on a close margin of profit as manufacturers; to use good glass, velvet corks, excellent printing, elegant engraved and tinted wrappers; to adapt the styles, sizes and prices to meet the popular wants; to furnish the retail druggist (who has few appliances himself) a means to drive patent medicines out of his sales; to enable him to make the profits himself which otherwise go into the pockets of patent medicine manufacturers; to replace quack and secret nostrums by medicines of known composition and value.

## NEW CATALOGUE NO. 84.



Illustrated Descriptive Price List of the Popular Non-Secret Medicines, Toilet and Domestic Articles, is now out. It contains 96 Pages and 196 Engravings. Is Furnished to Retail Druggists FREE.



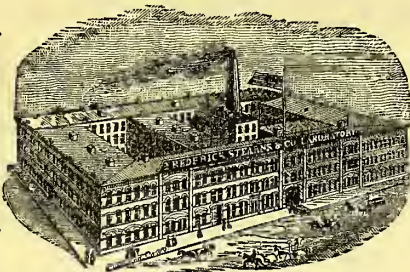
SEE ALSO OPPOSITE PAGE.



# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

## MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

	No. kinds.
FLUID EXTRACTS.....	582
PILLS (Sugar-Coated), Porous, Soluble.....	685
PILLS—Soft masses, gelatine capsuled.....	622
ELIXIRS (Medicated) of fine flavor.....	198
EXTRACTS—Soft, pilular and powdered.....	710
RESINOIDS—Concentrations.....	220
CINTMENTS—With Saxoline basis.....	137



	No. kinds.
PURE POWDERED DRUGS—In cans.....	810
EFFERVESCING GRANULES.....	62
MEDICATED LOZENGES.....	173
SUPPOSITORIES.....	422
MEDICATED SYRUPS.....	312
MEDICATED TINCTURES.....	413
MISCELLANEOUS.....	Over 10,000

Our Laboratory—rebuilt in 1880-1, and in 1883 again enlarged to full double its capacity—is the largest of its kind in the world, and is filled with all known appliances for accurate, rapid work and economy of labor.

Branch Laboratories—FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., WINDSOR, CANADA.  
STEARN, WORDEN & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. }

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.**

### FLUID EXTRACTS.

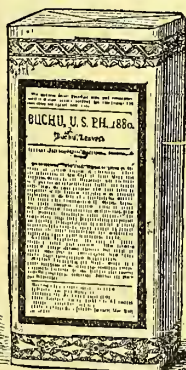
#### STEARN'S NON-PATENTED COLD-FORCED PERCOLATES.



**ADVANTAGES GAINED.**—No heat is employed; the volatile essences are retained unaltered. A solvent of unvarying specific gravity is used throughout the process. The finished and saturated product more naturally represents the drug—tested by appearance, taste and odor—than do the ordinary fluid extracts.

A special feature of interest, and to aid retail druggists using fluid extracts in dispensing, is the new back or descriptive labels on the fluid extracts, which furnish instructions for making syrups, tinctures, infusions, etc., from the fluid extracts direct, thus obviating all need of special formula books on the subject. The label contains the ordinary names of each drug, its general properties and uses, full formula (and antidotes, if poisonous), making it very valuable to the dispenser. The label is surrounded by a handsome red border. The front label on each bottle simulates the shop furniture label—has gold border and looks very handsome on the shelf.

### PURE POWDERED DRUGS.



**PURITY.**—We warrant our powdered drugs to be of good quality, to be powdered with care by steam power, in machinery of improved design and to be sent to our customers free of adulteration.

**HOW PACKED.**—Our powders are put up in pounds—elegant-shaped shelf cannisters; air tight, covered with handsome tinted wrapper, with label in gold, white and black, similar to a shop furniture label, with also a back label in crimson, white and black, upon which is given the description, properties, dose and uses of the drug with formulae. These goods may also be had in five-pound tin cans, in ten-pound tin cans, and in bulk in paper or wood, under our guarantee label.

### OINTMENTS

**SAXOLINE**, our name for a natural petroleum jelly (now official as Petrolatum, U. S. '80), forms an excellent basis for ointments, because it never becomes rancid.

**STYLE.**—These ointments are put up in air-tight (new style) glass jar, price including jar. It forms an elegant shop shelf jar, and when empty may be used for other purposes.

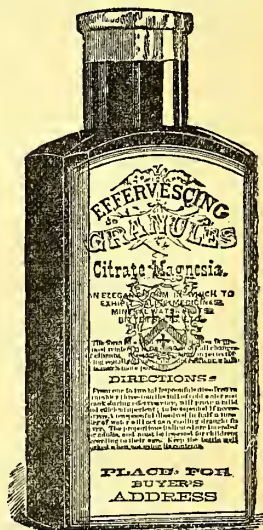
Saxoline itself, plain carbolated, camphorated, thymolated, anricated, etc., is furnished in pound tins, in five, ten and twenty-five pound tins, in one, two and four-ounce vials, at remarkably low prices. Warranted equal in every respect to the high-priced proprietary articles. May be had at any melting point from 105° F. (usual) to 120° F.



### EFFERVESCING GRANULES.

A form well adapted to the exhibition of saline aperients, mineral water or bitter salines of alkaline or metallic salts found in mineral springs, and of remedies which are aided by the sedative action of carbonic acid or the refrigerant properties of vegetable acids.

Put up in two sizes, bottles that hold six and three fluidounces, cobalt blue flint, metal caps, each half dozen or one dozen in cartons. All of these may be had in bulk in one-pound to ten-pound cannisters, and if in larger lots special quotations will be made.



### OUR ORCAN—"A NEW IDEA."

An original illustrated journal devoted to new preparations and Popular Non-Secret Medicines.

Issued monthly or as occasion shall require.

It is issued postpaid to customers regularly; but as often as four times a year a copy is mailed to every druggist in fair rating in the United States, West Indies, Central any South America, Mexico, Africa and Polynesia.

\* New Catalogue No. 83—Illustrative and Descriptive Price List of Pharmaceutical Products, giving Strengths and Doses. Over 14,000 Items; 874 Illustrations. Free on Application. Correspondence solicited with Retail Druggists in all parts of the World.

**SEE ALSO OPPOSITE PAGE.**



**GEORGE J. CROWTHER & CO.,** WOODHOUSE **LEEDS.**  
CHEMICAL WORKS,

**SPECIALITY—**

**IRON LIQUOR, PURE NITRATE OF IRON,**

For Silk Dyers, Cotton Dyers, Burl Dyeing, Paper Makers, &c.

CAN BE SENT IN CASKS TO ANY DISTANCE.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY AS ABOVE.

**ROBERT GRAESSER,**  
*RUABON.*

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBOLIC ACID, PICRIC AND AURINE.

SPECIALITY—

PURE CARBOLIC CRYSTALS,

40 DEGREES CENTIGRADE, IN

DETACHED and ICE CRYSTALS.

**ROBERT GRAESSER,**  
*RUABON, GALES.*

Fabricante de

ÁCIDO CARBÓLICO, PICRICO Y AURINE.

ESPECIALIDAD—

CARBÓLICO PURO CRYSTALIZADO,

40 GRADOS CENTÍGRADO

EN CRISTALES SEPARADOS.

*Sole Wholesale Agents,*  
**BERNSTEIN & VOGT,**  
 SPECIALITIES—  
 A CIDS: Benzoic, Gallic  
**PYROGALLIC,** Tannic.  
 Iodine, Iodoform, Iodides of Alkalies.  
**DR. HEINRICH BYK, BERLIN.**  
 Bromine, Bromides of Alkalies. Chloralhydrate,  
 Silver Nitrate, Salts of Gold, Oxalate  
 of Potash, Pyroxylin.  
*Correspondence with the  
 Colonies invited.*  
*28 Jewry Street,*  
**LONDON, E.C.**

**ALFRED H. JACKSON & CO.**

(SUCCESSORS TO NICOL & HIGGINBOTTOM.)

MAKERS OF

**ACETIC ACID**

AND

**SUGAR OF LEAD**

(WHITE AND GREY).

**Sandy Lane Chemical Works,**  
**CLAYTON, MANCHESTER.**

**MORRIS & CALLARD,**

PONTAMMAN CHEMICAL WORKS,

AMMANFORD, R.S.O., CARMARTHENSHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ACETIC ACID, P.B., ACETIC ACID FORT, SP. GR. 1.040,**

ACETATE OF SODA,

**NAPHTHA, SULPHURIC ACID, AND CHARCOAL.**

PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



# HIGH TEST BICARBONATE OF SODA, SODÆ BICARB. PULV.

---

## CRYSTAL CARBONATE

The Best Preventative of Boiler Incrustation, and the **PUREST**  
and **CHEAPEST** form of

## SODA CRYSTALS.

One Ton of Crystal Carbonate contains as much Alkali as 48 cwts.  
of Soda Crystals.

---

Present price of ONE TON of

**CRYSTAL CARBONATE,**

*F.O.R. WIDNES,*

**£5 14s. 0d.**

Present price of 48 CWTs. of

**SODA CRYSTAL,**

*F.O.R. WIDNES,*

**£8 8s. 0d.**

---

**GASKELL, DEACON & CO.,**  
**WIDNES, ENGLAND.**



# PURE ANILINE DYES.

**ANILINE DYES** for Wholesale Druggists.

**ANILINE DYES** for Professional Dyers.

**ANILINE DYES** for Calico Printers.

**ANILINE DYES** (free from Arsenic) for Confectioners.

**ANILINE DYES** for Retail Chemists and Druggists.

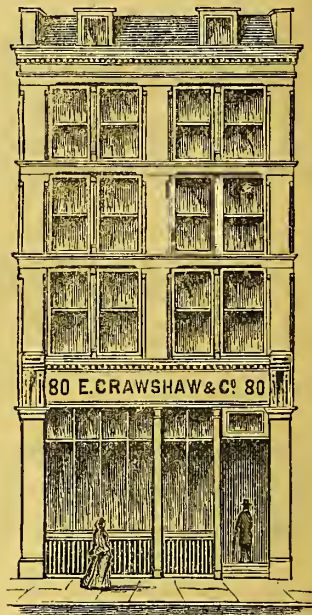
**ANILINE DYES** for Domestic Use.

**ANILINE DYES** for Paper Stainers.

**ANILINE DYES** for Leather Dyeing.


**ANILINE DYES** for Match Manufacturers.

**ANILINE DYES** for all Manufacturing Purposes.



Magenta No. 1	Roseine	Fuchsine	Blue No. 1	Brown No. 1	Maroon No. 1
Do. No. 2	Cerise	Violet No. 1	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 2
Do. No. 3	Cardinal	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 3	Seal Brown	Canary
Crimson No. 1	Rose	Do. No. 3	Dark Blue	Yellow	Grey
Do. No. 2	Sultan Red	Puce	Navy Blue	Black No. 1	Primrose
Scarlet No. 1	Eosine	Purple	Oxford Blue	Do. No. 2	Slate
Do. No. 2	Pink	Mauve	Cambridge Blue	Green No. 1	Orange
Ponceau	Claret	Lavender		Do. No. 2	&c., &c., &c.

Aniline Dyes packed in 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., or 16 oz. Bottles; in  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. Tins; or any other form or size of package for the various Foreign Markets.

 Merchants and Storekeepers ordering Dyes through their London Agents, and wishing for the best value, should always specify "CRAWSHAW'S" on their Indents.

**E. CRAWSHAW & CO., Aniline Dye Merchants,**  
80 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## TINTES DE ANILINA PURA.

TINTES DE ANILINA para drogueros al por mayor.

TINTES DE ANILINA para tintoreros.

TINTES DE ANILINA para estampadores de percales.

TINTES DE ANILINA (libre de arsénico) para confiteros.

TINTES DE ANILINA para drogueros y farmacéuticos al por menor.

TINTES DE ANILINA para uso doméstico.

TINTES DE ANILINA para estampadores de papel.


TINTES DE ANILINA para teñir el cuero.

TINTES DE ANILINA para fabricantes de fósforos.

TINTES DE ANILINA para toda clase de usos manufactureros.

Magenta No. 1	Roseine	Fuchsine	Azul No. 1	Moreno No. 1	Maroon No. 1
" No. 2	Cereza	Violeta No. 1	" No. 2	" No. 2	" No. 2
" No. 3	Cardenal	" No. 2	" No. 3	Moreno de foca	Canario
Morado No. 1	Rosa	" No. 3	Azul oscuro	Amarillo	Mate
" No. 2	Rojo sultan	Lila	Azul de la Armada	Negro No. 1	Primula
Escarlata No. 1	Eosine	Purpura	Azul de Oxford	" No. 2	Pardo
" No. 2	Encarnado	Mauve	Azul de Cambridge	Verde No. 1	Naranja
Ponceau	Clarete	Esphezo		" No. 2	etc., etc., etc.

Tintes anilinos en botellas de 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., ó 16 oz.; y en latas de  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. y 5 lbs.; ó de cualquiera otra manera y en cantidades para las exigencias de los varios mercados extranjeros.

 Los comerciantes y almacenistas al hacer los pedidos por medio de sus agentes en Londres, si quieren obtener el mejor artículo, siempre deben consignar que desean los tintes "CRAWSHAW'S."

**E. CRAWSHAW & CO.,** comerciantes de tintes de anilina, 80 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDRES, E.C.

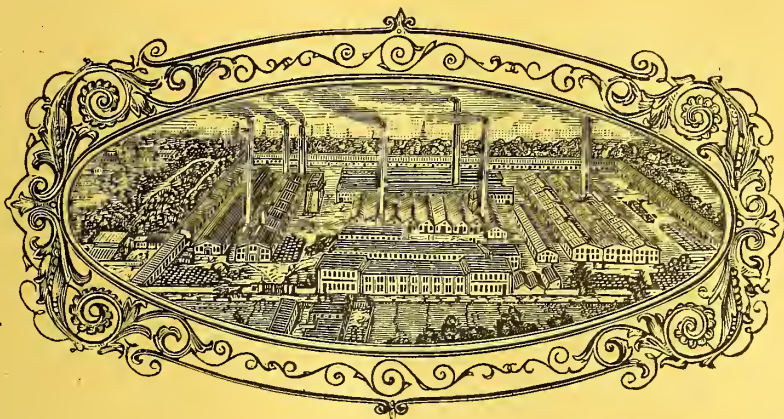


# E. DE HAËN,

LIST, near HANOVER (Germany).

## PRIZE MEDALS:

PARIS, 1867  
VIENNA 1873  
HANOVER, 1878



## AGENTS

in all the  
Principal Towns  
in the World.

# CHEMICAL WORKS. Established 1861.

London Agents: DOMEIER & CO., 13 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.

Manufacturer of CHEMICALS for TECHNICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

The following are the most important—

### Ammonium

Ammonium Chloride sublimed  
" Carbonate (Sal volatile)  
" Chloride cryst. chem. pure  
" Sulphate pure  
Liquid Ammonia  
Ammonium Nitrate  
" Phosphate

### Aluminium

Aluminium Chloride liquid  
" Oxide hydrated, soluble in  
Acetic Acid  
" Acetate  
" Sulphate chem. pure  
Sodium Aluminate

### Antimony

Antimony Sulphide (Penta) red  
(Golden Sulphide), for medicinal and  
vulcanizing purposes

### Antimony (cont.)

Antimony Sulphide (Ter) black  
" Chloride  
" Metal  
" Oxides  
Kermes

### Arsenic

Arsenic Acid  
Sodium Arseniate  
Potassium Arseniate  
Arsenic Sulphide precipitated  
Arsenic Metal

### Barium

Barium Chloride  
" Nitrate cryst. technical and pure  
for fireworks  
" Hyperoxide  
" Oxide hydrated, cryst.  
" Carbonate precipit.  
" Chlorate

### Barium (cont.)

Barium Chromate  
" Sulphocyanide  
" Sulphate precipit.  
" Sulphide

### Bismuth

Bismuth Subnitrate  
" Chloride  
" Metallic pure, free from  
Arsenic  
" Carbonate

### Boron

Boric Acid pure  
Manganese Borate, whitest (Siccatif)  
Borax calcined

### Bromine

Potassium Bromide  
Sodium Bromide



**Cadmium**

Cadmium Metal  
 „ Sulphide  
 „ Salts

**Calcium**

Calcium Acetate white  
 „ Bisulphite  
 „ Carbonate precipit.  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Oxide, whitest, from marble  
 „ Phosphate precipit.  
 „ Phosphide  
 „ Sulphite

**Cerium**

Cerium Oxalate  
 „ Sulphate

**Chromium**

Chromium Metal for Steelmakers  
 „ Oxide  
 Chromic Acid  
 Chrome Alum  
 Ammonium Bichromate  
 Baryum Chromate  
 Potassium Chromate neutral  
 Sodium Chromate

**Cobalt**

Cobalt Oxides  
 „ Salts

**Copper**

Copper Metal precipit.  
 „ Oxide, black  
 „ „ red  
 „ Carbonate precipit.  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Nitrate  
 „ Sulphide fused & precip.  
 „ Sulphate chem. pure

**Fluorine**

Hydrofluoric Acid  
 Hydrofluosilicic Acid  
 Ammonium Fluoride  
 Sodium Fluoride

**Iron**

Iron Perchloride  
 „ Oxide  
 „ Metal reduced by Hydrogen  
 „ Salts  
 „ Alum  
 „ Sulphide Fused

**Lead**

Lead Hyperoxide  
 „ Nitrate  
 „ Sulphate precipit.

**Lead (cont.)**

Lead Hyposulphite  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Chromate

**Lithium**

Lithium Carbonate  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Sulphate

**Magnesium**

Magnesium Carbonate  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Sulphite  
 Magnesite calcined, lumps & powder

**Manganese**

Manganese Oxide hydrated, for Varnish  
 „ Borate (Siccatis)  
 „ Hyperoxide precipit.  
 „ Carbonate  
 „ Chloride cryst.  
 „ Sulphate  
 Potassium Permanganate

**Mercury**

Mercury, red Oxide pure levigated  
 „ Sulphate  
 „ Sulphocyanide

**Molybdenum**

Molybdic Acid  
 Ammonium Molybdate

**Nickel**

Nickel Oxide  
 „ Sulphate  
 „ Sulphate and Ammonia  
 „ Metal

**Platinum, Gold and Silver**

Oxides and Salts

**Potassium**

Potassa Fusa  
 Potassium Acetate  
 „ Arseniate  
 „ Bicarbonate  
 „ Bromide  
 „ Carbonate chem. pure  
 „ Chloride pure  
 „ Chlorate chem. pure  
 „ Cyanide  
 „ Permanganate cryst.  
 „ Oxalate neutral  
 „ Phosphate  
 „ Sulphate pure  
 „ Tartrate neutral  
 „ Sulphide (liver of Sulphur)

**Sodium**

Soda caustic pure  
 Sodium Arseniate  
 „ Bicarbonate chem. pure,  
 cryst. and powder  
 „ Bisulphite  
 „ Carbonate chem. pure  
 „ Chlorate  
 „ Phosphate  
 „ Chromate neutral  
 „ Hyposulphite  
 „ Nitrate chem. pure  
 „ Nitrite  
 „ Pyrophosphate  
 „ Stannate  
 „ Sulphide cryst.  
 „ Sulphate  
 „ Sulphite  
 „ Tungstate

**Strontium**

Strontium Nitrate  
 „ Chloride  
 „ Oxide  
 „ Sulphate precipit.  
 „ Carbonate precipit.

**Sulphur**

Sulphur Chloride  
 „ precipitated

**Tin**

Tin Oxide  
 „ Bichloride  
 Sodium Stannate  
 Tin Ammonio Chloride (Pink Salt)

**Tungsten**

Tungstene (Wolframium), Metal for  
 Steelmakers  
 Acid Tungstic  
 Sodium Tungstate

**Uranium**

Uranium Oxide  
 „ Salts

**Vanadium**

Vanadium Chloride  
 Ammonium Vanadate

**Zinc**

Zinc Metal chem. pure  
 „ Oxide precipit. pure  
 „ Chloride powder and liquid  
 „ Sulphate cryst. techn. and chem.  
 pure.



# PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,

For Bleaching Feathers, Ivory, Hairs, Silk, Wool, etc.

## Acids

Acid Hydrochloric chem. pure

„ Nitric „ „  
 „ Sulphuric „ „  
 „ Benzoic  
 „ Butyric  
 „ Formic  
 „ Gallic  
 „ Succinic  
 „ Valerianic

## Acid Carbohic

redistilled medicinal and liquid for disinfecting purposes

## Acid Phosphoric and Salts

Acid Phosphoric liquid chem. pure

„ „ „ techn.  
 „ „ „ glacial sticks and lumps

Sodium Phosphate

Potassium Phosphate

## Acid Phosphoric and Salts (cont.)

Ammonium Phosphate  
 Calcium Phosphate precipit.  
 Calcium Phosphide  
 Calcium Hypophosphite

## Alum

Alum Ammonia pure  
 „ Chrome  
 „ Iron, cryst.  
 „ Potash pure  
 „ Sodium  
 „ calcined

## Chlorates

Chlorate of Baryum  
 „ „ Sodium

Glycerine distilled, refined and crude

## Sulphites

Sodium Sulphite  
 Calcium „  
 Sodium Bisulphite  
 Calcium „

## Sulphocyanides (Rhodan)

Aluminium Sulphocyanide  
 Ammonium „  
 Barium „  
 Lead „  
 Calcium „  
 Potassium „  
 Copper „

## Tannin

Tannic Acid pure for dyers

## Acetone

Albumen from egg and blood

Alcannin (Extract of Alcanna)

Amylalcohol (Fusel Oil)

## Casein

Creasote from Beechwood Tar

## Mirbane-Oil

Naphtaline, crude, pure and chem. pure

Oil Animal, crude and rectif.

Oil Birch, for preparing Russia leather

E. de Haen supplies various other Chemicals, as per Special Catalogue, sent on application.







# Pure Menthol, A1 BRAND

(Therefore no Stamp required).

EVERY ENTERPRISING CHEMIST SHOULD LOOK AT THIS

A Handsome Glass-fronted Show-case GIVEN away  
To purchasers of 3 dozen of our Brand.

This Show-case is made to hold 3 dozen A1 Brand Menthol of any shape or size, assorted as the purchaser wishes, the only restriction being that 1 dozen 6d. size be not exceeded in the assortment.

See other side  
for  
illustrations,  
prices, etc.,  
separate  
shapes.

Order as  
A1  
brand



A good  
Show - Case  
invariably  
doubles  
the sale of  
an article

As saleable  
in summer  
as in winter  
Summer for  
Headache,  
Winter for  
Neuralgia.

By having this Case 14s. profit can be made.

Cost of assortment as in diagram:

dozen No. 1, 6d Glass	...	3s 8d
„ No. 5, 1/- „	...	6s 9d
„ assorted 1/- Boxwood	...	6s 3d
		16s 8d
5 per cent. for Cash	..	10d
		15s 10d

Sale of assortment as in diagram:

1 dozen at 6d	...	6s
2 „ „ 1/-	...	£1 . 4s
		£1 : 10s

Balance, 14s 2d Profit.

There is no risk. Menthol having a ready sale, and the outlay being only 16s.

All our Shapes can be got through any Wholesale House, but if Show-Case is required, orders  
MUST be sent DIRECT to

**A1 MENTHOL DEPOT:**

**30, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

[SEE OTHER SIDE.]



# Pure Menthol, A1 BRAND

(Therefore no Stamp required).

## Every Chemist should stock MENTHOL. Why?

BECAUSE the sale of Menthol is not a nine days wonder, having proved itself the only IMMEDIATE Cure for Neuralgia, Head-ache, and Nerve Pains of all sorts.

## Every Chemist should stock A1 Brand MENTHOL. Why?

1. We guarantee absolute PURITY, without any admixture whatever, and if required will give anyone a letter, declaring our Brand to be PURE JAPAN MENTHOL.

2. We endeavour to meet all fancies, by putting up in several shapes and styles. You can have it in Willow, Box-wood, Sycamore, Vegetable Ivory, and Glass, to sell at 6d., 9d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. The are enclosed, 6 or 12, in hinged card-board boxes, glass outers, etc. (See Diagrams, Prices, etc., below)

3. We supply CONES LOOSE, for those who prefer putting up as their own make, which we guarantee to be cheaper than any Chemist can produce himself, if he considers labor, mould, evaporation, etc. Prices on application.

4. We give **A VERY HANDSOME GLASS-FRONTED SHOW-CASE** to purchasers of 3 dozen (see other side). This opportunity should not be missed.

5. We endeavour to meet the Trade in every way, and will with pleasure send samples of any shape fancied.

No. 1.



6d., 12 in a Box.

Loose Cones, all sizes.  
Quotations solicited.

No. 2.



Special Terms to  
Shippers and large buyers

No. 3.



All Boxwood patterns  
have Screw Tops.

No. 4.



No. 5.



10.



1-, 6 in a Box.

5 per cent. Discount for  
Cash with Order, if sent  
direct.

We now supply the Box-  
wood shapes assorted, in  
superior hinged outers  
of 1 dozen, at 6s. 3d.

STYLE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION.	PRICE per dozen	11.	STYLE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION.	PRICE per dozen
1	Glass Bottles with screw caps ... ..	3/8		7	Boxwood, barrel shape ...	6/3
2	In plain Willow Boxes, lid serving as holder ...	3/6		8	Do. acorn shape ...	6/3
3	Glass Bottles with screw caps ... ..	5/4		9	Do. skittle shape ..	6/3
4	Glass Bottles with screw caps (Menthol on wood mount, serving as holder)	6/9		9A	Do. extra large skittle	8/-
5	Glass Bottles with screw caps (bullet-shaped cones wrapped in tin foil) ...	6/9		10	6d., 12 on a Card ...	3/6
6	Boxwood, ordinary shape on pedestal ... ..	5/3		11	6d. Boxwood Pedestals to screw each in a separate, box, 12 of which are enclosed in glass outer ...	4/-
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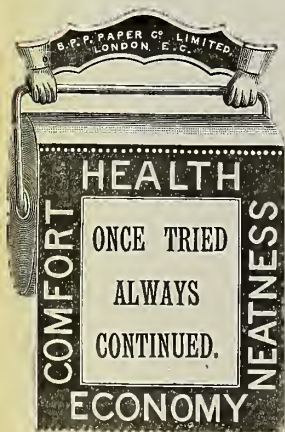
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2	do. " "	1 1/2	8/ 4/	102	do. " "	5	18/ 12/
3	do. " "	1 1/2	12/ 6/	103	do. " "	10	36/ 21/
4	do. " "	1 1/2	16/ 8/	104	do. flat wickered bottles	5	24/ 18/
5	do. " "	1 1/2	20/ 12/	105	do. round " "	7	36/ 24/
6	do. square-stoppered	1 1/2	8/ 7/	108	Sydenham Eau de Cologne, square bottles	2	8/ 6/
7	do. new flat bottles	1 1/2	4/ 3/6	109	do. " "	5	18/ 12/
8	do. " "	1 1/2	8/ 7/	110	do. " "	10	36/ 21/
9	do. new round bottles	1 1/2	4/ 3/6	111	do. round wickered bot.	7	36/ 24/
10	do. " "	1 1/2	8/ 7/	112	do. " "	14	72/ 48/
16	do. glass pitchers	1 1/2	4/ 4/	114	Eau de Cologne Impériale	4	12/ 10/
24	do. collapsible fountains	1 1/2	4/ 3/6	115	do. label gilt on glass	4 1/2	18/ 12/
26	do. " "	1 1/2	8/ 6/	103a	do. barrel-shaped bottles	5	12/ 8/
24a	Assorted Perfumed Waters	2 1/2	2 8/	109a	do. " "	11	24/ 16/
23a	Assorted Essences, stone pitchers	1 1/2	4/ 4/	110a	do. " "	17	42/ 28/
28	do. do. wickered	1 1/2	8/ 8/	116	do. Hexagon bottle, gold label	3	8/ 4/
29	do. stoppered decanters	1 1/2	12/ 10/6	117	do. German shape, 1st Qual.	5	15/ 10/
30	do. diamond squats	1 1/2	12/ 10/6	118	do. " 2nd "	5	12/ 7/
31	do. cut bottles	1 1/2	12/ 12/	119	do. " 3rd "	4	8/ 5/
32	do. " "	1 1/2	15/ 15/	120	Assorted Toilet Waters, aspersor bot.	2	12/ 8/
33	do. " "	1 1/2	18/ 18/	121	do. " "	4	18/ 12/
34	do. round aspersor bottles	1 1/2	5/ 4/	120a	do. flat travelling flasks	2	8/ 7/
35	do. " "	1 1/2	8/ 7/	121a	do. " with glass	5	18/ 16/
37	do. oriental-stop. bottles	1 1/2	12/ 10/6	123	Double Distilled Lavender Water, flat bot.	1 1/2	2 9/
38	do. ribbed	1 1/2	8/ 7/	124	do. " "	1	4/ 3/
39	do. barrel-shaped "	1 1/2	8/ 7/	125	do. " "	2	8/ 6/
40	do. flat, crescent stop.	1 1/2	7/ 6/	126	do. " "	3	12/ 8/
40a	do. round "	1 1/2	7/ 6/	127	do. plug stoppers	6 1/2	18/ 12/
41	do. oval bottles...	1 1/2	8/ 7/	127a	do. sprinklers	6 1/2	18/ 12/
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The above quality includes the following				125b	do. " "	9 1/2	27/ 18/
Perfumes:				128	do. " "	13	36/ 24/
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Geranium	Musk	Spring Flowers	131	do. " "	3	18/ 12/	
Heliotrope	Patchouly	Sweet Briar	132	do. " "	6 1/2	36/ 18/	
Jockey Club	Portugal	Verbena	133	do. " stoppered...	13	72/ 36/	
Magnolia	Rondeletia	Violet, &c.	134	Rimmel's Toilet Water, or Eau de Toilette	3	18/ 16/	
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52	do. round " "	1 1/2	18/ 14/	139	Florida Water, long necked round bottles	9	24/ 12/
53	do. " "	2 1/2	30/ 24/	139a	do. " "	4 1/2	15/ 8/
54	do. " "	5	60/ 42/	139b	do. flat bottles, with sprinklers	5	15/ 8/
55	do. " "	10	120/ 90/	141	White Heliotrope Toilet Water	5	24/ 18/
56	do. flat " "	2	24/ 18/	142	Musk-Scented Lavender Water	3	24/ 18/
52a	do. round, gilt aspersors	1	16/ 12/	143	Verbena Water, stoppered bottles	5	27/ 24/
53a	do. " "	2	23/ 21/	144	Rose Water, round bottles, first qual.	7	10/ 10/
57	do. square cut bottles	1	24/ 21/	145	do. do. second qual., flat bottles	14	18/ 18/
58	do. " "	2	36/ 30/	144a	do. do.	7	4/ 4/
59	do. " "	3	43/ 42/	145a	Orange Flower Water, round bottles	14	6/ 6/
61	do. round cut bottles	1	24/ 24/	146	do. do.	7	8/ 8/
62	do. " "	2	36/ 36/	147	Hungary Water, high square bottles	14	16/ 16/
63	do. " "	4	72/ 72/	148	Distilled Violet Water, stoppered bot.	5	18/ 12/
64	do. " "	6	108/ 108/	149a	Lavande Ambrée au Musc, stop. bot.	5	24/ 21/
66	Concentrated Essences, round bottles	1	24/ 21/	150		9	48/ 24/
67	do. do.	2	40/ 36/				
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Gardenia	N. Mown Hay	Tilia					
Geranium	Nice Violets	Vanda					
Guards'	Opopanax	Wallflower					
Hyacinth	Patchouly	W. Heliotrope					
Ilang-Ilang	Portugal	White Lilac					
Jockey Club	P. of Wales	White Rose					
Magnolia	Pss. Beatrice	W. Violet, &c.					

N.B.—A Sample Stand of 6 bottles presented gratis to purchasers of 12 doz. best perfumes, and one of 12 bottles to purchasers of 24 doz. for the first time only.

N.B.—The above column of prices in bond only applies to Export Buyers. Goods ordered IN BOND must amount to at least £10, to be sufficient to make a Case. Any less quantity is quoted at London Prices.



# RIMMEL'S ♦ LEADING ♦ SPECIALITIES.

## TOILET SOAPS AND PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for the Hair.				Toilet and Shaving Soaps.			
No.		Contents	Price per doz.	No.		Contents	Price per doz.
—:O:—				—:O:—			
152	Hair Oils, flat bots.—assorted	1 4/	301	Brown Windsor Soap, per 7lb. box	...	4/1	
153	do. " "	2 8/	302	do. superior "	...	4/8	
157	Best French Hair Oils, round bottles...	1 8/	305	do. 1/2 lb. packets, per doz.	...	5/	
217	Hygienic Oil, assorted perfumes	2 12/	306	do. superior "	...	6/	
12T	Tilia Oil, a superior article, in a case...	2 12/	307	do. best "	...	9/	
159	Philocome, Marrow Oil, or Crystal Cream, in } bottles, with black metal caps ...	2 4/	308	do. Musk-scented "	...	8/	
160	do. in stoppered bottles	4 8/	312	Bar Soaps, 1st quality	...	8/6	
161	do. " "	3 8/	312a	do. 2nd "	...	7/	
162	do. " "	5 12/	313	Brown Windsor Soap Tablets, boxes of 3	4	2/8	
163	do. " "	6 15/	314	do. " "	6	4/	
166	Bears' Grease, illuminated pots	2 8/	316	Honey Soap	6	4/	
166a	do. in glass boxes	2 8/	317	do. " "	6	4/	
167	do. best quality, printed tops	1 8/	319	Almond and Honey Soap	4	2/8	
169	Queen's Pommade, superior, stopd. bots.	2 8/	322	White Almond Soap	3	2/8	
171	Rimmel's Stimulus, for the growth of hair	2 18/	323	do. " "	4 1/4	4/	
173	Parisian Cream—extra fine assorted	3 18/	324	Purified Almond Soap	3 1/4	4/	
175	Jamaica Pomatum, in pots, for warm climates	2 4/	325	Assorted Soaps, handsome wrappers	3 1/4	4/	
177	Mayflowers Pommade, metal tops	2 8/	326	Glycerine Soap (deep yellow),	4	2/8	
181	Marrow Oil, round bottles, boxwood tops	1 1/4	327	do. " "	6	4/	
182	do. second quality, round bottles	4 6/	323	Best White ditto, in wrappers	3	4/	
183	do. " "	8 10/	334	Savon de la Reine, finely scented	3 1/8		
185	Crystallized Nutritive Cream, round stopd. bots...	2 12/	334a	Extra-scented Toilet Soap	4	12/	
223	Millefleurs Pommade, in tins	8 18/	337	White Heliotrope Soap	4	12/	
246	Glycerine Pommade, boxwood tops	2 8/	342	Transparent Soap, in tablets	1 1/4	1/	
247	do. " "	3 12/	343	do. " "	2 1/2	2/	
248	Universal Cream, for the hair or skin	2 12/	344	do. " "	5	4/	
192a	Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine	3 8/	344a	do., unscented "	3 1/2	3/6	
192	do. " "	5 12/	345	do. in balls	2 1/4	4/	
193	do. " "	10 18/	346	do. " "	5	8/	
207	Bandoline—White or Pink...	2 4/	346a	do. in bars	12	12/	
213	Genuine West India Bay Rum	9 36/	346b	do. in half-bars	8	8/	
218	Depilatory, for removing superfluous hair	2 21/	346c	do. in metal pocket cases	1	4/	
220	Australian Hair Wash, for cleansing the Head	5 12/	348	Honey and Sand Tablets	4	4/	
224	Shampoo Mixture, in stoppered bottles	10 18/	356	Army and Navy Soap, boxes of 3 cakes	4	2/8	
225	Egg-Wash, for the Hair	5 12/	357	do. " "	6	4/	
228	Quinine Hair Wash, bottles with sprinklers	3 8/	359	Coal Tar Soap, to purify the skin	3 1/2	2/	
244a	Brillantine, for the hair and beard	2 12/	359a	Transparent Coal Tar Soap	3 1/4	4/	
244	do. stoppered bots.	3 24/	360	Superior Carbolic Soap	4	4/	
210	Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, brown in cases	1 36/	365	Magnum Tablets, assorted colors	9	4/	
212	do. black with brshs	1 42/	367a	Dugong Oil Soap, in boxes of 3 cakes	4	2/8	
234	Rimmel's Photochrome, a Restorer Pommade	1/2 24/	368	Pellucid Glycerine Soap	3 1/2	8/	
233	New Blond Tincture, in bottles	6 36/	370	Transparent Strawberry Soap	4	4/	
197	Imperial Cosmetiques, assorted colours, paper cases	1 4/	331	Ordinary Soaps, 3 colours, in wooden boxes, per gross	1 1/2	12/	
203	Indelible Cosmetiques, in boxes, with brush	1/2 12/	333	do. " "	3 1/2	24/	
205a	Round Cosmetiques, wrapped in red paper	1 2/6	340	do. " "	5	30/	
205	do. " "	2 4/	331a	Baby Soap, assorted colours, boxes of 12	1 1/4	8/	
206	Cosmetiques, assorted colours, round metal cases	2 8/	372	Malaktikon, for Shaving, square cakes per doz.	3 1/2	7/	
230	Hungarian Pommade, for fixing Moustachios	1/2 12/	373	Cream of Almonds in drab pots, printed tops	2	12/	
Preparations for the Skin.				Dentifrices and Sundries.			
—:O:—				—:O:—			
252	Cold Cream of Roses, in pots	1 4/	401	Assorted Tooth Powders, in wooden boxes	1 1/4	4/	
253	do. " printed tops	1 8/	402	do. " "	1	8/	
255	Glycerine Cold Cream, in pots	1 8/	405	Royal Dentifrice Tooth Powder	1	8/	
256	New Glycerine Cream, " printed tops	2 12/	408	Assorted Tooth Powders	1 1/4	8/	
253	Rimmel's Lotion for improving the skin	3 21/	411	Coral Tooth Paste, illustrated pots	1	8/	
261	Crème de Beauté, for the complexion	1 8/	413	White Rose Tooth Soap, in metal case	1	4/	
290	May-Dew, a fragrant skin wash	9 18/	13a	Carbodontine, a New Charcoal Tooth Soap	2	18/	
264	Violet-Scented Oatmeal, in barrels	4 4/	414	Elixir for the Teeth and Gums	2	18/	
264a	Do. do. do.	8 8/	415	New Dentifrice Water, sweetly perfumed	3	24/	
266	Pure Glycerine for the skin	2 8/	417	Tooth Powder, glass boxes, wood tops	1 1/2	8/	
268	Perline, a fine Pearl White, in packets	8/	418	Hamigaki, a Japanese Tooth Powder	1	8/	
269	Hebe Bloom, to revive natural colour, in packets	8/	419	Cherry Tooth Paste, in illustrated pots	1	8/	
238	Theatre Rouge, in pots	1/4 4/	420	Aquadentine, a fragrant Floral Tooth Wash	2	18/	
270	Otto of Rose Lip Salve, in plain pots	4 2/6	423	Fumigating paper, in boxes	8/		
274	Violet Powder, in 1/2 lb. packets	4 2/6	424	Persian Fumigating Ribbon, in boxes...	8/		
276	do. in barrels	8 8/	425	Sachets, for perfuming drawers	4/		
293	Nursery Powder, for infants, in barrels	4 8/	426	do. large	8/		
277	Rose Leaf Powder, in boxes	3 12/	428	Perfumed Almanacs (a new design every year)	4/		
278	Velvetine, a refined powder	3 18/	429	Silk Scent Bags	8/		
278a	do. " with puff	4 4/	430	Aromatic Vinegar, or Smelling Salts, in leather case	8/		
279	Rice Powder, in packets	4 4/	441	Court Plaster, tricolour, in cases	4/		
280	do. in boxes	4 8/					
281	do. in elegant boxes, with puffs	4 12/					
234	Poudre de Beauté, extra fine, in boxes	1 1/2 18/					
289	Blanc Marmon, a superior liquid white	1 1/2 18/					



# RIMMEL'S • NEW • SANITARY • PERFUMERY.



DIPLOMA AND SILVER MEDAL, EASTBOURNE SANITARY EXHIBITION, 1881.

SILVER MEDAL, NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY, 1883.

SILVER MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1884.



## RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER, + A NATURAL AIR PURIFIER, +

And the only pleasant and non-irritant Disinfectant,

*Producing by simple slow evaporation, the fragrant, reviving and health-giving emanations of the Pine and Eucalyptus Trees.*

**RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER** is a fragrant Saw-Dust of Pine and other coniferous Trees, strongly impregnated with the Oil of the Eucalyptus and that of several plants of the labiate order, well known for their hygienic qualities. Simply left to evaporate slowly in a room, it diffuses the reviving odours of the forest, cools and purifies the air and destroys malaria and noxious animalculæ.

Rimmel's Ozonizer unites the active principles of the Encalyptus and the Pine, and possesses the immense advantage of emitting a delicious and refreshing fragrance which cannot affect the most nervous or delicate persons, whilst nearly all other disinfectants have a nauseous and irritating odour. It is, moreover, free from the inconvenience attending *all liquid disinfectants*, which are liable to spill, and injure clothing or furniture. As to its efficiency, this is simply undeniable, for the Ozone it develops in the atmosphere not only *covers* but *destroys* all foul air and unpleasant smells. It will also keep away flies, mosquitoes, and other troublesome insects.

Its applications are almost endless; it is not only invaluable in private dwellings, hotels, clubs, offices, &c., but it will be found a great boon in saloons and cabins of ships, also in churches, hospitals, law-courts, school-rooms, theatres, halls, and all other places of public resort, where the air becomes vitiated by a great concourse of people. It is specially recommended for the Nursery, as its emanations are highly beneficial for the respiratory organs of children.

It is very easy to use, being simply spread on a plate and allowed to evaporate slowly. Dr. HASSALL, who analysed it, says in his official report: "A more effective and agreeable disinfectant has never been produced."

A detailed Prospectus, containing numerous medical and private testimonials, as well as most favourable opinions of the press, sent on application, and 500 with name and address, presented to any dealer ordering £2 worth.

Price, in 4 oz. tins, 1/- (by post for 15 stamps). 1 lb. tins, 3/6 (by parcel post for 48 stamps). Spreading Plate, 6d.

### RIMMEL'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID AROMATIC OZONIZER.

(To be sprinkled on Pine Saw-dust).

Price, in 1½ oz. bottles, with Sprinkler, 1/-; in 6 oz. bottles, do., 3/6.

### ✦ RIMMEL'S ✦ OZONIZED ✦ PERFUMERY. ✦

A series of Toilet Waters (Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Florida and Eucalyptus), which are oxygenated by a chemical process, and evolve a quantity of Ozone. They are strongly recommended to be used on the handkerchief when attending crowded places, visiting the sick, or travelling by land or sea; also to be sprinkled on beds or carpets, or on a pad hung up in the air. They are also excellent for the toilet, as they tonify the skin and clear it from all impurities.

Dr. Day writes to E. Rimmel:—"In manufacturing and making known the hygienic value of oxygenated perfumery, you will be conferring a great benefit on the public, for it is the best means of disinfecting bedrooms, closets, &c."

Rimmel's Ozonized Eau-de-Cologne, ...	...	4 oz. round bottles, 2/6
Rimmel's Ozonized Lavender Water, ...	...	8 do. do. 5/-
Rimmel's Ozonized Florida Water, ...	...	16 do. do. 9/-
Rimmel's Ozonized Eucalyptus Water, ...	...	

Sanitary Pads to be impregnated with the above and hung up in the air, 1/-. Anti-Moth Pad, 1/-. Rimmel's Ozonized Soap, to exercise a healthy influence on the skin, per box of 3 cakes, 1/6.

Rimmel's Ozonized Cassolette, to carry in the pocket, and preserve from infection, metal 6d., plated 1/-. N.B.—The usual allowance to the trade off the above prices.

### PERFUMERIA OZONIZADA SALUDABLE DE RIMMEL,

A BASE DE PINO Y EUCALYPTO.

**OZONIZADOR AROMATICO**, polvos fragrantés para purificar el aire en las habitaciones, edificios públicos, buques, &c., en barriles, 8/- por docena.

**AGUAS OZONISADAS**, de Colonia, Lavanda, Florida y Eucalypto para preservar de las miasmas y epidemias, en frascos, 12/-, 24/-, & 40/- por docena.

**CASSOLETAS AROMATICAS OZONISADAS**, para el bolsillo, 4/- y 8/- por docena.

Todos estos productos recomiendanse por su influencia saludable especialmente en los países calidos y a todos los viajeros de tierra y mar. Los principales medicos de Europa han dado certificaciones de su gran eficacia.

PERFUMES, AGUAS DE TOCADOR, POMADAS, ACEITES, POLVOS Y JABONES EXTRAFINOS EN GRANDE VARIEDAD.



## ✦ EUGENE RIMMEL, ✦

Perfumer by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT WAREHOUSE—96, STRAND, LONDON.

PARIS BRANCH—9, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES.



# F. GREEN & CO.,

## PHOENIX

# DRUG, SPICE, AND SEED MILLS,

## BIRMINGHAM,

---

HAVE for many years given careful attention to the selection of Seeds, Spices, Roots, &c., and, having special machinery for separating all extraneous matter before grinding, and careful dressing afterwards, they can guarantee purity and full strength.

---

### SPECIALITIES.

## Pure Powdered Ginger.

*Full strength, ground from natural root only.*

No. 1, 70s. cwt.; No. 2, 60s.; No. 3, 52s.; No. 4, 45s.

Coarse and Compound for making Ginger Beer Powders. Samples and price on application.

---

## Pure Powdered Sugar.

### 25/- cwt.

Made from cane only. Stove-dried and carefully dressed; will not set hard.

---

## Pure Crushed Linseed.

*Finest quality from Screened Seed. No oil extracted.*

Price, in 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. bags (free), 16s. cwt.

Special Quotations to Buyers of 2 Tons and upwards.

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PACKAGES, NEW SACKS, OR PATENT AIR-TIGHT CASKS COST PRICE, NOT RETURNABLE.

We recommend the Patent Casks at a cost of 1/- cwt.

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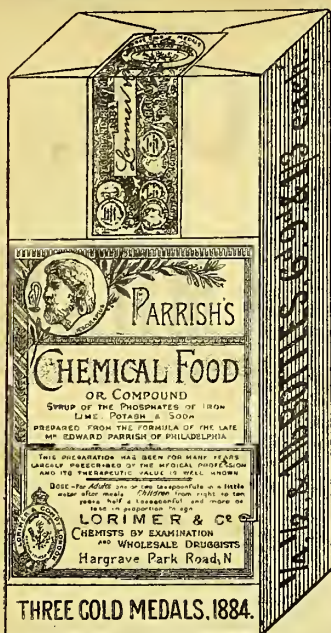
TERMS—Nett cash with order or Trade references.

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*Drugs, Spices, Seeds, &c., ground for the Trade.*

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1lb. bot., 3/10. 1/2 lb. bot., 5/10. 1lb. bot., 9/9 doz. IN BULK. Lb. 8d., 6 w. qts. 7d., cwt., 50/-.

Lorimer's Chemical Food received in competition, with at least twelve of the other leading Makers, the ONLY AWARD, a Gold Medal and First Class Certificate. It contains Pure Phosphoric Acid only, full amount of Phosphates, the Iron being in the Ferrous condition. It is free from Muratic Acid, and never deposits or separates. It has a much larger sale than any other, and is beyond all question the best and cheapest obtainable. In order to distinguish it from spurious and inferior preparations we have adopted a Label of which the above is a facsimile. Without this label and our hand and trademark across the top it is not our genuine preparation.

### LORIMER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Sp. Gr. 1.35.

SLIGHTLY ALKALINE.

Each tea-spoonful (1 fluid drachm) contains:

Lime Hypophosphite .. ..	2 grains.
Sodium .. ..	1 1/2 grain.
Potassium .. ..	1 "
Iron .. ..	1 "
Manganese .. ..	1 "
Quinine .. ..	1 "

It may also be had with Strychnia, 1-100th grain, in addition to above.

Dose.—For an Adult, one tea-spoonful, in a wine-glass of water, after each meal. Children in proportion.

Bottles, in strong Cases, with elegant engraved Labels and full instructions; the labels are supplied with or without our NAME.

1/2, 1 lb., 9/6 16/- 30/- doz.

In Bulk 2/- lb. Six W. Quarts, 1/9 lb.

This is equal to any of the advertised Syrups, in composition, therapeutic value, and keeping properties.

### SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Guaranteed to answer the tests and requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

1/2, 1, 1 1/2 oz. Bottles, 4/- 3/7, 3/4, 3/3 per oz.

In 25 and 100 oz. tins, 3/2 per oz.

### LORIMER'S QUININE WINE.

Has been examined and approved at "Somerset House" by the Inland Revenue Authorities.

Guaranteed to be of the full strength of the British Pharmacopœia.

Quarts, 6 to Gallon .. ..	18/- per doz.
Imperial Pints .. ..	16/ "
Imperial Half-Pints .. ..	8/4 "
Per lb., 9d. 10 Galls., per lb., 8d.	

### LIQUOR FOR QUININE & IRON TONIC.

8 oz. and 16 oz. Bottles, 3/- and 5/- each.

One part added to ten parts distilled water produces a permanently brilliant Tonic, containing a full 5-grain dose of the Citrate in each half-ounce.

### CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

1/2 oz. Bottles 1/1, 1 oz. bottles 11d. oz. Bulk 10 1/2 d. per oz.

For 100 ounces, 1d. oz. less. For 1,000 ounces 1d. oz. less.

Lower qualities of Ferri Quiniae Citras, down to Amorphous, at 5d. per oz.

### EFFERVESCING SALINE.

This preparation contains about 2 per cent. pure Chlorate of Potash, finest English Tartaric Acid, and Bi-carbonate of Soda, and a very small percentage of Sugar.

It is not liable to decomposition, and will keep in any climate.

It is perfectly dry, very finely granulated, dissolves with sustained effervescence, and yields a bright solution.

The Tartaric Acid is slightly in excess.

In Bulk .. ..	1b. 1/1
" .. ..	28 lbs. 1/-
" .. ..	56 lbs. 11d.
" .. ..	1 cwt. 10d.

In Stoppered 8-oz. Bottles .. 10/- per doz.

1 Gross .. .. 9/-

These Bottles are put up, with elegant engraved labels and wrappers, bearing our name or otherwise, as may be required.

## LORIMER & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists and  
Wholesale Druggists,

HARGRAVE PARK ROAD,

LONDON, N.

PERSONAL MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE COUNTRY.

GEORGE WALKER, late of the Firm of Wyleys & Co.; CHARLES TROKE, of the late Firm of Gabriel & Troke,  
TRADING AS

# WALKER, TROKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND  
**EXPORT DRUGGISTS,**  
82 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.,  
MAKERS OF

LOTIO ANTISEPTICA.—A Soluble Alcoholic Solution of Coal Tar.

ACID GLYCERINE OF PEPSINE PORCI—equal to any in the Market.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES for Mineral Waters and Flavouring Purposes.

CONCENTRATED WATERS—1 to 40.

GELATINE COATED HORSE, DOG, AND OSTRICH BALLS.

AMMONIA MONOCARB—Very Pungent and Lasting, with a Fine Aroma.

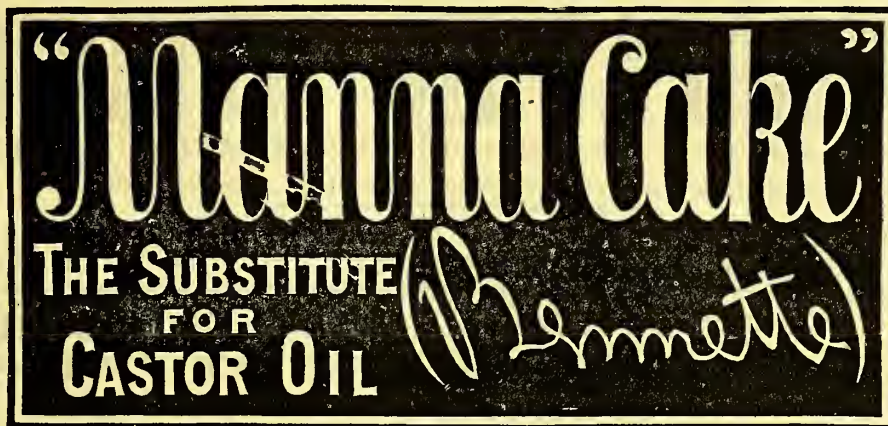
And Pharmaceutical Preparations of every description.

EXPORT ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.



**TO BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CHEMISTS.**

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.



Price—  
12/-  
per  
Gross.

Retail,  
1½d. each  
(18/- per  
Gross).

Registered Trade Mark, No. 22,133.

The mildest and most agreeable aperient known. A first-class Family Medicine for every household. Highly approved of by adults; children take it readily and do not suspect its properties. A most suitable aperient for women at all times, and during the whole course of pregnancy. Does not gripe, and leaves no bad effect as Castor Oil does. A digestive tablet and sweet to the taste.

**INVALUABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.**

Dr. McCANN, Orchard-Hey. Liverpool, sent the following letter:—December 22, 1883.—“The aperient action of the ‘MANNA CAKE’ is decidedly good. Mildly energetic, free from griping, and to be depended on when a mild but certain aperient is needed. It is also an effectual WORM CAKE. Being pleasant to the taste (it is mainly sugar), its easy administration very strongly recommends its use, especially in fever cases, where all excitement should be avoided.”

**TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN HOUSES.**

Terms, 12s. per gross, less discount for cash against shipping documents. A liberal supply of printed matter is included in this, the consignee issuing such as he thinks best. On orders of 20 gross and upwards at a time printed matter is supplied in any language. On orders over 100 gross arrangements will be made for advertising in any country should advertisements not be running.

**EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.**

“Please forward me another 4 gross. Its pleasant taste and easy operation constitute it a favourite medicine in my own, as in other families.”

A. T. BORTHWICK, Chemist, Selkirk.

“A Physician in the West of England says he gave Calomel and Jalap in repeated doses without effect, but a MANNA CAKE acted almost immediately.”

“The article is selling freely”

W. H. HAYWARD, Chemist, Trowbridge, Wilts.

“Send another 4 gross. My counter sale last week was over 10 dozen.”

“Manna Cake is having an increased sale here, and gives great satisfaction. Many shudder at the idea of taking castor oil, even if it be deprived of taste. Children like them, and I have found in some instances one quite sufficient for an adult.”

“It answers the purpose admirably, and gives great satisfaction. It (or you) may justly be called ‘The Children’s Friend.’”

H. T. DOBLE, Chemist, Tavistock.

“It is one of our best preparations.”

HENRY BECK, Chemist, Albrighton, Salop.

“The Manna Cake is selling well, and gives great satisfaction. It is an excellent preparation.”

S. STEPHENS, Chemist, Huddersfield.

[Mr. Stephens has contracted for 150 gross.]

“It is singularly mild and efficacious. I certainly consider it a splendid substitute for Castor Oil.”

A. CHRISTIE, Chemist, Newton-Abbot, Devon.

“We find that the Manna Cake sells well, and, so far as we can ascertain, gives great satisfaction. It is taking a good place among the established aperient medicines, and is much liked by children, as well as by adults.”

DAVIDSON &amp; LESLIE, Chemists, Belfast.

“It is with great pleasure I certify to the efficiency of your Manna Cake. It is tempting in appearance and pleasant to taste, and has given every satisfaction; its merits are indisputable; it has wrought wonders in this neighbourhood.”

JOHN SKINNER, Chemist, 558 and 846 Govan Road Govan

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**

LONDON—Barclay & Sons; Burgoyne & Co.; Butler & Crispe; Edwards & Sons; Hovenden & Sons; May, Roberts & Co. Maw, Son & Thompson; Newbery & Sons; Sanger & Sons; Sutton & Co.; Thompson, Millard & Co., &c.

PROVINCIAL—W. R. Hodges, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Bristol; Evans, Gadd & Co. (Limited), Exeter; Battle, Son & Maltby, Lincoln; Brown Brothers & Co., Glasgow; J. H. Blunt & Son, Northampton; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh; W. & R. Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Glasgow Apothecaries’ Co., Glasgow; Ismay & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Evans, Son & Co., Liverpool; John Thompson, Liverpool; Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; Mason & Proctor, Leeds; W. Foggitt, Thirsk; Rainor & Co., York; Smith & Son, Norwich, &c.

COLONIAL—Faulding & Co., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Elliott Brothers, Brisbane; The New Zealand Drug Company, Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington, New Zealand; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon & Co., Cape Colony.

**WHO ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS TO ANY AMOUNT.**

MANNA CAKE is sent out in Handsome Decorated Tin Boxes, suitable for display on the Counter.

SHOW TABLETS SUPPLIED FREE ON APPLICATION.

**Manufactured by BENNETTE & Co., 8 & 10 Station Street, LEICESTER.****LONDON WAREHOUSE—11 LONG LANE, E.C.**

London Warehouse—11 LONG LANE, E.C.

Please ALWAYS address BENNETTE &amp; CO.



**JAMES EPPS & CO.'S**

(FIRST ESTABLISHED)

**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES**

Are supplied direct or through the PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

Small quantities are conveniently sent by PARCEL POST.

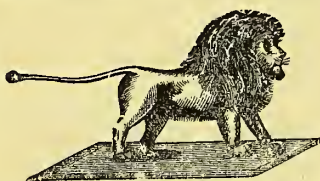
FOR ILLUSTRATED GUIDE AND PRICES APPLY TO

**42 THREADNEEDLE STREET.**

**BURGESS, WILLOWS & FRANCIS,**  
**WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS,**  
 AND  
**MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,**  
**101 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**

Price Lists sent on application. Special quotations given for  
 Shipping Orders

TRADE MARK  
 REGISTERED  
 OVER ALL THE  
 GLOBE.



**E. BURGESS'**  
**LION OINTMENT AND PILLS.**

Photographs of Cases Cured, neatly framed for exhibition, Transparencies, Bills with Name, &c., forwarded direct or through any Wholesale House. Plenty of Advertising Matter supplied to Chemists willing to push the sale.

**E. BURGESS, 117 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.**

**E. BURGESS**  
**PILDORAS Y UNGUENTO "LION."**

Se remiten directamente ó por medio de cualquiera casa al por mayor, fotografías hermosamente cuadradas para su exhibición de los casos curados transparencias, anuncios con nombre del vendedor, etc., á los que deseen hacer la propaganda de estos artículos.

**E. BURGESS, 177 High Holborn, LONDRES, W.C.**

**MULLEDYNE & MULLEIN EXTRACT.**

**COUGH, CONSUMPTION, CHEST, OR THROAT DISEASES.**

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**MULLEIN CIGARETTES (Patented) for Asthmatic Affections.**

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**An Infallible Remedy and Certain Cure**

IN ALL

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**BOTTLES 2/6 EACH.**

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**"MALMERFINE."**

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Call the attention of the Trade to their preparation "MALMERFINE." It is an undoubted cure for Sea Sickness, giving instant relief in all cases. A Surgeon of Mail Steamers (Walter Dunn, B.A., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.S.A. Lond., &c.) writes that "It relieves all cases and cures most."

Being an artificial Gastric Juice, combined with Stomachic Stimulants, it is also curative in Indigestion and all stomach complaints. Price, 2s. 9d. per bottle. Trade price, 23s. per dozen, from Newbery's, Burgoyne's, Goodall, Backhouse & Co., and most Wholesale Houses. The Proprietors will give special terms to first-class Chemists in seaports who will undertake to push it.

**THE "MALMERFINE" MAGNETIC BELT,**

Price One Sovereign, will in nearly all cases prevent sea sickness. Chemists obtaining customers for it are allowed a very handsome commission for their recommendation, and may rely on the Belt giving satisfaction, as it combines all the external means which have been found successful in preventing sea sickness, viz., warmth, magnetism, mechanical pressure on the muscles affected, and absorption of medicinal agents through the pores of the skin. Send for particulars.



The Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vormal's E. Schering, Berlin,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SCHERINGS' PURE CHEMICALS**

## PARTICULARLY OF

ACID, CARBOLIC or Phenol Absolut.	Fine white hard crystals ... ..	Free from Cresylic Acid. Watery solution will not show greasy spots floating on top.
ACID, GALLIC ... ..	Almost white needles ... ..	Freely and entirely soluble in alcohol or water.
„ PYROGALLIC ... ..	Bi-sublimed, white, bulky ... ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
„ SALICYLIC (Kolbe's)	White, powder, crystallised, and dialysed	Dissolves colourless in water or alcohol; purest for medicine.
„ TANNIC ... ..	Lightest crystals ... ..	Dissolves almost colourless in water, alcohol, and ether.
„ „ ... ..	Powder and granulated ... ..	Dissolves freely in water, alcohol, and ether.
CELLOIDINE (Patent) ... ..	Gelatine plates ... ..	Purest Pyroxylin; inexplusive.
CHLORAL HYDRATE ... ..	White cake and crystal ... ..	See Liebreich's, below.
CHLORAL HYDRATE (Liebreich's)	Transparent rhomboidals (facsimile of Dr. Liebreich's)	Will not decompose by age.
CHLOROFORM (ex Liebreich's Chloral)	Schering's original label ... ..	Free from foreign chlorides. Will leave no odour on evaporation.
CROTON CHLORAL ... ..	Shiny crystalline scales. (Powder form most objectionable)	Free from foreign chlorides.
GLYCERINE ... ..	S.G. 1260, double distilled, brilliantly white, odourless; also lower S.G. and qualities	Free from lime, chlorides, metals; will stand severest chemical tests.
IODINE ... ..	Resublimed, fine scales ... ..	Purest.
IODOFORM ... ..	Dry yellow scales ... ..	Purest, by medical reports.
POTASS BROMIDE ... ..	Fine white dry regular crystals ...	Perfectly free from iodide, and the most free from chloride.
„ CAUSTIC ... ..	Lump and stick, white ... ..	Commercially pure, and pure by alcohol.
„ CYANIDE ... ..	Ditto ditto ... ..	30%, 45%, 60%, and 95%.
„ PERMANGANATE	Large and small crystals ... ..	Chemically pure.
„ IODIDE ... ..	Fine white dry regular crystals ...	Apply Barytic and other tests. This will never change colour.
SILVER, NITRATE ... ..	Fine large crystals ... ..	63 to 63½% pure silver.
SODA, CAUSTIC ... ..	Lump and stick, white ... ..	Chemically pure, and pure by alcohol.
SODA SALICYLATE, and other Salicylates	White powder and crystals ... ..	Freely soluble in water and alcohol.

**H. FINZELBERG, of Andernach-on-Rhine,**

## MANUFACTURER OF

ERGOTINE, pure Dialysed ...	Brown colloid, purified by Dialysis	Free from all saline matter present in the ordinary Ergotine and extracts.
FERRUM OXYD. (5% Dialysed)	Transparent brown liquid, purified by Dialysis	Free from all saline matter. Diluted by ten times its weight of water, will stand the test of Nitrate of Silver.
PEPSIN PORCI (100%) ... ..	White, sweet, odourless powder ...	Freely soluble in water, not hygroscopic, and will not deteriorate; will dissolve (by Wittstein's test) 100 parts of white of egg and 250 parts of fibrine.

**SCHERINGS'**  
**PARALDEHYD—ABSOLUTELY PUREST.**

*See Report of the Physiological Action.*

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Prize Medals were Awarded to us at the Great International Exhibitions 1851, and 1862, for the General Excellence of our Goods. ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY.

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## COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON.



WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**MEDICINAL AND CULINARY HERBS, ROOTS, BARKS, SEEDS, AND  
PREPARATIONS. DISTILLERS OF PERFUMED & MEDICINAL  
WATERS. IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.**

All Powdered and Crushed Articles are prepared in London. Absolute Purity is thus assured.

THE GREATEST CARE AND JUDGMENT USED IN THE SELECTION AND PACKING OF INDENTS.

**SPECIALITIES.**—MEDICINAL HERBS PACKED IN PATENT CARDBOARD BOXES,

Which can be opened for examination of contents and closed up again without detriment to the package.

PRICE LISTS, SAMPLES, AND SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884, for purity and excellence of our prepared Herbs and Powders.

## POTTER & CLARKE,

75 Weston Street, S.E., and Viaduct House, Farringdon Street, E.C.,  
LONDON,

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,**

Importers of American and Continental Drugs, Herbs, and Essential Oils,

LEECH IMPORTERS. MANUFACTURERS OF FLUID EXTRACTS AND CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.

**SPECIALITIES :**

Herbs in bulk & packets, Composition Essence, Stramonium Cigarettes, Compound Asthma Cigarettes, &c.

Price Lists, Samples, and Special Quotations on application. Foreign Indents receive our special attention.

# ESSENCE OF COMPOSITION POWDER.

## "RAIMES & CO."

We have given special attention to the manufacture of this "Composition Essence," which is rapidly obtaining considerable popularity in the North of England, being much preferred to COMPOSITION POWDER, not only as a family medicine, but as a pure stimulant free from alcohol.

Price 1s. 6d. per lb. in Winchester Quarts. 5 per cent. discount.

Sample and special quotation for quantity on application.

**RAIMES & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, YORK & EDINBURGH.**

## BATES'S COMPOUND BREAST SALVE,

Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1875.

**THIS INVALUABLE and WELL-KNOWN PREPARATION**

has now been before the public for nearly 70 years, and has obtained a world-wide reputation for the CURE (without the use of Lancet or Leeches, as has been proved in Thousands of Cases) of **KNOTTY, INFLAMED, and ULCERATED BREASTS**, and is the **ONLY REMEDY** that can be relied on for relief in those distressing complaints to which the Female Breast is subject after confinement.

THE VIRTUE OF THIS SALVE is not confined to the Female Breast alone, but it is equally efficacious in CURING all those complaints where inflammatory action is present, and to which the body is ordinarily or accidentally subject, such as **ABSCESSES, TUMOURS, ULCERATIONS, BAD LEGS, BED SORES, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES AND CRUSHES, FESTERED FINGERS, &c. &c.**, and numerous persons have testified of the **GREAT RELIEF** they have obtained from its use in **MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM**, while hosts of Genuine Testimonials from persons unknown to us have been received unitedly testifying to its wonderful and unequalled efficacy as a **BREAST and FAMILY SALVE**.

NOTE.—CHEMISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, &c., who do not keep this article in stock are requested to give it a trial. It will be found to be the **FINEST SALVE** that can be stocked, and once known recommends itself. For the Breast it is not equalled by any Ointment or Salve made; and as a Family Salve, for use in all external ailments where inflammation is present, as enumerated above, it is equally valuable and efficacious. The best guarantee that can be given of its intrinsic value is the fact that it has sustained its reputation above all similar preparations for nearly 70 years.

Can be obtained, with a supply of handbills, through any English Wholesale Druggists, and of the Proprietors and Manufacturers, [2]

**BATES & CO., 1 REGENT SQUARE, LONDON. W.C.**



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## MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

### Liquid Extracts, Liquors, and Concentrated Infusions.

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## INSECT POWDER,

### OUR OWN GRINDING. VERY DESTRUCTIVE.

### 15 LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## £200 Reward. PIRACY. £200 Reward.

*The above reward will be paid by the Proprietors of "LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD," or Wine of Phosphates, to any person or persons who shall give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of any one making or offering for sale spurious or forged imitations of their proprietary article.*

TO OBVIATE FURTHER PIRACY, the following alterations have been made:—

The words "LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD" are now engraved on the Government Stamps, the words in water mark on the Labels, as well as being moulded on the Bottles.

The Proprietors therefore request all *Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors* to RETURN for exchange ANY STOCK they may have of "LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD," or Wine of Phosphates, to either their Wholesale House or direct to them,

### 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

*In all our Advertisements from this date, the attention of the Public will be called to these alterations, and they will be requested only to purchase such Bottles as have the Name Engraved on the Government Stamps, and the Name in Water Mark on the Labels.*



# TOWLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

1/1½

Containing the finest and most effective vegetable aperients combined with the pure extract of Camomile, and entirely free from all mercurial preparations.

2/9

## TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

The Original Preparation, as approved by the Medical Profession on account of its known composition and uniform strength.

Retail at 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

## LIQ. CHLORODYNE

As originally introduced by A. P. Towle, and free from stamp duty for dispensing. 4 ozs., 4s.; ½ lb., 5s. 6d.; 1 lb., 10s. Also in quantities of 6 lbs. and upwards at special quotations.

## TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES AND JUJUBES

In 1, 2, and 4 lb. bottles, at 3s. per lb., and 6d. and 1s. boxes. Foiled, lined, and neatly got up for the counter, 4s. 6d. and 9s. per doz. Quantities of 7 lbs. of Lozenges and upwards stamped with chemist's own name free of charge.

**A. P. TOWLE & SON, Chlorodyne Manufacturers,  
75 BACK PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.**

*Show Cards and Bills with name on application with instructions for forwarding.*

## CLORODINA DE TOWLE.

La preparacion original tal cual fué aprobada por la profesion médica por razon de su reconocida composicion y su fuerza uniforme. Precio al por menor 1'40 pesetas, 3'50, 5'60 y 13'75 pesetas.

## CÓLERA! CÓLERA! CÓLERA!

Un cirujano escribe:—"Para que sea apreciada basta que sea conocida. No vacilo en declararla (á saber, la clorodina de Towle) la medicina mas útil que ha aparecido durante este siglo para la diarrea, cólicos, calenturas, espasmos, etc., y me consta que ha aliviado mas dolor y causado mas alegría que ningun otro medicamento que pudiera nombrarse."

El valor de la clorodina depende de la pureza de su fabricacion, y para impedir los disgustos es necesario advertir el público que pida LA CLORODINA DE TOWLE, y que se empeñe en no aceptar otra, puesto que hay numerosas preparaciones baratas é inferiores en el mercado y que son á menudo motivo de disgustos.

**Renombrada por el alivio rápido que ofrece en la tos, consuncion, asma, bronquitis, diarrea, cólera, espasmos, mareos, y la mayor parte de las afecciones del sistema nervioso.**

*Extractos del informe de la junta general sanitaria de Londres, sobre la eficacia de la clorodina en los casos de cólera.*

Primer periodo ó premonitorio:—En este periodo de la enfermedad, obra como por encanto; una dosis es por lo general bastante. Segundo periodo ó el de los vómitos y diarrea:—Durante este periodo el remedio posee gran potencia, en efecto mas que ningun otro de que tenemos conocimiento. Dos ó tres dosis son suficientes. Tercer periodo, ó colapso:—*Rehabilita el pulso en todos los casos.* Tenemos tanta confianza en la eficacia de este remedio que seria imposible exagerar la necesidad de su adopcion en todos los casos.

UNICOS PROPIETARIOS, **A. P. TOWLE & SON,** FABRICANTES de CLORODINA.

75 BACK PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER, INGLATERRA.

Puede obtenerse en casi todas las droguerías de Londres y Liverpool.



GOLD MEDAL, International Health Exhibition, London.

# BENGER'S PREPARATIONS



OF THE

## Natural Digestive Principles

AND

### SPECIAL FOODS FOR CHILDREN & INVALIDS

**THE LANCET.** *March 25, 1882:*—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparations."

**THE MEDICAL PRESS,** *June 13, 1883,* says:—"Few modern improvements in Pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

**THE PRACTITIONER,** *February, 1883,* says:—"Deserving of the highest praise, and only require to be made known to the profession to insure their extensive employment."

**THE MEDICAL TIMES & GAZETTE,** *September 8, 1883,* says:—"Benger's Preparations have deservedly a very high reputation, and are all largely used."

THEY CONSIST OF—

## 1. Liquor Pancreaticus (Benger),

Containing all the digestive principles of the fresh pancreas. Used to prepare peptonised or partially digested food (no apparatus beyond a jug and a saucepan required), and also medicinally as a digestive.

In 4, 8, and 16 ounce Bottles, to retail at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

## 2. Liquor Pepticus (Benger),

An exceedingly active Fluid Pepsine. Dose—One or two teaspoonfuls with meals.

"The Liquor Pepticus prepared by Mr. Benger is a digestive agent of extraordinary power."—Dr. WM. ROBERTS, F.R.S., at *Northwich Meeting of British Medical Association.*

In 4, 8, and 16 ounce Bottles, to retail at 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

## 3. Benger's Peptonised Beef Jelly,

A DELICIOUS QUICK RESTORATIVE—WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

A concentrated partially digested and solidified beef tea, of delicate flavour. Unlike the various Extracts and Essences of Meat, it contains much of the fibrin or flesh-forming element of the beef in solution. Tins, 2s.

## 4. Benger's Self-Digestive Food

For Infants, Children, and Invalids. Containing the natural digestive principles of the pancreas; when mixed with warm milk a process equivalent to partial digestion takes place, by which both the food and milk are adapted for rapid absorption.

In no other food has this result been obtained. It can therefore be taken with comfort when all others disagree.

Tins, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS AND SHOW CARDS ON APPLICATION.

Benger's Preparations may be obtained through BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SANGER, SUTTON, NEWBERRY, and all the leading Wholesale Houses, or of the Manufacturers—

## MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. PAINE & F. B. BENGER),

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

## MANCHESTER.



**GOLD MEDALS**—DUBLIN, 1882; BOSTON, 1883;  
LONDON, (INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION) 1884.

# SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

*The ORIGINAL Article, as prepared by the Inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D.*

For over 60 years in use as an excellent remedy in cases of  
**ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, GRAVEL, AND GOUT.**

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in **LARGE-SIZED** Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly  
*Double the quantity* usually sold at that price), at **1/**, **2/6**, and **3/6** each.

**CAUTION.**—Observe that the Signature of the Inventor is on every label.

## SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID CAMPHOR

Is a valuable remedy in cases of **SLEEPLESSNESS** and **WEAK NERVES**. Bottles, **1/** and **2/** each.

**SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON**, Chemical Works, Temple Street, Dublin.  
**BARCLAY & SONS**, 95 Farringdon Street, London.

# SULPHUR TABLETS.

**TITLE AND TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.**

**WITH** a view of still further popularising Sulphur Tablets we invite the co-operation of Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** are sold at One Penny each, also in family packets at 1/-, leaving the retailer a clear profit of 50 per cent.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** will keep any length of time without spoiling.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** will sell readily and recommend themselves when once introduced.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** should be kept in every household, as a handy and simple Medicine, which Children will take readily.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** are composed of Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, and other harmless ingredients of repute for their purifying qualities.

**SULPHUR TABLETS** are put up in handsome decorated tin boxes, each containing one Gross, and are sent out carriage paid at the following prices, with Counter Bills and Window Slips.

1 Gross 8/- per Gross, net cash with order.	10 Gross 7/3 per Gross, net cash with order.
5 " 7/6 " " " "	50 " 6/9 " " " "
100 Gross 6/3 per Gross, net cash with order.	

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS. SOLE AGENTS ON SPECIAL TERMS.**

MANUFACTURED BY

**FRAZER & CO., LIM., 62 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL,**

TO WHOM CHEQUES AND ORDERS MUST BE MADE PAYABLE.



# Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

## IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,  
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Detendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

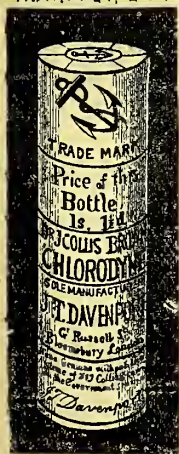
Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

## FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—



ONLY GENUINE.

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T. & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G. & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	Liverpool
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	York
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Raines, Blanshards & Co.,	Edinburgh
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sang & Barker,	"
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Dobbin, W., & Co.,	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	"
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Westwood & Hopkins,	Lincoln
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggison & Co.,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Folger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh	Yates & Co.,	London

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

## J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,

88 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.



# DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

The ONLY MEDICINE of the KIND AWARDED A CERTIFICATE of MERIT at the CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-4,

AND THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—REGISTERED UNDER THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Will keep in any Climate, and is therefore specially adapted for SHIPPING, and wherever introduced COMMANDS A LARGE SALE.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Want of Stamina, Nervous Debility, and Malarial Diseases, HAS ATTAINED A VERY LARGE

SALE in Africa, China, East and West Indies, the Colonies, Turkey, Asia, and other Hot Climates.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has become a Household Necessity in every nation and country in the World. Unequalled as a Brain and Nerve Food. Highly recommended by the *élite* of the Medical Profession for Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Diminished Vitality, &c.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE makes an agreeable Beverage with Water Only. INVIGORATING and VITALISING the BLOOD with the PHOSPHORIC or active Principle of Life.

Sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Manufactured only at

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne Laboratory, Hampstead, London, N.W.

A supply of suitable Printed Matter in any Language for distribution, also attractive Show Cards, will be sent for Enclosure to any London House on receipt of a Letter of Advice from Agents.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883.

## COD LIVER OIL.

The Only GOLD MEDAL  
For British Exhibitors was awarded to

**T. J. SMITH,**

10 & 11 NORTH CHURCH SIDE, HULL.

Importer of Norwegian, Newfoundland, & other varieties.

Low Quotations on application. Delivered at London or Liverpool.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. JENSEN & CO.'S

## NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL,

ICEBERG BRAND.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The attention of Shippers and the Trade is directed to the great advantages in price and quality of this fine Brand of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Messrs. J. JENSEN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturers, and Shippers—the largest producers in the world—guarantee to deliver **ALL OILS PURE**, pale, delicate in flavour, and non-freezing.

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## W. G. CARR & SONS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

ESTABLISHED 1794.



AWARDED ELEVEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

Our new Oil, 1885, has arrived, which is of excellent quality. Sample, from unknown correspondents, two stamps.



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## WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY.

SELECT PREPARATIONS AND SANITARY REQUISITES, "HERON" BRAND:—

Soluble Essence of Ginger.  
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Ess. pro. Mist. Ferri Co.  
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Alcoholic Solution Coal Tar.  
Coal Tar Toilet Soap.  
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Food for Infants (<sup>MALTED IN</sup>  
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CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS, LIQUORS, &amp; LIQUID EXTRACTS IN VACUO.

*Special attention paid to the Packing of Goods for Shipment Abroad.*

Agents for Hay's Soluble Essences of Ginger and for McKesson &amp; Robbins' Ovoid Pills.

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An excellent remedy for all stomachic complaints.

Indispensable in cases of loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, bad breath, flatulency, nausea, colic, cold in the stomach, heartburn, formation of sand and gravel, excess of mucus, jaundice, distaste, vomiting, sick-headache, spasms, constipation, over eating and drinking, worms, hypochondriasis, liver complaint and hemorrhoids.

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# NITRO-GLYCERINE TABLETS.

1-100th of a grain in each.

*For ANGINA PECTORIS, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ASTHMA, etc.*

The relief afforded by Nitro-Glycerine in Angina Pectoris is one of the most important discoveries of modern Therapeutics. A dose quickly checks the agonizing pain, and taken at intervals it wards off the attacks without producing any injurious effects on the Patient.

The Nitro-Glycerine is combined with Chocolate in a perfectly safe and stable form, and will keep in any climate. Price, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

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PARA LA ANGINA PECTORIS, NEURALGIA, JAQUECA, ENFERMEDAD DE LOS RIÑONES, ASMA, etc.

UNO de los descubrimientos mas importantes de la terapéutica moderna es el alivio que ofrece la nitro-glicerina en los casos de angina pectoris. Una sola dosis detiene instantaneamente los dolores, y tomada á intervalos, impide los ataques sin producir ningun efecto dañoso en el paciente.

La nitro-glicerina está combinada con el chocolate en forma perfectamente inocente y segura, pudiendo conservarse en cualquier clima. Precio 22½ rs. y 12½ rs. la caja.

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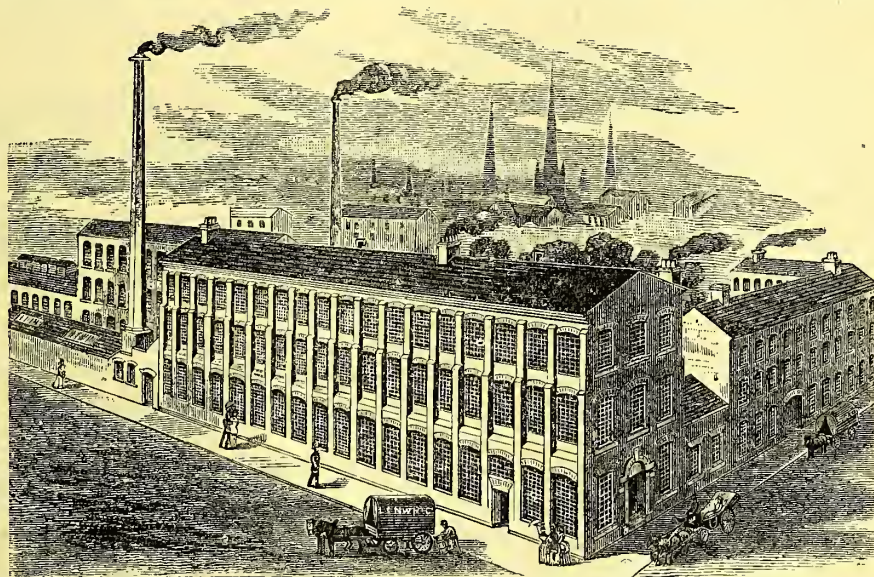
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The only oval gelatine coated pills of English manufacture in the market.

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Now largely replacing the Mitcham Oil. 21/- lb.

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Perfectly reliable, and the most valuable fluid form for the administration  
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WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

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The new remedy for Eczema and Ringworm. Imported direct from the  
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Prepared by a special process in which the flavour is preserved and the  
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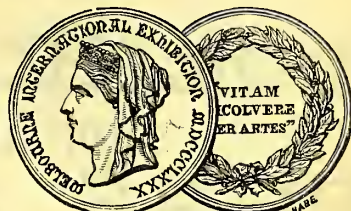
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WHITE AND UNBLEACHED SULPHATES. ALSO BISULPHATE,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

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Messrs. B., S. & Co. request the attention of their friends and the Trade, at home and abroad, to their having PURCHASED THE BUSINESS of Messrs. JAMES BASS & SONS, Hatton Garden, and with it the various Formulæ from which their Special Preparations have been made, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

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A VALUABLE REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES.

This elegant preparation is an Emulsion containing 50 per cent. of the finest Cod-Liver Oil, combined with nutritious tonics on an entirely new principle. It is rendered palatable by the addition of Aromatics, and is, we venture to assert, the most perfect Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil hitherto brought before the notice of the Medical Profession and the Public. We guarantee it to keep well in any climate.

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These preparations are manufactured from the best selected Drugs, and are recommended for their uniformity and reliability. They are so prepared that one fluid ounce of the finished Extract represents an equivalent weight of the pure drug.

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Salicylic Acid and all Salicylic Salts (Kolbe's Patent).  
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## THE Cure for

Neuralgia	Stiffness from violent exercise	Paralysis
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Nervous Headache	Stiff Neck	Corns
Cramps	Sore Throat	Piles
Burns and Scalds	Asthma	Cuts and Wounds
Pains generally	Bronchitis	Ringworm
Rheumatism	Coughs	Bruises
Lumbago	Mumps	Erysipelas
Gout		Convulsions

**N.B.**—"THILUM" does not contain mercury, opium, aconite, or any deleterious ingredient.

The following **TESTIMONIALS** are taken from hundreds that have been received from various parts of the world:—

**Henry's "Thilum"** has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to nnguents in general.

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**Bronchitis, Cramps, &c., during Pregnancy, Rheumatism, &c.**—Your "Thilum" cured my baby (three months old) of severe bronchitis. Last Friday week he was so ill that the doctor told me his case was *hopeless*. On the Sunday night following I applied "Thilum," and the next morning he was much better, and another rubbing with the ointment effected a perfect cure. For the benefit of wives and mothers, I wish to say to all that I have also proved "Thilum" to be invaluable for cramps of the very worst kind, and also for other aches and pains from which I suffered much both before and after my recent confinement. I cannot express the relief and comfort the ointment always afforded me, and only wish more women knew of its special suitability for them, as I am sure they would use it if they did. I have also used "Thilum" for rheumatic pains in the shoulders and different parts of the body, and, having proved its excellent virtues, should now be sorry to be without having it near at hand.

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**Chilblains.**—I should like you to know the good effect your "Thilum" had on my chilblains. I had about twenty on my feet, when I was advised to try your ointment, and after using one little box of it the chilblains were quite cured.

St. Mary's Vicarage, Maryport, December 8, 1884.

M. FORDYCE.

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For

Rheumatism	Cuts and Wounds	Swellings generally
Wind-stroke	Broken Knees and	Sore Shoulders and
Sprains of all sorts	Bruises	Spavins [Backs]
Sprung Tendons	Cracked Heels	Heat Lumps
Sore Throat	Over reaches	Bites and Stings of
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I tried your sample of "Hippacea" on one of my horses with a sore hack. It was a very severe case, caused by a side-saddle when hunting in a hilly country. I found it heal the wound and also encourage the growth of the hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a slight case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season, and my horse so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more "Hippacea," not caring to be without it in my stables, having found its really excellent virtues.

Montpellier Riding School, Bath, JAMES ROBERTS,  
November 25, 1884. Riding Master.

I have used "Hippacea" for some months, and have found it most beneficial for cuts, bruises, and sore hoofs among my horses. Any wound it heals very quickly.

Madras, 21st May, 1884. J. H. PEEBLES.

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For Fevers of all sorts, Colds, and as a Tonic.

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"COMP. ESS. of OMUM and CAMPH."

For Cholera, Indigestion, Flatulence, Colic, Spasms in the Stomach and Bowels, as also for Dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation).

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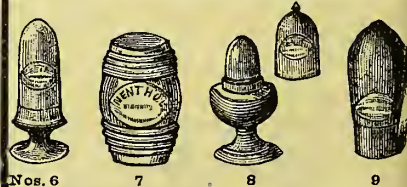
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61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
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1/-, 6 IN A BOX.

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NO ADMIXTURE  
WHATEVER.

No. 10.  
Quite new, 6d., 12 on a Card. Very saleable and attractive. 3.6.

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PURE MENTHOL**

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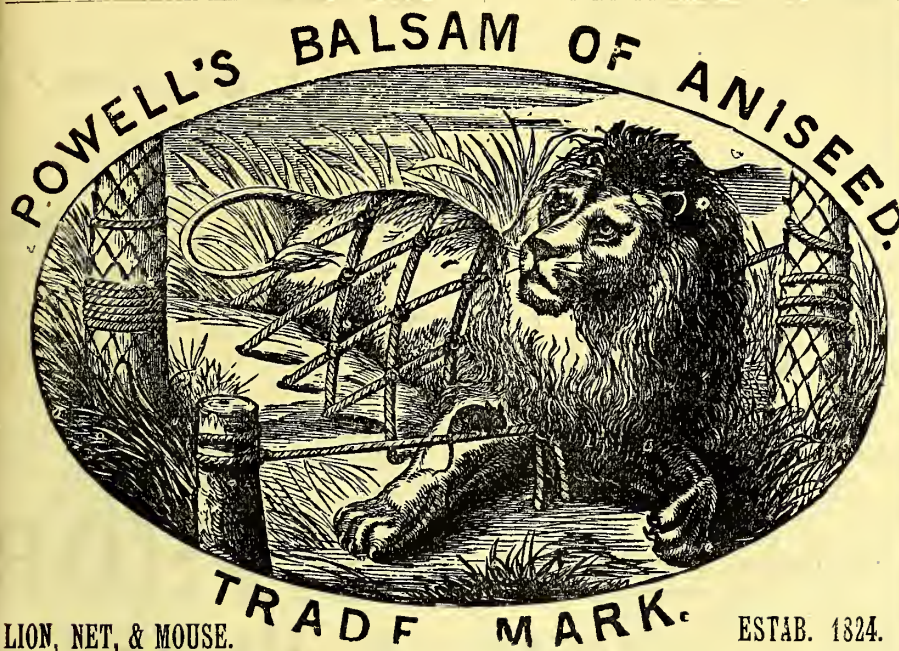
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11.	Quite new, 6d. Boxwood (lids to screw), each in a separate box, 12 of which are enclosed in a glass-fronted outer. 4/-	

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The high character of  
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throughout the world. 1/1½,  
2/3, and 11/ per bottle.

Prepared by **THOMAS POWELL**, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E.

NON-  
POISONOUS,  
SAFE,

# TIKHEEL,

CERTAIN,  
SPEEDY,  
AND  
PLEASANT.

*The New Remedy for Neuralgia, Tic, Toothache, Nervous and Sick Headache.*

## ONE SIZE ONLY—HALF-A-CROWN.

Price 24/- per dozen, subject to usual Patent Medicine discount. Per gross, £11 8s., net cash, carriage paid, box free. Export Tin-lined Cases charged 7/6 each, delivered f.o.b. Remittance in full must accompany order. For less than One Gross buyers will please write their Patent Medicine House or Wholesale Druggist.

In places, still very numerous, where patents are not cut, and even, as the following letter will show, in towns where cutting is practised, retail Chemists will find it greatly to their advantage to introduce **TIKHEEL**. This Medicine, retailing at 2s. 6d., costs, according to quantity, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; it thus leaves a larger profit than is gained by an ordinary 1s. or 1s. 6d. bottle of 'Tic Mixture'. We do not suppose, nor expect, that **TIKHEEL** will be pushed where the only result is to make a trade for stores or cutting grocers; but there are large districts where the full price for patents is still obtained, and we shall be glad to furnish Show Cards and Counter Bills, with name and address, to all Chemists who will take up the sale of **TIKHEEL**.

Messrs. CLARKE & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—We think it our duty to thank you for having given us the Agency for "TIKHEEL." It has been the most remunerative of all agencies we have ever had. We have a good, steady, increasing sale, and have never had a single complaint—which is a great deal to say.

Your obedient Servants,

VINARY & CO.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE IN SPANISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.

PREPARED ONLY BY

# CLARKE, BLEASDALE, BELL & CO., YORK, ENGLAND.



**ACID. ACETIC., B.P., ACID. ACETIC. 1.040.** Guaranteed made from Spoa.  
**PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN,** for Bleaching Feathers, Hair, Silk, Jute, Ivory, Bone, &c.  
**CRETA PRÆCIP.** Very White, Soft, and Light.  
**PHOSPHORIC ACID, B.P.** strength and concentrated, Pure and Free from Arsenic.  
**LIQ. FERRI PERCHLOR. FORT., B.P.** Free from Arsenic, and Soluble in Spirit.  
**HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, SODA, &c. CYANIDE of POTASSIUM.**

Ferri et Ammon. Cit., Ferri et Quiniæ Cit., B.P., and other Scale Preparations.

**DUNN & CO., Stirling Chemical Works, WEST HAM, LONDON.**

**ESSENTIAL**

Liquid Camphor in its natural and most active form. Imported from China and Japan. Made by distilling the wood of the Camphor Tree (*Laurus Camphora*). Chemically it consists of a saturated solution of Camphor in a terpene, in the proportion of about one in four.

For centuries this oil has enjoyed a wide-spread reputation in China and Japan as an external remedial agent in Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Joints, and Glandular Swellings.

**OIL**

This natural oil must speedily supersede the fatty oils and ointments of Camphor now in use, as it is both more cleanly and efficacious.

Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.;  
In Winchester Quarts, 1s. net.  
In Ordering specify "UMNEY'S."

**CAMPHOR**

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY,**  
SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

**BAISS BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,**

AND

**Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.**

ESTABLISHED 1833.]

**JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

[ESTABLISHED 1833.]

QUALITY GUARANTEED BY  
AFFIXING OUR TRADE MARK  
TO EVERY PACKAGE.

TRADE MARK



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FOR EXPORT ONLY.

An exhaustive illustrated Export Prices Current, comprising every requirement of the Chemist and Druggist, will be published on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, and can be had by application (post free) on receipt of trade card. The attention of the trade is especially called to their preparations, including Extracts, Concentrated Decoctions, and Infusions, for which their name is so well established, and are guaranteed to be prepared with the utmost care from the finest drugs, and which will keep in hot climates for any reasonable length of time.

Manufacturers of Fruit Essences, which form a ready means when mixed with Acidulated Simple Syrup, of producing an article that has all the flavour of the freshly pressed fruit, and can thus be used with aerated water as a most refreshing drink in all hot climates.

CORRESPONDENCE IN ALL LANGUAGES.

*Æthers, Alcohols, Liniments, and Tinctures shipped in bond at lowest market prices.*

**Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles at special net prices. Scientific and Philosophical Instruments. Surgical Instruments.**

*Indents sent through Merchants should specially bear the name of BAISS BROTHERS & Co., and will be put on very best terms.*



# EXT. CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM, DE VRIJ.

Prepared IN VACUO from selected Cinchona Bark.

ORDINARY TONIC DOSE—5 TO 10 MINIMS.

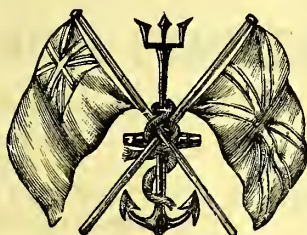
Dr. De Vrij's Fluid Extract of Cinchona is the first preparation of its kind based upon the rational principle of alkaloidal standard. It forms perfectly clear solutions when diluted.

Ext. Cinchonæ Liq., De Vrij, is identical with the Fluid Extract proposed by Professor Redwood (see *Pharm. Journ.* Dec. 6, 1884), which will probably replace the present official preparation in the forthcoming Pharmacopœia.

DE VRIJ'S CINCHONA CO., 2 Fisher Street, Red Lion Square, W.C.



Prepared before August, 1875.



## KING'S HOP BITTERS

Are the old-established British Preparation and are "GENUINE HOP BITTERS," made only in Great Britain. Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act. They are an excellent and tonic, very palatable, and command a large sale. Put up in bottles to retail at 11 and 28, also in packets containing ingredients for making Hop Bitters. 7yd. and 11yd. N.B.—Each Bottle and Packet bears the above Trade Marks. Beware of Infringements.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

ALFRED KING & CO., King's Hop Bitters Depot, Croydon, London, S.E.

Special Agents appointed in all parts. Cards, Transparencies and Testimonials supplied. For further particulars apply as above.

Agent for New Zealand, R. Ayres, Chemist, Taranaki, & Molesworth St., Wellington. Small Sample Export Orders for enclosure will receive prompt attention.

## COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE

As original makers in this country of Cocaine salts, we beg our friends to note that we are prepared to meet any legitimate competition, and to supply a product of the highest purity and activity as heretofore. We have still further reduced our price, and invite enquiries for quotations.

TANNER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,  
TOTTENHAM, LONDON.

## ÆTHAMODYNE

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

### THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY!!

Invaluable in all cases of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.

THE frequent objection to many Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicines from their being turbid, nauseous, and bulky, is completely overcome in this elegant and portable preparation, whilst its therapeutic action is infinitely superior to anything yet introduced.

Unlike many Diarrhœa Medicines, Æthamodyne is not very astringent. Great harm is frequently done to the system by giving this malady a sudden and violent check; this is entirely obviated by the use of Æthamodyne, which is Anodyne, Anti-spasmodic, and Antiseptic: this latter property rendering it invaluable in infectious cases.

Dr. BENJAMIN RIDGE, the eminent London Physician, author of "Health and Disease," "Ourselves, Our Food, and Our Physic," &c., writes:—"I have seen the really wonderful results of your Æthamodyne. Please send me six bottles of it that I may recommend it. It acts like a charm in diarrhœa and sweats."

DOSE:—From half to one teaspoonful. In ordinary cases ONE DOSE is generally sufficient. The dose may be increased to two or even three teaspoonfuls in Cholera asiaticus under medical directions.

Price 1/3, 2/9, and 4/6. Post free 1/4, 3/6, and 5/ per Bottle.

Larger quantities at reduced rates. Sole Inventor and Proprietor,  
J. SPENCER PALMER, 7 NORFOLK BUILDINGS, BATH, ENGLAND.  
London Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street.

# PLASTERS.

JOHN QUILLIAM & CO.,

11 SUGAR LANE, MANCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

SURGICAL & MARGINAL PLASTERS,

CORN & BUNION PLASTERS,

COURT PLASTER, &c.

Samples and Quotations on application. [1]

GEORGE TREBLE, JUN., FOOT & CO.,  
CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTERS AND SHOW-CASE MAKERS.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

FACTORY: 27 CANAL ROAD, WHITMORE RD., HOXTON, LONDON, N.

# GENUINE OIL OF MUSTARD SEED

Is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Spasms, Bruises, Chilblains, &c. Retail in Bottles, 1s. each.

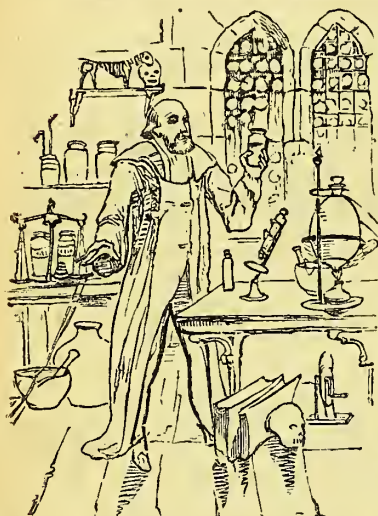
Imported by J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists,  
6, 8, & 10 WHITECHAPEL, AND 7 CHURCH STREET LIVERPOOL.



THE GREATEST KNOWN CURE  
FOR INDIGESTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

## HOWELL'S GOLDEN HERB PILLS

One Box Warranted to Cure almost the Worst Ailment.



**IMPORTANT to  
CHEMISTS &  
DRUGGISTS.**—  
Once you get your  
customers to give this  
Wonderful Medicine a  
trial your sale will in-  
crease, and their fame  
will soon become  
widely known.

In BOXES, 1s. 1½d.  
and 2s. 9d.

**AGENTS WANTED**

*Bills, with Testimonials,  
and the Names of  
Chemists and Druggists  
Printed on, sent on a  
receipt of Label.*

**SPLENDID SHOW  
CARD.**

HOWELL'S, Vernon St., Dale St., Liverpool.

## DENOUL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Attention is called to the following articles:—

**MEDICINAL  
CAPSULES.**

	Trade Price.	Retail.
Peruvian Mixture Capsules.....	10/ 6	3/ 2
Matico Oil and Copaiba do.....	11/	2/ 8
Santal Oil do. (36 in each box).....	23/	4/
Cubeb Oil and Copaiba do.....	9/ 6	2/ 6
Copaiba, Cubeb Oil, and Santal Oil do.....	15/ 6	3/ 6
Copaiba Capsules, No. 0.....	5/ 9	1/ 6
" " No. 1.....	5/ 6	1/ 3
" " No. 2.....	5/	1/
Copaiba, Alum and Cubebs.....	5/ 9	1/ 6
Compound Ferruginous.....	5/ 9	1/ 6
Cubeb Oil.....	23/ 4	4/
Male Fern Oil.....	10/ 6	8/
Cod Liver Oil.....	5/ 9	1/ 8
Castor Oil.....	5/ 9	1/ 8
Denuol's Injection (to insure a radi- cal cure in two days).....	16/	2/ 9

ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE

**JULES DENOUL,**

Carlton House, 4 New Cross Road, London, S.E.

**Las CÁPSULAS MEDICINALES de DENOUL**

SON LAS MEJORES Y LAS MAS ECONÓMICAS.

Se llama especial atención á los siguientes artículos:—

**CÁPSULAS  
MEDICINALES.**

	Precios al comercio.	Precios al detalle.
Cápsulas peruanas mezcladas.....	12/50 y 9/35	3/75 y 2/50
Cápsulas de aceite matico y copaiba.....	13/75	3/00
Cápsulas de aceite de Sándalo (36 en la caja).....	25/75	5/00
Cápsulas de cubeba y copaiba.....	11/55	3/00
Cápsulas de Copaiba, aceite de cubeba y Sándalo.....	19/35	4/25
Cápsulas de copaiba, No. 0.....	7/45	1/85
" " No. 1.....	7/00	1/50
" " No. 2.....	6/25	1/25
Cápsulas de copaiba, alumbre y cubeba.....	7/45	1/45
" " ferruginosas compuestas.....	7/45	1/45
" " de aceite de cubeba.....	23/75	5/00
" " de hellebore macho.....	13/00	3/75
" " de aceite de ricino.....	7/25	1/85
" " de aceite de higado de bacalao.....	7/00	1/50
Inyección de Denuol (para asegurar una cura radical en dos días).....	20/00	3/50

Se garantizan genuinas todas las drogas.

**JULES DENOUL,** CARLTON HOUSE, LONDRES, S.E.

4 NEW CROSS ROAD.

The fatal effects frequently following the use  
of Narcotics in Patent Medicines suggested to  
the Proprietor of

## STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS



the advisability of having his Powders tested by  
Dr. HASSALL, the result of whose analysis is certified  
below, hence vendors need be under no apprehension  
of the pain, trouble, and censure connected with  
most inquests, the occasional result of fatal doses of  
Patent Medicines.

## STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.

THE ANALYTICAL INSTITUTION,

54 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

LONDON, 29th Nov., 1877.

REPORT ON THE TEETHING POWDER PREPARED BY  
MR. JAS. STEDMAN, HOXTON.

I hereby certify that I have purchased a sample of  
STEDMAN'S Teething Powder, and have, at the request of  
the Proprietor, subjected it to Analysis for Morphia or  
Opium in any form.

I am enabled to state that I found the sample in  
question to be absolutely free from Morphia, or any other  
Alkaloid or constituent of Opium.

Thus STEDMAN'S Teething Powder is favourably dis-  
tinguished from similar preparations.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D.

Thus Vendors need not be under any apprehension of  
interference either by Police or Coroner, as the FREEDOM  
FROM NARCOTIC removes Stedman's Teething Powders  
from the "Scheduled Poisons" List, and prevents the possi-  
bility of inquests on account of the administration of these  
Powders

## STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS

are best distinguished by their proper brand, a Gum Lancet  
(as above), which specify in ordering.

Price 78/- per gross net.

Eight 11s. Boxes, each containing 216 Powders, for £4 net.

## SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Full Size, and Prepared throughout with Howard's  
Materials.

Loose, 5s. 6d. per gross; in 1 doz. Coloured Boxes,  
Wrappers, &c., 6s. per doz. net.

TERMS—Cash with Order.

DRUGS PACKED FOR THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTORY:—

25 NEW NORTH ROAD, HOXTON, LONDON, N.





# FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE



THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE.

Discovered and Invented by **RICHARD FREEMAN** in 1844.

**IT IS THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.**

It is the best known remedy for COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA.

It effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal Diseases—DIPHTHERIA, DIABETES, FEVER, CROUP, AGUE, &c.

It acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only known Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

It is the only Palliative in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, MENINGITIS, &c.

It effectually cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, PALPITATION, CONVULSIONS, and SPASMS.

It rapidly relieves pain from whatever cause, allays the irritation of Fever, soothes and strengthens the system under exhaustive diseases, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, and marvellously prolongs life. It may be taken by old and young at all hour and times.

It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at home and abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of **FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE** and against Collis Browne and Davenport. Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz., 2s. 9d.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d.; 8 oz., 9s.; half pints, 11s.; and pints, 20s. each; and for dispensing only in bottles, fl. 8 oz. 8s., and fl. 20 oz. 18s. (in weight one pound and a half).

*Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other articles bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant," is on the wrapper, &c., and that the words **Freeman's Original Chlorodyne** are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is the only true Chlorodyne.*

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

**RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, 70 KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.**

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, The Great BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER.

(Registered Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE.")

The Celebrated CURE FOR Scrofula, Scurvy, Blood and Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds.

Wholesale of all the Wholesale Houses, less the usual discount.

Sole Proprietors, **THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.**

Counter Bills and Posters, with Name and Address, also Show Cards, on application. Printed matter supplied in any Language for Foreign Agents.

**CAUTION.**—The Proprietors will take immediate proceedings against all persons pirating their Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture," Labels, Wrappers, &c., or Advertisements, or in any way infringing their rights.

**RUSPINI'S STYPTIC,**  
FOR STOPPING ALL BLEEDINGS.

Bottles, 2/, 4/6, and 10/6 each.

In Bulk, for Dispensing and Hospital and Medical Sale.

**"LIQUOR STYPTICUS R."**

In 3, 5, 10, & 20 oz. Bottles, at 1/ per oz.,

Less 25 per cent. discount to the Trade for Cash Orders.

MR. RUSPINI continues to receive satisfactory medical reports on the value of this powerful medicine.

AGENCIES solicited in New York, St. Louis, QUEBEC, and MONTREAL, to introduce Samples to the Profession.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**



**PERFECT IN PURITY AND UNIFORM IN STRENGTH.**

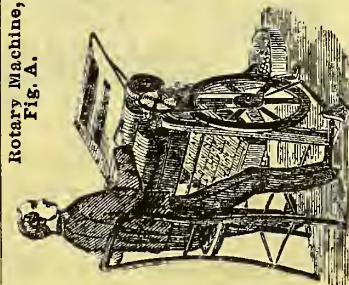
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists, and by the Manufacturers,

**DINNEFORD & CO.,**  
**Pharmaceutical Chemists,**  
**180 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.**



# J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES,

As now used by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in England, Australia, America, and France.



Rotary Machine, Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machine used.

## ROTARY PILL MACHINES.

Fig. A.—No. 1...£12 12s.  
" 2...£15 15s.  
" 3...£20 0s.

Fig. B.

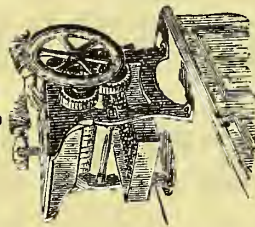
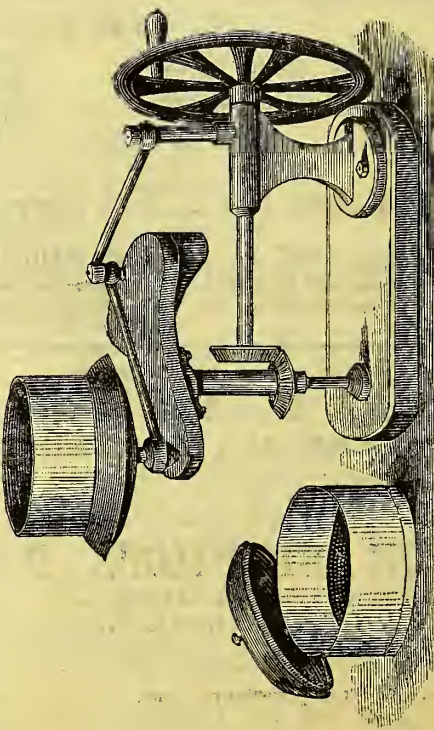


Fig. B.—A small useful Machine, capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.

Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to cut two or three different size Pills, at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

## J. W. PINDAR'S DOUBLE-ACTION TINCTURE PRESSES, "ECCENTRIC" PILL COATER, IMPROVED



**PRICES:**  
No. 1.—For 2 lbs. ... £2 5 0  
No. 2.—For 5 lbs. ... 3 15 0  
No. 3.—For 10 lbs. ... 5 15 0  
No. 4.—For 20 lbs. on Iron Standard, for Steam, Gas, or other power, £15 15s.—Sifter for same, £2 5s.

The smallest machines can be worked by Steam Power at a small additional cost.

PIPING PRESS, FIG. C.

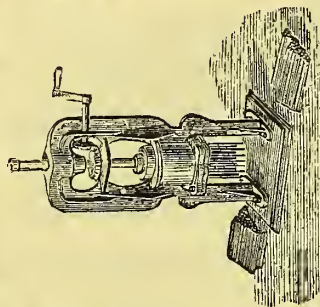


Fig. C. is the Improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes truer than by the old method of rolling.

## PIPING PRESSES.

No. 1. ... £3 0s.  
Fig. C.—No. 2... £5 10s.  
" 3... £3 0s.

to hold 1 Gallon, price £3 10s.  
£1 10s. extra for every additional Gallon.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,

224 Strand, 13th March, 1885.  
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour, and consequently expense.—I remain, yours faithfully,  
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

338 Oxford Street,

Feb. 11th, 1871.

Sir.—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, sir, yours respectfully,  
JOHN BELL & CO.

3 Crane Court,

Feb. 14th, 1871.

To Mr. J. W. PINDAR.  
Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly,  
T. WHELFTON.

29 Murray Street,

London, New York, and Farringdon Road, London, New York, 1880.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR.  
Dear Sir,—Your letter of inquiry came duly to hand. As I always told you, the Pill Machine in operation at my London warehouse has given entire satisfaction. So have those we are using in this country. We can make smooth, round Pills of uniform size at a very small expense. I can safely say that your Pill Machine is all that you claim it to be—a perfect Machine.—Yours truly,  
A. J. WHITE.

Testimonials from all parts of the world may be seen on application to

**J. W. PINDAR,**  
75 New Church Road, Camberwell, LONDON.



# COX'S TASTELESS PILLS.



BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated and Sealed April 13th, 1854.



Surgeons and Chemists supplied with an excellent Aperient Pill (the formula for which will be forwarded), covered with a thin non-metallic film, rendering each Pill perfectly tasteless, at 1s. a gross, postage free.

Any formulæ dispensed and covered, and samples, with list of pills, from 500 different forms, which are kept in stock, will be forwarded free on application.

They were introduced to the medical profession by the present proprietors a quarter of a century ago, and many thousands of unsolicited testimonials have been received from the highest medical authorities, and are now used, and have been used for many years past, by the largest and best conducted hospitals and dispensaries. Of course, a success like this has led to many imitations, and highly-varnished pills, made to resemble ours, have been introduced by some unscrupulous people. Many of these pills pass through the stomach unaltered, and a useful invention is thus likely to be brought into disrepute.

The most impudent assertions are made by some of these people, who combine, in one incongruous whole, the trades of druggists' sundrymen, retail druggists, soap-makers, and horse and cattle medicine vendors.

We make and sell nothing but pills, and have testimonials from regular customers, residing in China, Australia, and every part of the civilised world, as well as from friends in almost every town and village in the kingdom; and our trade, which is constantly increasing, is perhaps four or five times as large as all the rest of our copyists' put together.

## The following are some of our Prices FOR CHEMISTS ONLY:—

We strongly recommend our Aperient Pills as a good general saleable Pill. These, with the Pharmacopœia Pills quoted below, are sent out to every part of the United Kingdom in half-pound parcels, package, postage, and carriage free on the same day as the order is received; and, to avoid booking and other expenses, 1d. in the Shilling will be allowed if Stamps or P.O.O. are remitted with order.

Our Pills can also be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist. In ordering, please specify "Cox's TASTELESS PILLS."

## QUOTATIONS FOR OTHER PILLS ON APPLICATION.

No. in Catalogue.	Pil. Aperiens et Cathartic.	Prices per Pound in Four or Five Grain Pills.		No. in Catalogue.	Pills of the British Pharmacopœia.	Prices per Pound in Four or Five Grain Pills.	
		Coated.	Uncoated.			Coated.	Uncoated.
& 2	Pil. Aper. (Cox) c. Cal.....	6/	5/	122	Pil. Asafœtidæ Co. ....	6/6	5/6
& 4	" " (Cox) sine Cal....	6/	5/	66	" Cambog. Co.....	6/	5/
193	" Cathartic Fort. (Cox)...	6/	5/	24	" Coloc. Co.....	16/	15/
332	" Cochia .....	5/	4/	30	" " et Hyos. ....	13/	12/
				62	" Ferri Carb. ....	5/	4/
				71	" Hydrarg. ....	5/	4/
				92	" " Subchlor. Co. ...	6/6	5/6
				77	" Ipecac. c. Scillæ .....	7/	6/
6	PILLS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.			99	" Plumbi c. Opio .....	12/	11/
8	Pil. Aloes. Barb. ....	6/	5/	104	" Rhei Co. ....	7/	6/
9	" " et Asafœtidæ .....	5/	4/	119	" Saponis Co. ....	12/	11/
10	" " et Ferri .....	5/	4/	321	" Scammon. Co. ....	22/	21/
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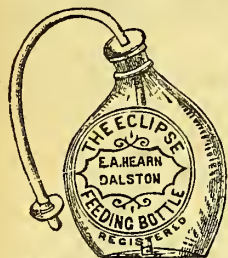
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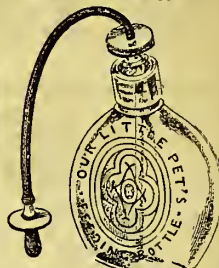
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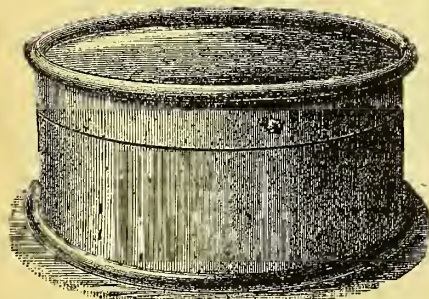
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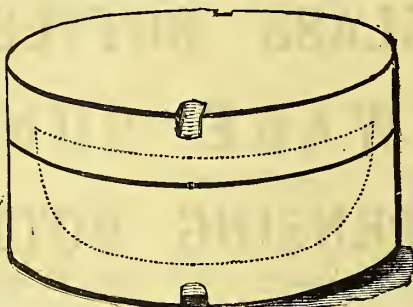
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## DR. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH

OR,

## HAY FEVER SMELLING BOTTLE.

RETAIL, 1/1½; WHOLESALE, 9/- DOZEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

## WILLIAM TOOGOOD,

WHOLESALE GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURER & DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,  
35, 36, & 37 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S REVISED PRICE CURRENT of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be forwarded post free upon application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.



# TOOGOOD'S

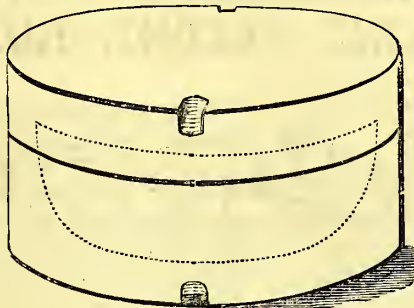
## NYE BESTYTTEDE

# POTTER MED LAAG

ANSEES AT VÆRE DE FULDKOMNESTE OG BEKEEMMESTE FREMFOR ALLE  
ANDRE, OG BESIDDE FØLGENDE FORDELE:—

1st.—Laaget fastholdes fuldstændigt ved et gummibaand, der anbringes tværs over Potten befæstet i smaa Indsnit, denne Maade yener godt anbragt paa Reiser og afhjælper i deune Henseende et stort Savn.

2nd.—Laagene ere aldeles flade saa at Seddelen let kan paaklæbes og igjen aftages.



3rd.—Indvendig ere Potterne afrundede eller i Ægge-Form saa at Indholdet let kan tages ud og altid uden Tab.

4th.—Stor Omhu er anvendt paa at sikkre et nøiagtigt indvendigt Maal.

Pris per Gross.	Lod	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8	12	16
Kr.	16.20	16.20	16.20	18.	19.80	21.60	24.30.	30.60	37.80	48.60	59.40	



## WESTMINSTER

# DIE FLASKE,

(GLAS SKRUE LUKNING.)

HOIDT GLAS (sælges for Kr. 1.35) pr. Dus. Kr. 9.90.  
Sort " " " 10.80.

HOIDT GLAS (sælges for Kr. 0.90).  
Hoid Lukning pr. Dus. Kr. 6.75.  
Sort " " " " 7.65.

GRÖNT GLAS (sælges for Kr. 0.45.)  
Hoid Lukning pr. Dus. Kr. 3.60.  
Sort " " " " 4.45.

## DR. BELL'S EUCALYPTISKE ANTI-CATARRH

ELLER

## HÖ FEBER LUGTE FLASKE.

DETAL Kr. 1.05. ENGROS, pr. Dus. Kr. 8.10

FABRIKEREDE AF

## WILLIAM TOOGOOD,

FABRIKANT AF GLAS FLASKER og ALLE SLAGS APOTHEKER og DROGOR KAR,  
35, 36 & 37 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S NYE REVIDEREDE PRIS-LISTE for Glas Flasker, Maal, Potter og Alle Slags  
Beholdere & Kar sendes franco paa Application.

SPECIEL BETINGELSE FOR EXPORTEURER.

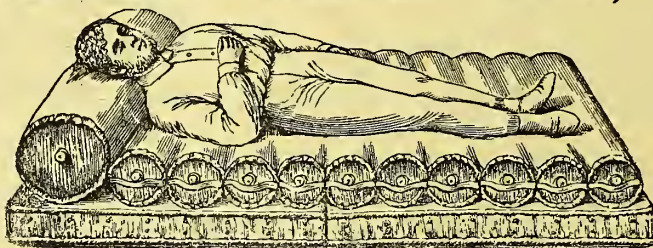


# UNIVERSAL TUBULAR WATER & AIR BED

Prize Medals, Sanitary Congress, 1878; Industrial Exhibition, York, 1879; Certificate of Honour, Sanitary Congress, 1879; Brighton, 1881; International, 1881; Kensington, 1882.

## POCOCK BROTHERS, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 235 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

Consists of a series of separate and distinct cylinders, any diameter and suitable length, made of Waterproof material either for Water or Air, fitting into a case which keeps them side by side, but slightly apart.



ITS ADVANTAGES  
OVER  
ORDINARY WATER  
OR  
AIR BEDS ARE AS  
FOLLOWS:—

1. In cost it is less expensive.
2. It is warm and light, and well adapted for a camp or field-bed, being waterproof.
3. It is quickly filled and easily adjusted.
4. It admits of ventilation in the space between the tubes.
5. It can be regulated so as to relieve pressure from any part required.
6. By the addition of tubes it will raise one part of the body higher than the rest.
7. By the temporary removal of one or two tubes it affords room for the introduction of a bed-pan.

8. It can be inclined to any angle (even when filled with water) to suit the condition of the patient.
9. It is free from noise and snoring, so disagreeable to the invalid on changing his position on a water-bed.
10. In case of injury to a tube it can be withdrawn, and a fresh one substituted at a trifling cost, and without loss of time; whereas the ordinary water-bed if injured in any part (from being in one compartment) is rendered useless.
11. In the treatment of insane or paralysed invalids who have no control over their evacuations, they cannot lie in a pool of wet, the fluid passing away between the tubes.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GLASS BOTTLES, SYPHONS, ETC.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

ROUND SHOULDER OR LIME JUICE BOTTLES  
 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 oz.  
 2/9 3/3 4/6 6/6 7/6 8/6 14/ 15/ 20/ 22/ per gross

VIALS (Long, Medium, or Short Series).  
 oz., 2/9; 1 oz., 3/; 2 oz., 4/6 gross. Good quality.

KALI (CONFECTIONER'S) BOTTLES.  
 4 6 8 10 12 20 oz.  
 6/ 7/8 9/ 14/ 17/ 24/ gross.

GLASS SYRINGES (Best Quality).  
 1/2 oz., 14/; 1 oz., 18/; 1 1/2 oz., 27/; 2 oz., 49/ gross.

All and every kind of Bottle made, and prices given for any particular pattern.

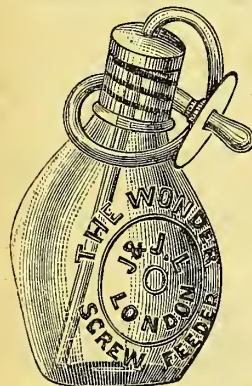
FEEDING BOTTLES. [SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.]  
 Best White Glass, China Tops, White Indiarubber Fittings, 27/ gross; Black ditto, 34/ gross.  
 Curved, with Screw Caps, White Indiarubber Fittings, 36/ gross; Black Indiarubber Fittings, 42/ gross.  
 N.B.—The fittings for above Screw Feeders are made in Glass (no Metal or Earthenware).

SYPHONS: Block Tin Mounts, best in the trade, 19/ doz. f.o.b. Antwerp. SELTZGENESSE: 5 pint, 14/ each

J. & J. LANG, Glass Works, Alsace and Lorraine.

37 Quai Flamand, ANTWERP; and 28 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, PARIS.

SHOW ROOMS AT 82 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.



BEST WHITE FLINT OVAL DISPENSING OR  
 PERFUMERY BOTTLES.

2 3 4 6 8 oz.  
 6/ 7/ 8/6 9/6 10/6 per gross.

BEST WHITE FLATS.  
 2 3 4 6 8 oz.  
 6/ 7/ 8/6 9/6 10/6 per gross.

PILL BOTTLES (Metal Screw Caps).  
 1/2 oz., 9/; 1 oz., 10/; 2 oz., 13/; 3 oz., 16/ gross.

POMADE BOTTLES (Metal Screw Caps).  
 1 oz., 11/; 2 oz., 14/6; 3 oz., 18/; 4 oz., 21/ gross.

Our Metallic Capsules are superior to anything in the Market.



Syphons.  
 19/ per doz.  
 f.o.b.  
 Antwerp.

## SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black letters on a ground of pink or white enamel).

Narrow-mouthed and Wide-mouthed Bottles, well stoppered; Capped and Tube-stoppered Oil Bottles; Syrup Bottles, with Plug Stoppers of Dark Blue or White Opaque Glass; Lozenge Jars with Cut Glass Knobs; Cut Perfume Bottles, Round, Oval, and Square; Shop Jars of Best Porcelain, thoroughly Greaseproof. Labels Indestructible and of Elegant Appearance, forming an even surface with the Glass or Porcelain. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. A Large Variety of Samples on Show at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 SUGARLOAF COURT, 50 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Depot of the PATENT SAFETY SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX CO., LIM. Price List on application.



Amongst others the following have been supplied with these Bottles and Jars:—Bradford & Co., Bridlington Quay; Birks, N. & W. H., Adelaide S. A.; Büchner, M., 149 Houndsditch, London, E.; Brown, Alex., Dunoon, N. B.; Corry, T. C. S., Belfast; Cottingham, W., Lincoln; Croyden, E. H., Newcastle-under-Lyme; Davis, Hayton, High Harrogate; Donovan, Richard, Blackrock, near Dublin; Durrant, G. R., Hertford; Hall, Ralph, 562 Kingsland Road, London, N.; Hill, J. B., Auckland, N. Z.; Jenkins, J. T., Nottingham; Jones & Co., Christchurch, N. Z.; Lofthouse, J., Ebbwood; Pasmore, W. F., 320 Regent Street, London; Potts, Charles, Ilkerton; Proctor, Wm., & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Roberts, D. P., Croydon, Surrey; Robinson, C. J., Streatham, London; Robinson, H., Baildon, near Leeds; Southern, J., Manchester, opposite to the Assize Court; Taylor, P. N., 14 Basinghall St., London, E.C.; Twinberrow, W. & Son, 80 Wigmore Street, London, W. Waterall, Geo., & Sons, Nottingham.



ADDRESSED TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

**DR. HENRY A. MARTIN'S  
PURE RUBBER BANDAGES (GENUINE),***For the Radical Cure of Varicose Veins, Weakness, Ulcers, Eczema, and other Diseases of the Leg, and for Injuries of the Knee and Ankle Joints.*

By far superior to any of the numerous imitations; are now being sold at less cost than those of other manufacturers

**TESTIMONIAL:**

From EDWARD C. ANDERSON, M.D., M.A., CANTAB.,

TOM LAW, DARLINGTON, November 5th, 1880.

TO MESSRS. KROHNE &amp; SESEMANN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the greatest pleasure in acceding to your request, that I should, from my experience of the Martin's Bandages, testify respecting their excellence.

My knowledge of the quality of Bandages of English make is limited: for having, about fifteen months back, applied bandages sent to me from this source, and noting the evident irritation and discomfort produced by them—so great, indeed, that each patient soon discontinued their application—I ceased to recommend and use them.

In April of this year, I for the first time used the original Martin's Bandage, and since then I have applied them and none else to the limbs of nearly twenty persons suffering from a variety of complaints, such as ulcers of the leg of old standing, which had resisted all treatment for more than fifteen years; varicose veins (the unsound leg of one patient, a man, measured 25 inches round the calf, against 16 inches, the size of the sound leg; and his condition was such that, before coming under my care, it had been by his former attendant seriously debated whether or not the leg should be amputated to save life. This man goes about wearing a 21-foot Bandage, and the calf of the unsound leg now measures 18 inches; erysipelas, oedema, rachitis, &amp;c. Suffice it that all, both young and old, have been enabled to wear them with comfort; most of the cases under treatment have been cured, all benefited, and many, although well, continue to wear them on account of their safety and the support they give rise to.

I may appear to have said too much in their favour. I can assure you that my feeling is that I have said too little. The great success attending their use evidently arises from the excellent purity, smoothness, impermeability, and non-irritating nature of the India-rubber of which each Bandage is composed.

I am, &amp;c. EDWARD C. ANDERSON, M.D., M.A., CANTAB.

**CAUTION TO THE TRADE.**—The Sole Agents for the Genuine Martin's Bandages request the Trade to compare their Prices with those commonly charged for worthless imitations, which are advertised as "Recommended by Dr. Martin," or as "Suggested by Dr. Martin," which is misleading, the vendors having not the shadow of a title to use Dr. Martin's name in connection with their bandages. Each GENUINE BANDAGE stamped with Dr. H. A. Martin's signature is warranted to be perfect in every respect, and to wear well.**For the Leg, from the Foot to below Knee.**—No. 1, thick, 7/3; No. 1A, medium, 6/; No. 1B, thin, 4/3.**For the Leg from the Foot to Groin.**—No. 2, thick, 16/6; No. 2A, medium, 13/; No. 2B, thin, 10/.**For the Knee-joint and Thigh.**—No. 5, extra thick, 5/; No. 6, extra thick, 7/9; No. 7, medium, 7/6.**For the Ankle, Wrist, and Forearm.**—No. 3, thick, 3/6; No. 3A, thin, 2/9.**PRICES SUBJECT TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.**

Special Terms for Export to Shippers and Colonial Agents.

For other sizes see complete Price List; also Dr. H. A. Martin's Pamphlet, describing Method of Treatment, which are sent Post Free on application to the Sole Wholesale Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

**KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,  
8 & 38, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON.**

Also Sole Agents for the Sale of Dr. H. A. Martin's Adhesive Plaster. Agents for the International Society for the Manufacture of Wound Dressing Materials (Limited), Schaffhausen. Patentees of Dr. Siegle's Steam Spray Inhaler, the New Pliable Metal Temperature Regulators, and Dr. Paquelin's Thermo Caustic, &amp;c.

A LOS FARMACEUTICOS Y DROGUEROS. SE NECESITAN AGENTES.

**VENDAS GENUINAS DE GOMA**

Del Doctor HENRY A. MARTIN.

Para la cura completa de las venas varicosas, debilidad, úlceras, eczema, y otras enfermedades de las piernas, y para las heridas de la rodilla y tobillo.

Muy superiores a todas las numerosas imitaciones; se ofrecen a mucho menor precio que las de otros fabricantes.

TESTIMONIO DE EDWARD C. ANDERSON, M.D., M.A., CANTAB.

Tom Law, Darlington, Noviembre 5, 1880.

A Messrs. Krohne &amp; Sesemann.—Muy Señores míos,—Me es muy grato acceder al deseo que se han servido indicarme, de poner en manifiesto mi propia experiencia respecto de la excelencia de las vendas del Dr. Martin. Mi conocimiento de la calidad de vendas inglesas es muy limitado; pues, habiéndome servido de algunas de esa procedencia hace unos quince meses, y notando la irritación y malestar que produjeron—tanto que los enfermos mismos pronto cesaron de emplearlas—dejé de recomendar y de usarlas. En el mes de abril del presente año, me serví por primera vez de la Venda original "Martin," y desde aquella fecha no me he servido de otra, habiéndolas aplicado casi veinte personas que padecían de varias enfermedades, tales como: úlceras crónicas de la pierna que habían resistido toda clase de tratamiento por mas de quince años; varices (un pobre infeliz que tenía una de las piernas mas de ocho pulgadas mas gruesa en la pantorrilla que la otra y cuya condición era tan deplorativa que se discutía la cuestión de si no fuera mas prudente quitársela la pierna y así salvarle la vida, lleva en la actualidad una de estas vendas No. 21, y gracias a su uso la pierna enferma se ha reducido lo menos 7 pulgadas siendo ahora la diferencia apenas notable); erisipelas, eczema, rachitis, etc. Basta con decir que todos, tanto los jóvenes cuanto los viejos, las han llevado con agrado; la mayor parte de los casos que he tratado se han curado, todos han sido beneficiados, y muchos continúan a llevarlas aun después de curados por la seguridad y soporte que ofrecen. Puede que les haya elogiado excesivamente, pero me parece que lo dicho es muy poco. El inmenso éxito que tienen es debido probablemente a la pureza, lisura, impermeabilidad, y falta de irritación en la goma, de que se componen.

**ADVERTENCIA AL COMERCIO.**—Los únicos agentes de las Vendas Genuinas de Martin suplican a los comerciantes que comparen los precios abajo cotizados con los que se piden generalmente para las viles imitaciones y que se anuncian como "Las recomendadas por el Dr. Martin," o "sugeridas por el Dr. Martin," todo con objeto de engañar, pues las personas que así anuncian no tienen el mas mínimo derecho de emplear el nombre del Dr. Martin en conexión con las vendas que prepagan. Cada VENDA GENUINA lleva estampada en sí la firma del Dr. H. A. Martin, y se garantiza que todas las estampadas así son absolutamente perfectas y prestaran buenos servicios.**Para la pierna, desde el pie hasta la rodilla.**—No. 1, gruesa 9'00; No. 1A, mediana 7'50; No. 1B, delgada 5'30 pesetas.**Para la pierna, desde el pie hasta el muslo.**—No. 2, gruesa 20'60; No. 2A, mediana 16'30; No. 2B, delgada 12'50 pesetas.**Para la coyuntura de la rodilla y el muslo.**—No. 3 muy espesa, 6'25; No. 6, muy espesa 9'75; No. 7, mediana 9'35 pesetas.**Para el tobillo, muñeca, y brazo.**—No. 3, gruesa 4'35; No. 3A, delgada 3'30 pesetas.**DE ESTOS PRECIOS SE DESCONTARÁ 20 POR CIENTO.**

Se ofrecen condiciones especiales a los importadores y agentes coloniales. Para los otros tamaños véase la lista completa de precios; así como tambien el folleto del Dr. H. A. Martin de la rodilla y el muslo. Se remitirá este folleto franco a los agentes por mayor para Europa, Asia, Africa y Australia.

**KROHNE & SESEMANN, FABRICANTES DE INSTRUMENTOS QUIRURGICOS,  
8 y 38 Duke Street, Manchester Square, Londres.**

Que tienen ademas la exclusiva para los emplastos adhesivos del Dr. H. A. Martin, y que son los agentes de la Sociedad Internacional para la fabricación de sustancias para la curación de heridas, Schaffhausen, poseedores del privilegio para el Inhalador de vapor de fuente "Siegle," los nuevos Reguladores plegeados de la temperatura en los metales.

FOR BANDAGISTER OG APOTHEKERE. AGENTER SÖGES.

Dr. HENRY A. MARTIN'S

**RENE GUMMI BANDACER (ÆGTE)**

For hurtig Helbredelse af Krampeaar, Scrophler, aabne Saar, Eczema, og andre Aarsagte Ankel-Sår.

Ikke at sammenligne med de mange Imitationer; og sælges endog billigere end disse.

ANBEFALING fra Dr. EDWARD C. ANDERSON.

Tom Law, Darlington, den 5 Nvbr., 1880.

Mine Herre!—Det er med den største Fornøjelse at jeg efterkommer Deres Bøgen at attere om min egen Erfaring angaaende Godheden af Dr. Martin's Bandager. Min Erfaring angaaer de Bandager af engelsk Fabrikat er beskrevet; idet jeg for de sidste femten Maaned har anvendt og fundet Irritation og Ubehageligheder forarsaget ved dem—ja endog saa store at enhver af mine Patienter frøsede sig deres Anvendelse—saa at jeg selv opgav at anbefale og bruge dem. I April dette Aar brugte jeg for første Gang Dr. Martin's originale Bandager og siden den Tid har jeg altid uden Undtagelse anvendt samme til omtrent tyve Personer for forskellige Sygdomme s. s. meget gamle Raadsaar, som havde modstaet enhver Anvendelse for femten Aar, for Krampeaar (det usunde Been maatte 25 Tommer omkring Skuldebænet mod 16 Tommer det sunde Beens Maal og Patientens Befindelse var saaledes for han kom under min Behandling at hans forhenverende Læge omrøkkede med Tanken om Benets Amputation for at sikre Patientens Liv. Denne Mand gaar nu omkring med en 21 Fods Bandage og det usunde Been maaler nu kun 18 Tommer). Rosen, Edema (Haardhed), engelsk Sygdom, etc. Nok er det at Alle baade Unge og Gamle er istandtil at bære dem med Bekvemmelighed de fleste Løbende ere ved denne Behandling hurtig helbredte. Alle have de gævet og Mange skjøndt de ere helbredte bruge dem endnu paa Grund af Deres Sikkerhed og den Støtte de give. Det synes ganske jeg har sagt for meget i deres Roes. Jg kan forstikke Dem min egen Følelse er jeg ikke har sagt nok. Det store Gavn der frembringes ved deres Anvendelse kommer især af Gummien ikke irriterende Natur dens Renhed, Blødhed og Tæthed; hvorefter alle Bandager ere forfærdigede.

Med Høflig Gædsel.

Dr. EDWARD C. ANDERSON.

**ADVARSEL FOR HANDELEN.**—De ene Agenter for de ægte Dr. Martin's Bandager bede Handlerne sammenligne Prisene med de som fordes for værdiløse Imitationer der annonceres som—"Anbefalet af Dr. Martin"—eller som—"Silraadet af Dr. Martin"—og Bre sil Villdeløse. Sælgerne have aldeles ingen Ret at bruge Dr. Martin's Navn med Hensyn til Bandager. Hvert ægte Bandage er forsynet med Dr. Martin's Underskrift og garanteres længevarende og fuldkommen i hver Henseende.**For Benet fra Foden til under Knæet.**—No. 1 tykt Kr. 7; No. 1A medium Kr. 6; No. 1B tyndt Kr. 4'15.**For Benet fra Foden til under Lyske.**—No. 2 tykt Kr. 15'50; No. 2A medium Kr. 12'25; No. 2B tyndt Kr. 9'50.**For Knæet og Laaret.**—No. 5 extra tykt Kr. 4'75; No. 6 extra tykt Kr. 7'25; No. 7 medun Kr. 7'15.**For Ankeln, Haandledet og Forarmen.**—No. 3 tykt Kr. 3'25; No. 3A tyndt Kr. 2'75.**FRISERNE ERE MINUS 20 P. C. RABAT.**

Specielle Betingelser for Exporture. For andre Størrelser henvises til Prislisten ogsaa til Dr. H. A. Martin's lille Bog beskriverende Behandlingen maaden, disse sendes paa Forlangende franco til alle Engros-Agenter i Europa, Asien, Afrika og Australien.

**KROHNE & SESEMANN, KIRURGISKE INSTRUMENT-MAGERE,  
8 & 38 Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.**

Ogsaa Enc-Agenter for Dr. Martin's Stikplaster. Agenter for det internationale Selskab for Fabrikation af Saar-Fornedelsesmateriale (Limited) Schaffhausen, Besiddere af Patentet for Dr. Siegle's Dampreg Indsuger, og den nye bielige Temperatur Regulator og Dr. Paquelin's Thermo-Cautere, etc.



# THE SURGEONS' LINT.

V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of NEWSOME'S ABSORBENT SURGEONS' LINT is universally admitted.

The V.B. Quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness.

The C. Quality is equally absorbent and pure, but stronger in fabric.

*Newsome's Bleached Rolled Bandages, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also Surgical Absorbent Open Bandages.*  
Specially Bleached Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent and Bleached and Grey Waddings; also  
Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

**C. NEWSOME,** Spinner and Manufacturer, Jersey Street Mills, Ancoats, **MANCHESTER.**  
London Agents: B. PRATT & CO., Wood Street, E.C.

**BELLADONNA**  
**POROUS PLASTERS.**

24s. per gross.

SUBJECT.

Samples on Application.

**EDWARD TAYLOR,**

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

**MEDICAL, SURGICAL & MARGINAL PLASTERS**

For Home Trade and Export to all climates.

**ISLINGTON SQUARE, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.**

[ESTABLISHED 1847.]

Samples and Quotations on Application.

Estab.  
1832.]

## TRUSSES.

[Estab.  
1832.]

The **BEST** and **CHEAPEST** LONDON-MADE TRUSSES in the Market are  
Manufactured by

## H. M. COLWELL.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, & SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.  
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT.

The largest Shipper in the Trade.

Illustrated Price List on Application.

**MANUFACTORY: 116 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON, S.E.**

## LINT.

**GAMGEE TISSUE.**(PATENT ABSORBENT GAUZE AND  
COTTON WOOL.)**ABSORBENT  
COTTON WOOL.****ROLL BANDAGES.**

## ROBINSON & SONS,

COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**SURGEONS' LINTS, COTTON WOOLS,  
AND BANDAGES,****WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS,  
NEAR CHESTERFIELD.**

Depot—55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London.



TRADE MARK.

## FRENCH SCREW GLASS POTS & BOTTLES,

WITH METALLIC NICKELLED CAPSULES.

The above new method (first introduced by G. V. De Luca) excels all others for neatness and elegance, and is specially adapted for export. Made in various new designs. Spécialité for Bottles for all kinds of Confectionery, Essences Manufactures and Sundries. N.B.—Beware of imitations sold at cheap prices, the capsules being a mixture of lead or tinned iron.

Manufacturer of the GLASS POMADE POTS WITH GLASS COVERS, in Opal White and White Flint in all sizes.

**G. V. DE LUCA,** French Flint Glass Manufacturer, 6 and 7 Long Lane, LONDON, E.C.  
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogue for Patent Screw Capsule on application.

8 ozs., 10 ozs., 13 ozs., 20 ozs.  
Fluid, this shape pot.



# HILAS.

## THE LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,

MARK STREET MILLS, NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

### HILAS DE LINO Y ALGODON DE PATENTE

DE CALIDAD SUPERIOR.

Se rajan con facilidad en ambos sentidos, son libres de toda impureza, pues son tejidas de hebras SIN ENGOMAR y poseen inmenso poder absorbente y porosidad.



TRADE MARK.

Marca de fábrica.

NUESTRA ESPECIALIDAD:

### HILAS DE BATISTA EXTRA SUPERFINA

Son las hilas de algodón mas finas que se fabrican, y son especialmente apropiadas para uso de los cirujanos.

LANA DE ALGODON, ABSORVENTE Y CARDADO.

## ← V E N D A S →

ABSORVENTES ABIERTAS BLANCAS Y MATES,

Que son superiores á todas las demas clases, gracias á su blandura, baratura y propiedades refrescantes.

ENTRETELA, ESTOPA PARA CIRUJANOS Y ESTOPA ESTÍPTICA,  
UNA VENDA ANTISEPTICA INMEJORABLE.

# CHARPIE.

## THE LIVERPOOL PATENT CHARPIE CO.,

MARK STREET MILLS, NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH, LIVERPOOL,

FABRIKANTER AF

Patent HÖR og BOMULDS CHARPIE

AF SUPERIOR QUALITET.

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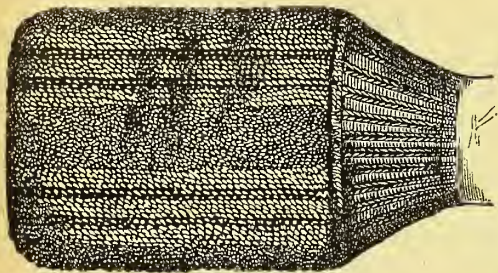


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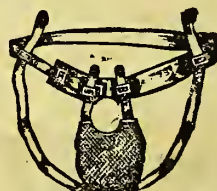


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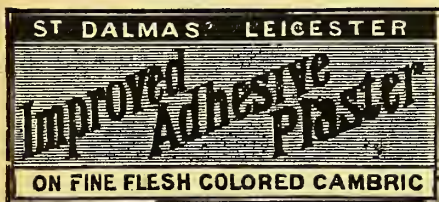
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SPREAD & MARGINAL  
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**LINT**—Boracic, Carbolic, Iodoform, Salicylated, Thymolated, &c.

**TOW**—Carbolic, Salicylic, Tarred, Styptic.

**PROTECTIVE**—Silk, Green, Yellow, Paper, Gutta-percha, Tissue, Pink and Præ Jaconette.

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**PLASTERS**—Belladonna, Strapping, Mustard, Rubber, Soap, &c., on glazed and unglazed Calico, Linen, Holland, Swan's-down, Leather, &c.

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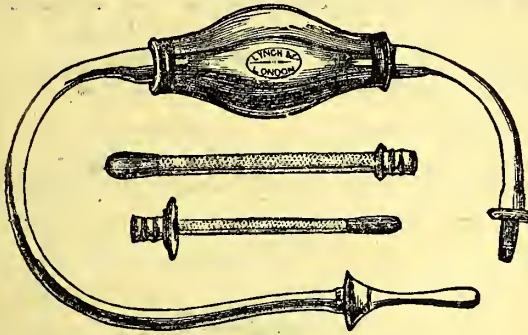
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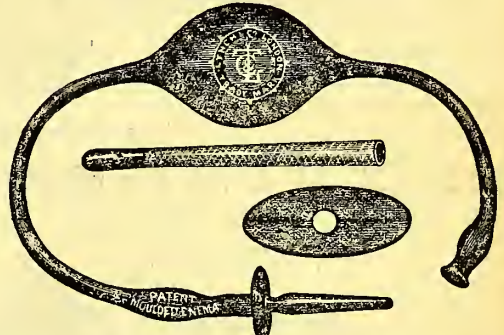




# LYNCH'S



No. 436.



No. 435 D.

# ENEMAS.

## SUBJOINED ARE PRESENT PRICES:

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433A.	HIGGINSON'S, unvarnished india-rubber, with rectum pipe only, in slide cedar boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1	5	0
433B.	Ditto, with elastic-gum vagina pipe and leather shield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	10	0
434.	Ordinary Higginson's, barrel shape, with bone rectum pipe, elastic gum vagina pipe, to plug on, and patent leather shield, in slide cedar box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1	12	0
434AA.	Ditto, fitted with vagina pipe with reversed current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	16	0
434A.	Ditto, ditto, with disconnecting mounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	14	0
435C.	LYNCH'S (Higginson's principle), black, green, red or white india-rubber, requiring no metal mounts, in one continuous piece, warranted not to split, fitted with vulcanite rectum pipe, in slide cedar box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1	10	0
435D.	Ditto, with elastic-gum vagina pipe, and leather shield, in slide cedar box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	15	0
436.	LYNCH'S FAMILY (Higginson's principle), fitted with bone bulb-pointed rectum pipe for adults, elastic-gum vagina pipe, and elastic-gum rectum pipe with bone shield for children, in mahogany box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	2	8	0
437.	Ditto, in slide cedar box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	2	0
437A.	LYNCH'S PERFECTION, in mahogany box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	16	0
437B.	Ditto, in slide cedar box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	10	0
437C.	Ditto, in superior mahogany box, with lock and key	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	8	12	0
437D.	Ditto, in oval boxes of cloth and leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	15	0
437E.	LYNCH'S COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD SYRINGE, consisting of Higginson's Enema with disconnecting mounts, fitted with bone bulb-pointed rectum pipe for adults, elastic-gum rectum pipe with bone shield for children, elastic-gum vagina pipe, and bone pipes for ear, eyes, and nose, in mahogany box	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	7	6

Discount—10 per cent. Monthly, 5 per cent. Half-yearly Account.

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Surgical Instrument Makers,

DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES,

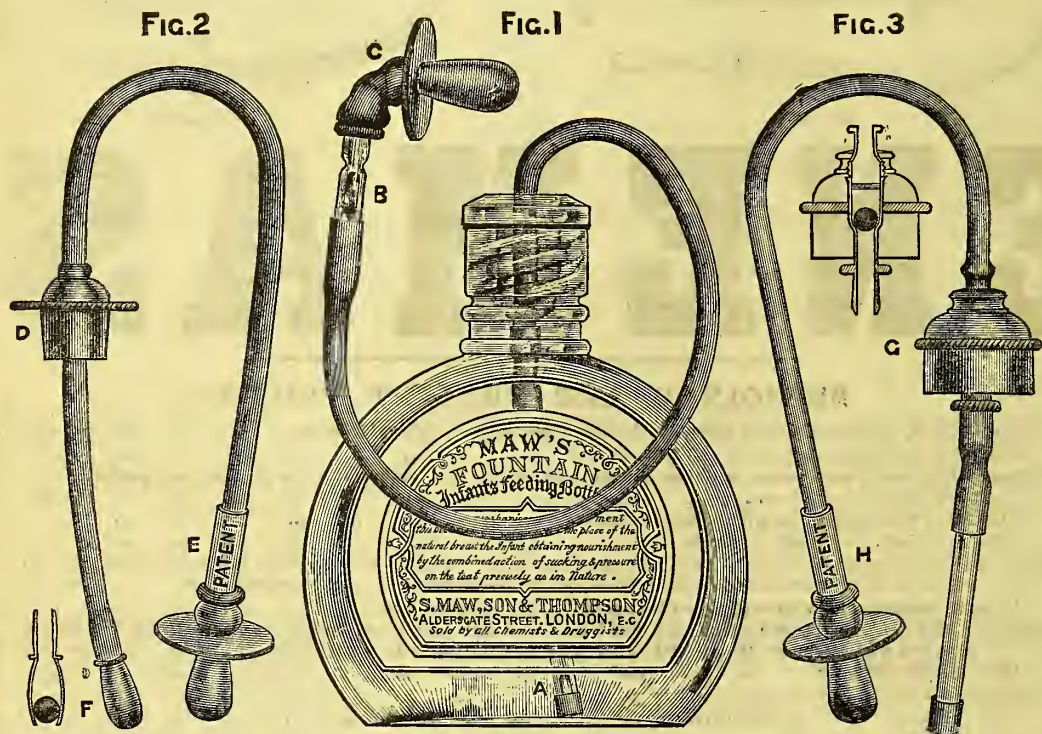
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# MAW'S PATENT FOUNTAIN FEEDING BOTTLES FOR INFANTS.

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*These Bottles are PERFECT IN ACTION, and are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.*

MAW'S FOUNTAIN FEEDING BOTTLES can be had with the OLD FITTINGS as formerly, if so ordered, at the same prices as Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 represents the (1/6) old fittings—Metal Plug-Stopper (D), Patent Coupling-Piece (E), and Metal Ball-Valve (F).

Fig. 3 represents the (2/6) old fittings—Metal Cap with Ball-Valve inside (G), and Patent Coupling Piece (H).

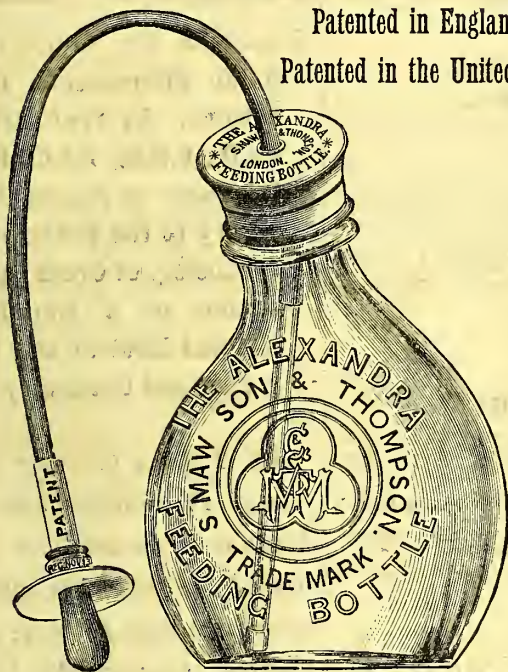
## S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.



# S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

Patented in England, December 4, 1879;

Patented in the United States, April 27, 1880.



THE ALEXANDRA.  
(Earthenware Cap.)



THE EXPORT.  
(Glass Screw Stopper.)

	White Fittings.			Black Fittings.		
Alexandra, Earthenware Caps..... per doz.	—	7/6	11/-	—	8/6	12/-
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Export, China or Wood Top Corks .....	3/4	—	—	4/-	—	—
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Export, Earthenware Caps .....	—	7/3	—	—	8/3	—
Export, Glass Screw Stoppers .....	4/-	7/6	—	4/9	8/6	—

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 69 AND 70.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.**

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# BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS

Established 1857.

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THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.

This Salt has been most extensively used as a remedy for sick headache, and with such great success, that it may almost be called a specific. It relieves all disorders of nerve-function, and is at the same time most cooling and refreshing.

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An eminent Birmingham Physician writes:—"I like the EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF CAFFEINE prepared by Bishop very much. It is a particularly valuable medicine as a morning restorative; and after brain exhaustion, or where sedentary occupation have reduced the tone of the system, it may be taken with perfect safety and great advantage."

## BISHOP'S Granular Effervescent Citrate of Potash.

Contains eight grains of this anti-febrile salt in each drachm, keeps well, and yields a delicious effervescent draught. It is more efficient, more economical, and more convenient than the ordinary alkaline waters, and much superior to the various mixed powders, which consist mainly of Tartarate of Soda.

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A perfectly white and delicately clean preparation, prepared from Salts obtained from the Pure Fruit Juices of Lemons and Grapes.

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Report on Mr. Bishop's Granular Effervescent Preparations. By Prof. Attfeld, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Author of a Manual on General Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Mr. Bishop's Granular Effervescent Preparations have been known to me for more than twenty years. The maker has submitted to me the formulæ for them; I have seen them compounded at his factory; I have more than once tested the materials he uses; I have many times analysed the finished products. The formulæ are excellent, the ingredients pure, the processes perfect, the products all that can be desired.

(Signed)

JOHN ATTFIELD.

London, December 6, 1881.

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(HIGHEST AWARD)  
FOR  
Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Syrup  
**"FILTRE RAPIDE."**

**GOLD MEDAL**  
FOR  
**ARMY "FILTRE RAPIDE."**  
**SILVER MEDAL**  
(HIGHEST AWARD)  
FOR  
**WATER-SOFTENING Process for Boilers**  
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**BRONZE MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD) FOR**  
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**TO SOFTEN WATER for WASHING.**

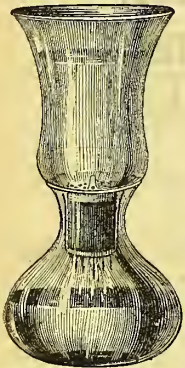
Full particulars in Pamphlet, "Water, Preventable Disease, and Filtration," by P. A. MAIGNEN, 32 St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, London.

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The most Effective, Convenient, and Elegant ever invented.  
Removes Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Contaminations.

The Filtering Medium is composed of pure animal charcoal of various grades of fineness, supported on and covered by glass wool, the whole held in position by a perforated plate mechanically secured. It can be easily removed and the charge renewed at home, sufficient charcoal being given with each filter for about six charges.

No Tubes or Corks to allow water to leak through unfiltered.  
No Blocks to become choked or channeled.

RETAIL PRICES—Plain 4/6, with handle 5/6; engraved 6/6, with handle 7/6.  
Earthenware Filters on the same principle, retail prices—1 gall., 14/6; 2 gall., 21/; 3 gall., 27/; 4 gall., 35/.

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Note London Address, having no connection with a Retail Firm of same name. Established 1760.



**SAPERE AUDE !**—"Water is the great carrier of the infective germs." "It is the water to which we must look."—THE LANCET, June 30, 1883.

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AND

## "GALVANO-ELECTRIC" FILTERING MEDIUM.

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**R**ENDER water PERFECTLY Pure; the purifying action of this Medium INCREASES with the IMPURITY of the water—the reverse is the case with ALL other mediums.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET AND CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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*Vital principle  
of Filters.*

The filtering medium embodies the vital principle, so to speak, of the filtering apparatus. Some kinds of medium actually nourish animalcules, and impregnate water with many kinds of impurity. Of the various sorts of medium in general use we may mention the following:—Medicated felt, porous stone and pottery, sponge, leather, prepared paper, compressed blocks of carbon, spongy iron, silicate of magnesia, animal charcoal, &c. Among these felt, sponge, leather, and compressed blocks of animal charcoal should always be avoided: they are dangerous. They harbour and propagate animalcules and noxious vegetable growths to an alarming extent. Animal charcoal, whether loose or compressed, is a most unsatisfactory medium. It is obtained by heating bones from all kinds of sources and in all conditions—sometimes diseased during life, or more or less rotten through *post-mortem* decay. If this heating or charring be insufficiently carried out (as to which there is no guarantee whatever), the charcoal retains sufficient animal matter to render it a source of positive danger, and most of the commercial varieties contain sufficient animal matter to render pure water as impure as if contaminated with sewage.

*Various Media.*

*Composition of  
the "Galvano-  
Electric"  
Medium.*

It is well known, of course, that certain compounds of iron have a very destructive effect on organic matter—as shown by iron moulds on textile fabrics—and chalybeate waters containing these iron compounds naturally are perfectly free from organic impurity; but for domestic use it is essential that the water filtered through such compounds should afterwards have the iron in it removed. This removal is perfectly effected by the "Galvano-Electric" Medium.

The "Galvano-Electric" Medium is prepared from mineral substances only, which *cannot*, from the mode of their natural formation, contain even vegetable, much less animal, matter. To the beneficial action of that medium there is therefore no counter-action of questionable utility, as is the case with other filtering materials, which have any small amount of good effect greatly counterbalanced by useless or dangerous accompaniments.

*Conclusion.*

Water—health-giving, life-promoting water—if neglected and defiled, becomes, inversely, disease-propagating, wide-spreading death. In this manner is the *absolute necessity* for domestic filtration severely enforced by the immutable laws of nature. Therefore are we surely justified in maintaining that the benefits are incalculable to be derived from the use of our "*Perfect-Purity Filters*" and "*Galvano-Electric Filtering Medium*."

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IN DECORATED TINS. TINS NOT CHARGED.

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Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give universal satisfaction.

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Have gained a high reputation, both at home and abroad. Are made of the best Loaf Sugar, and are equal to, if not surpassing, all others.

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*Carriage paid upon six 4-lb. Bottles to any part of England.*

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*All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free), but allowed for if returned.*

**PROPRIETARY LOZENGES** carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape.

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**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PRICKLY HEAT, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, & FEBRILE DYSPEPSIA.**

Drs. PROUT, MORGAN, TURLEY, GIBSON SPARKS, DOWSING, STEVENS, and many other Medical Gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the great value of

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It possesses elements most essential to the Restoration and Maintenance of Health with perfect Vigour of Body and Mind.

**PYRETIC SALINE.**

It is effervescing and tasteless, forming, with water, a most invigorating, vitalising, & refreshing Beverage.

Gives instant relief in Headache, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Constipation, Indigestion, Lassitude, Heartburn, and Feverish Colds; prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of Typhus, Scarlet, and other Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, Eruptive or Skin Complaints, and various other altered conditions of the Blood. It is the cure for Cholera and Preventive of Dysentery.

*Government Officials, Officers, and Planters caring for the welfare of their employes should note its value as a specific in Fevers.*

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Son efervescentes é insabóreas, y cuando mezcladas con agua, constituyen una bebida refrescante, invigorizante y promovedora de las fuerzas vitales.

Reunen todos los elementos esenciales para la restauracion de la salud y las fuerzas tanto corporales cuanto mentales, dotando á la economia de las condiciones necesarias para conservarlas.

Dan alivio instantáneo en las jaquecas, mareos, costipados, indigestiones, cardialgia, fatigas, catarros febriles; alivia ó cura las peores formas de tifo, fiebra escarlata y otras, viruelas, sarampión, erupciones de la piel, exema, y varias otras afecciones de la sangre. Es la cura del cólera y la revencion de la disenteria. Los oficiales de los varios gobiernos militares, plantadores, etc., que tienen en cuenta la salud de sus dependientes, deben tomar nota que estas sales constituyen un específico en las fiebras. En venta en todas las farmacias, comerciantes de medicinas de patente, ó en la farmacia de

EL CÓLERA.—Cuando el Doctor Stevens volvió á Inglaterra fue inducido á probar el efecto de esta medicina par el cólera-morbo, con el resultado que de los cuatrocientos sesenta y cinco casos que ocurrieron en los cerceles de "Coldbatfields" 1832 y que fueron tratados sobre el sistema salino, no resultaron mas que cuatro defunciones ó sea menos de uno por ciento. Véase el prospectus con testimonios que acompaña á cada botella. Se vende en botellas con tapones de cristal de patente á 3'00 pesetas, 5'60, 13'75, y 26'25 pesetas cada una.

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**THE NEW NATURAL MINERAL WATER for the Treatment of DISEASES of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER. SPECIFIC FOR GOUT.**

This Natural Lithia Spring, although only recently brought before the Medical Profession has gained a high reputation on account of its quick and decided action even in most obstinate cases. The KRONENQUELLE, although of a nice and palatable taste, is neither a table water nor an aperient. **KEEPS WELL IN ANY CLIMATE.**

Through all Wholesale and Export Houses, or from the

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**CAUTION.**—Messrs. W. SCHACHT & CO. beg to inform the Trade generally that all cases are labelled "KRONENQUELLE (Registered)" together with their name and address printed in BLUE INK.

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SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

**W. HOSKIN,****SUGAR MILLS, NEW STREET, HUDDERSFIELD.****DOULTON & CO., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.**

**DOULTON'S  
MANGANOUS CARBON FILTERS  
(DR. BERNAYS'S PATENT).**

**ADVANTAGES:**

MANGANOUS CARBON possesses very high  
FILTERING POWER.

Can be readily taken to pieces for cleansing.

NO water can remain in reservoir to become  
stagnant.

An entire absence of corrodible material.



**DOULTON'S IMPROVED  
GRANULAR CHARCOAL FILTER.**

**ADVANTAGES:**

The Lower Bed is kept perfectly clean, thus  
aiding to the durability of the Filter.

A DOUBLE ACTION secured to the power of  
the Filtering Medium.

Any description of Filter Refilled at moderate  
charge.

Prize Medal, International Health  
Exhibition, 1884.

DOULTON & CO. also manufacture Boudoir or Table Filters, Pocket and Syphon Filters for Tourists' use, Manganous Carbon Self-acting Cistern Filters, Refrigerator Filters, Main Service Filters for Manufacturing purposes, Hotels, &c. May be had of all Dealers.—DOULTON & CO., Lambeth, London, S.E.  
DEPOTS—100 SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL; GRANVILLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM; AND 6 RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS.



# SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

## SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

By means of these Filters pure and perfectly wholesome water may be drunk from any pond or stream by simply immersing the Filter therein and drawing the water through the tube by suction.

Each of these portable Filters may be



No. 20.

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- A.—Pocket Filter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, in porcelain, with glass s. d.  
mouthpiece, in decorated metal-box .. .. . 2 6
- B.—Ditto,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, in best stoneware .. .. . 5 0
- C.—Emigrant's, 5 inches diameter, with silver-plated tap .. .. . 12 0
- G.—Pocket Filter, for carrying over shoulder, as supplied to the Forces in Abyssinia and Zululand, and to the Ashantee and Egyptian Expeditions .. .. . 8 6
- H.—Ditto, nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R.E., and specially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers' kits .. .. . 5 0

## TABLE FILTER,

Made of stout glass, in 1, 2, and 3 pint sizes, the filtering medium being securely fitted into the bell-funnel, so that it is not liable to become loose, or to allow unfiltered water



No. 24.

to pass. This Filter is peculiarly suited for the Bedroom and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining at any time freshly-purified water.

### PRICES.

No. O, 2s. 6d.; A, 4s.; B, 5s. 6d.

Engraved Vine Pattern—O, 3s. 6d.; A, 5s. 6d.; B, 7s. 6d.



## DINING-ROOM FILTER, No. 22.

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

MADE IN MARBLED CHINA.

### PRICES.

- A .. Two Gallons .. .. . 35s.
- B .. Five Gallons .. .. . 80s.

The large size (B) is specially adapted for Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Luncheon Bars, &c.

## REFRIGERATOR FILTER, NO. 25,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

Made in Porous Terra-Cotta Ware,

Which acts with remarkable power as a cooler, and renders this Filter invaluable, especially in Tropical Climates,

AFFORDING A

COOL DRAUGHT OF PURE WATER.

Price, with Silver-plated Tap .. .. . 31s. 6d.  
Capacity Two Gallons.

Specially adapted for Tropical Climates.



## MAIN SUPPLY FILTER, NO. 40,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCKS,

FOR

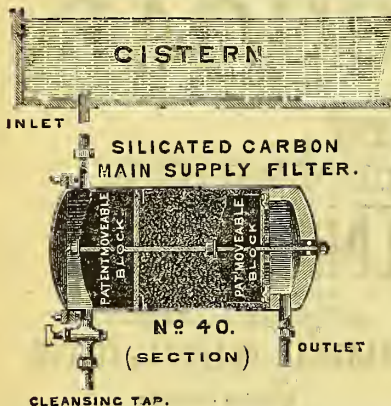
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As used by Messrs. Schweppe, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.; and most of the large makers.

Also for Schools, Hospitals, Mansions, &c.

### PRICES.

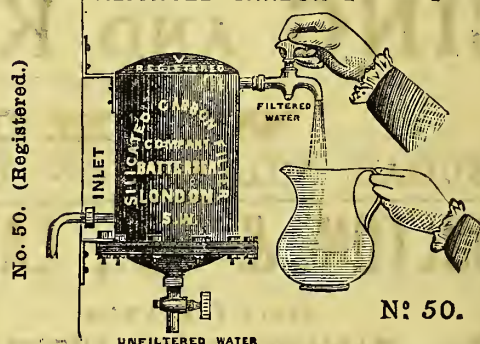
- For  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Pipes .. .. . £6 6s.
- „ 1-in. Pipes .. .. . £9 9s.



## CONSTANT SUPPLY FILTER,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

SILICATED CARBON [TRADE MARK]



No. 50. (Registered.)

No. 50.

These Filters require no attention from servants, as they are always filled and ready for use. The act of drawing Unfiltered Water cleanses the Filter, by washing away the impurities collected on the carbon.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE

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## NEW & REVISED PRICE CURRENT

IS NOW READY,

AND WILL BE FOUND TO BE A MOST COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF

### PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

### DRUGGISTS'



### SUNDRIES,

### MINERAL WATERS, LOZENGES, ETC.,

AND WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER LIST AS TO

**PRICES CHARGED.**

**POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.**

Purchasers of Druggists' Sundries, Smelling Bottles, Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Thermometers, Filters, and Boxes of all descriptions should pay a visit to our Showroom before purchasing elsewhere, in order to compare our prices and quality against other houses.

**AGENCIES OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.**

**J. SANGER & SONS, 489 Oxford Street, LONDON, W.**

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IS CALLED TO

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Which is acknowledged on all hands to be the most reliable Preparation for removing Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, or Paint from every description of Wearing Apparel or Household Stuffs. It neither injures the colour or texture, nor leaves any odour or stain. It is neatly got up, and is a most saleable article. Observe the word "COLLAS" on label and cap.

**1,000 Handbills, with Name and Address,**

Will be printed for any Chemist who gives an order for

**£1 WORTH of BENZINE COLLAS,**

At the following prices, viz. :-

1d. Size .. ..	4s. per dozen, subject to Discount.
2s. Size .. ..	8s. " "
3s. 6d. Size ..	13s. 6d. " "

Special Quotations to Shippers and Buyers of  
6 dozen of any size and upwards.

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## KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS.

These are universally acknowledged to be the Genuine,  
and Druggists may safely recommend them.

### CAUTION!

The Proprietors of Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against various imitations by parties who have no knowledge of their peculiar preparation, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street, whose Widow found it necessary to make an Affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798. The Genuine Recipe for Widow Welch's Female Pills has been prepared by them for 97 Years! Chemists are particularly requested to remark that, as a testimony of authenticity, each bill of directions contains an Affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government Stamp, and each box is wrapped in WHITE paper.

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Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities

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EQUAL TO AND CHEAPER THAN VASELINE.

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GREASE, PITCH, ASPHALTE, AND ALL PRODUCTS OF TAR AND ROSIN.

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**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

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Samples may be sent for enclosure to Messrs. Horner & Sons, Mitre  
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Trade Mark**EDELWEISS,**

THE NEW REGISTERED PERFUME

**THE ROYAL PERFUMERY CO. (LIM.),** 119 Aldersgate St., LONDON, E.C., have obtained from Mr FERDINAND ROSING the sole right to make and sell "EDELWEISS" Perfumery and Toilet Requisites.**SPECIAL NOTICE.**ROSLING v. ATKINSON.—In the above action the Honourable Mr. Justice Chitty, on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1883, ordered and adjudged that the Defendants (Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson), their servants and agents, be perpetually restrained from infringing the Plaintiff's Registered Trade Mark.

Obtainable of all Merchants, Chemists, and Perfumers, in any part of the World.

PREPARED SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL  
FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**P. A. STEVENS,**

(LATE OF HOXTON, N.)

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Makes Starched Linen like new. Does not stick to spider-like Materials. Once tried always wanted. Used in the Royal Laundries. Sold everywhere, in Packets, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. Write for quotations.

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All kinds of Crucibles in Plumbago, Clay, &c.,  
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Read "Assay Notes" in this Journal, April 15, 1883.

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T. TAYLOR would call especial attention of the Trade to his "Cleansing Drinks," 5s. per dozen. They are put up in neat PACKETS, and save the Chemist immense trouble. N.B.—If preferred, the Drinks can be had without the word "Taylor's"—only "Cleansing Drinks"—thereby enabling the Chemist to affix his own slip label; but to secure this, when ordering ask for those with the pink label. NO RETAIL PRICE AFFIXED.

Prepared by **THOMAS TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S., DERBY,**

And to be had from all the Wholesale Houses, or direct in gross boxes at £3 per gross, less 20 per cent. cash (carriage paid).



**ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.] JOHN HYNAM'S  
PURIFIED FULLER'S EARTH**  
FOR THE NURSERY AND TOILET.  
Also in Powder and Kilo-dr. Lumps for Manufacturing Purposes.  
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Emollient and antiseptic; pliable, portable, adhesive; when wetted adapts itself to the contours of the part to which it may be applied, and will retain moist heat for days. Invaluable for travellers and others. Also  
**CARBOLISED IMPERMEABLE CARRAGEEN POULTICE,**  
containing 10 per cent. Carbolic Acid.  
Suggested for use in Diseases of the Skin.  
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PATTERNS POST FREE.  
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Many Chemists are making large profits with our goods. Send business card for specimen sheets and trade terms to  
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And all other Alkaloids and Preparations of Quinine Barks, quality guaranteed of the highest standard. We forward free per Parcel Post Five Ounces Finest White Crystallised Sulphate of Quinine against remittance of 18s.; One Ounce Sample Vial, 4s. Special quotation for larger orders.  
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NERVOUS HEADACHE, Metal Cases, 7/ per doz.  
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PETROLEUM, COD LIVER OIL, ASHES, POT & PEARL,  
BEES' WAX, TALLOW, GUMS, ROSIN,  
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THE ABOVE THERMAL REMEDY STANDS UNRIVALLED.  
It is invaluable for Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Bronchitis, Influenza, Headache, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Wind on the Stomach, Giddiness, Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Spasms, Fits, Sclatica, Rheumatism, Cold Feet, Cold Sweats, Fever, Convulsions, Gripes in Children, Bad Circulation of the Blood, &c. Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, in a cupful of hot water, well sweetened, several times a day. To be kept in a cold place. In Bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. each. To be had at all Chemists.  
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BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.  
LEAVES A GOOD PROFIT TO THE RETAILER.  
Put up in a very attractive packet, with full instructions for using.  
**AGENTS WANTED.**  
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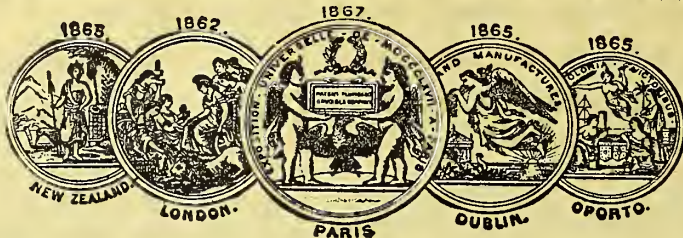
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Patented in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, United States, &c., &c.,

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The only Plumbago Crucibles that require NO ANNEALING

Each number contains about 2 lbs. English (thus, No. 25 = 50 lbs. capacity), and the Crucibles are so stamped.



No. 5/0.	per doz.	£	No. 5 ..	per doz.	£	No. 25 ..	each	£	No. 90 ..	each	£
4/0.	0 1 1	8	6 ..	0 14	0	30 ..	0 7 6	100 ..	1 5 0		
3/0.	0 1 4	8	10 ..	1 10	0	40 ..	0 8 9	120 ..	1 10 0		
2/0.	0 2 0	10	12 ..	1 16	0	50 ..	0 11 3	200 ..	2 10 0		
1 ..	0 3 0	14	16 ..	2 2	0	60 ..	0 12 6	250 ..	3 2 6		
2 ..	0 6 0	16	20 ..	2 8	0	70 ..	0 15 0	300 ..	3 15 0		
3 ..	0 9 0	18	24 ..	3 0	0	80 ..	0 17 6	400 ..	5 0 0		
4 ..	0 12 0	20	28 ..	3 6	0		1 0	500 ..	6 5 0		

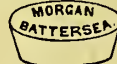
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SALAMANDER COVERS.



12-in. STIRRERS, 12s. per dozen.



STANDS.



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manufactured by

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

#### FLUXING POTS.

IDENTICAL WITH THE FRENCH IN QUALITY, FORM, AND CAPACITY.

No.	Height, inches.	Height, milli.	Diameter, inches.	Diameter, milli.	Per dozen Crucibles.
0	2	050	1 1/2	030	£0 0 4
1	2 1/2	055	1 3/4	033	0 0 6
2	3	060	1 7/8	036	0 0 8
3	3 1/2	070	2	042	0 0 10
4	3 3/4	080	2 1/8	046	0 1 0
5	4	090	2 1/4	050	0 1 2
6	4 1/2	100	2 3/8	055	0 1 4
7	4 3/4	110	2 1/2	062	0 1 6
8	5	120	2 5/8	068	0 1 10
9	5 1/2	135	3	074	0 2 4
10	5 3/4	150	3 1/8	080	0 2 8
12	7 1/2	185	3 3/4	095	0 4 9

COVERS TO FIT ALL SIZES.

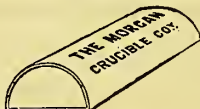


All sizes upwards can be supplied, but BATTERSEA  
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#### SCORIFIERS.



#### MUFFLES.



#### ROASTING DISHS.



All DAMP-PROOF CRUCIBLES manufactured by

### THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Are distinguished by the Brand

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#### BATTERSEA ROUND.

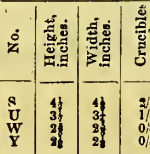
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No.	Height, inches.	Width, inches.	Crucibles per doz.	Covers, per doz.	No.	Height, inches.	Width, inches.	Crucibles per doz.	Covers, per doz.
A	2 1/2	1 1/2	0/5	0/6	B	3	1 7/8	0/8	0/8
C	3	2	0/6	0/6	D	4	2 1/4	0/10	0/6
E	4 1/2	2 1/2	1/4	0/9	F	5	3	1/5	1/0
G	5 1/2	3 1/2	2/0	1/0	H	5 3/4	3 3/8	2/1	1/3
I	6 1/2	4 1/2	3/0	1/6	J	7 1/2	4 3/4	3/2	2/0
K	8	5 1/2	5/6	2/0	L	9	5 3/4	5/6	3/6
M	9 1/2	6 1/2	9/0	3/0	N	10 1/2	7 1/2	13/6	3/6
O	11	7 1/2	15/0	3/6	P	12	8 1/2	17/0	4/0
Q	13	9 1/2	23/0	5/0					

#### BATTERSEA TRIANGLE.

Stamped as on illustration.



No.	Height, inches.	Width, inches.	Crucible per doz.	Covers, per doz.	No.	Height, inches.	Width, inches.	Crucible per doz.	Covers, per doz.
S	4 1/2	4 1/2	2/0	1/0	T	4 1/2	3 3/4	1/6	1/0
U	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/1	0/8	V	5 1/2	4 3/4	0/10	0/8
W	6 1/2	6 1/2	0/8	0/6	X	6 1/2	5 3/4	0/6	0/6
Y	7 1/2	7 1/2	0/5	0/6	Z	7 1/2	6 3/4	0/4	0/6

NOTICE.—Care should be taken in all instances, when ordering, to specify the Crucibles, &c., manufactured by

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO. (Sole Manufacturers of Morgan's and Salamander Crucibles), Battersea Works, LONDON, S.W.



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Manufacturers and Importers of**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES**

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**HOMŒOPATHIC SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.**

PRICE LISTS OF MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, &amp;c., POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

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6d.  
BOX.**VISCUM**6d.  
BOX.**The Cleanest, Most Effectual, and Most Attractive FLY CATCHER.**

Flies leave everything else to go to it. A piece of twine is covered with a thread of Viscum and suspended in centre of room. In a few minutes the room will be entirely free from Flies. Full directions with every Box. Special Terms for Export.

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THE ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

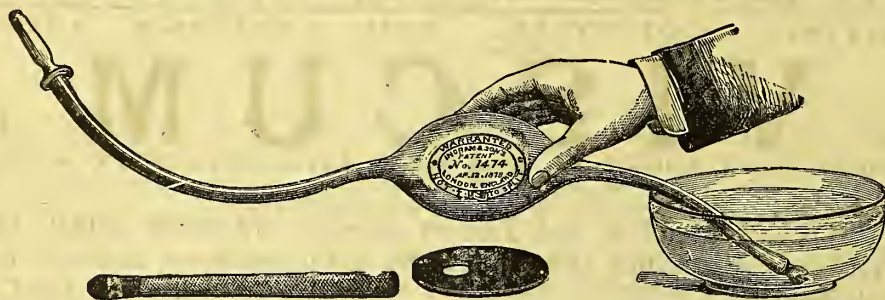
# INGRAM'S IMPROVED HIGGINSON ENEMA AND SYRINGE APPARATUS

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT).

Made without Seams or Ribs by our Patent Process of dipping in a solution of India Rubber, thus adding great strength and durability.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED WITH NO. OF PATENT 1474.

CAUTION.—The only  
Enema made without  
Ribs.



All Imitations may be  
detected by the Ribs on the  
Surface, and are always  
liable to split.

WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT.

A.—Metal Pin Valve.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is perfectly smooth on the surface, will not become hard or sticky, will not leak, and will not admit air while injecting or refilling. Specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical countries.

The great superiority of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA over all others has given rise to VARIOUS IMITATIONS, and it has become imperative that the Patentees should, in order to PREVENT DECEPTION, explain the PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF THEIR ENEMA and the MODE OF MANUFACTURE OF IMITATIONS thereof, as they have UNDENIABLE PROOF that INFERIOR ENEMAS are positively BEING SOLD as their "ADVERTISED" PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is made by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, viz. : By repeated dipping in a solution of India Rubber until the required substance is attained. This process adds greatly to its STRENGTH and DURABILITY, and, at the same time, dispenses WITH ALL SEAMS, which, as is well known, are weak points in an Enema. This improved mode of manufacture (the result of long study and experience) enables the Patentees to produce a PERFECT ENEMA WITHOUT SEAMS, thus overcoming the great fault to be found in ALL other Enemas, viz. : SPLITTING AND LEAKING, which has always been a source of trouble.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is fitted with IMPROVED VALVES, which prevent the admission of air with the fluid and CAN at any time BE REPAIRED, if necessary.

**CAUTION.**—Imitations of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA are made of several pieces of Sheet India Rubber, which are cemented together and shaped in a mould, THUS PRODUCING RIBS ON THE SURFACE, and ENEMAS SO MANUFACTURED ARE ALWAYS LIABLE TO SPLIT AND LEAK AT THE SEAMS, AND THUS TO BECOME QUITE USELESS.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA may be distinguished from ALL IMITATIONS by its ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM RIBS OF ANY DESCRIPTION on its surface, and by having an IMPROVED METAL PIN VALVE at the suction end A; and it is acknowledged to be the ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

Patented in England, No. 1474, April 12, 1878; in France, No. 126,909, October 11, 1878; and in America, No. 212,939, March 4, 1879.

To be obtained of all Surgical Instrument Makers, Druggists' Sundriesmen, Chemists and Druggists, in the three following qualities:—

No. 1a. Highly Polished, in Red, Green, Blue, Black, or White.

No. 1b. Unpolished, in Red, Green, Blue, Black, or White.

No. 2. Unpolished, in Drab only.

Favourably noticed in "British Medical Journal," December 13, 1879; in the "Lancet," January 3, 1880; and in "British Medical Journal," September 30, 1882.



**20 HIGHEST AWARDS.—INTERNATIONAL VICTORIES, 1883.**

Gold Medal, Pharmaceutical Exhibition, Vienna, Austria. Silver Medal, World's Exposition, Amsterdam, Holland.

**HIGHEST AWARDS OVER ALL COMPETITORS.****SPECIALTY:****PHARMACOPŒIA & SURGICAL PLASTERS.**

**ANTISEPTICS, ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND ABSORBENTS.**

**SEABURY & JOHNSON****PLASTERS.**

Adhesive, Breast, Corn, Bunion, Court, Homœopathic, Isinglass, Kid, Mead's, Medicinal, Mustard, Spice, Pharmaceutical and Surgical, of every description, in the most approved form.

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Absorbent, Iodoform, Borated, Salicylated, Carbulated and Styptic and Absorbent Cottons, impregnated with Benzoic Acid, Corrosive Sub., Naphthaline, Chloride Zinc, &c., of any desired strength.

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Lister's Carbulated, Corrosive Sub., Eucalyptol, Iodoform, Naphthaline, Thymol, Plain Bleached, and Absorbent. We will supply Gauze impregnated with Benzoic Acid, Naphthaline, Salicylic Acid, Chloride of Zinc, &c., of any desired strength.

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Absorbent, Borated, Carbulated, salicylated, Sublimated, &c., &c. We will supply Absorbent Lints with any antiseptic of any desired strength. Also Flax Lints.

Rude Antiseptics, Drainage Tubes, Bone and Rubber, Iodoform Sprinklers, &c., &c.

**MANUFACTURERS OF**

**Plasters,  
Cottons,  
Gauzes,  
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Gutta Percha Tissue,  
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Catgut Ligatures,  
Silk Ligatures,  
Spongio Piline,  
Bandage Gum,  
Rubber Sheeting.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**PLASTERS.**

Size, 5 × 7½ inches. Surgeons' Adhesive, in 1 and 5 yard rolls, 5 to 7 inches in width. Breast, 6 and 7 inches in diameter, &c. Surgeons' Adhesive, Mead's, and Isinglass on spools, ½, 1, 2, and 3 inches wide, 10 yards long. Special formulæ made to order.

**OUR COTTONS ARE**

Perfectly neutral. Have no acid reaction. Very absorbent. In continuous layers in boxes and packages containing 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces. Strength and quality guaranteed.

**GAUZES**

in 5 yard rolls in Decorated Tin cases. 100 and 1,000 yards wrapped in waterproof paper. Also in bandages, 2½ × 10, or 4 in. × 10 yards in length. Strength and quality guaranteed.

**ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LINT.**

25 per cent. cheaper than any in the market. 20 per cent. more surface to the pound roll. Greater absorbency, and manufactured of pure materials. Tears in both directions—most Lint tears only one way. To be had in lbs., ounces, and small packages for retailing. We are the original producers in this country.

Improvements will be added in the interests of progressive Antiseptic methods whenever professionally endorsed.

**SEABURY & JOHNSON, 1 & 2 Australian Avenue, LONDON, E.C.**

H. C. MASON & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.



**KEENE & ASHWELL****MUESTRARIO PARA  
LOS AGENTES****LOS CONTENIDO  
VENDID****52'50 DOLS.**

Dimensiones:

14½ pulgadas de alto, sin espejo:  
16       "       profundidad;  
22       "       de ancho.

**AL PO****MENOR PI****DUCEN****110 DOL****MEDICINAS Y PREPARACIONES  
HOMEOPATICAS.****MUESTRARIO PARA AGENTES  
12'50 DOLS.****LOS CONTENIDOS DE ESTE MUESTRARIO  
VENDIDOS AL POR MENOR  
PRODUCEN****26'25 DOLS.**

Esto es el mejor muestrario homeopático y á la vez el mas barato que hay en el mercado; es tambien el único con cristal curvado que puede obtenerse por este precio. Se remitirá una lista de los otros tamaños al que la solicite.

Se surten medicinas especiales para el cólera.

**MEDICINAS Y PREPARACIONES  
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Se surten medicinas homeopáticas en bulto. Cualquier farmacéutico provisto del librito "Companion to the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia Keene & Ashwell puede ser su propio fabricante. Se remitirá este libro gratis por 4'25 pesetas. Listas de precios al que las pida.

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[Véase el anuncio en Ingles, página 19.]